PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Louisiana Historical Society

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Volume IV—1908-1911

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CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS

IN A VOLUME HAVING ON BACK: FRENCH MSS., MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, 1679-1769.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following pages present a transcript of a volume of original documents concerning the history of Louisiana, belonging to the State of Louisiana and in the care of the Louisiana Historical Society, the library of which is located in the Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University, New Orleans. The transcript was prepared, in a typewritten copy, at the request of Dr. A. Doughty, Archivist of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa, by Mr. William Beer, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library. The members of the Louisiana Historical Society and the public owe thanks to Mr. Beer for making the copy as well as for securing the kind permission of Dr. Doughty to give the society the use of a duplicate. The MS. has been reproduced with all possible fidelity; all but one section of the original was included in the transcript made by Mr. Beer. That section, the 23rd, is also printed in a volume called "Le Code Noir," Paris, 1742, page 496, where it occupies pages 318 to 358; the variants from the MS. are that in Article 34 the last word is spelled "Hospital," and in the clause of approval, "afin [que ce soit chose ferme." The copy for this section was made by the Librarian of the Society.

Preceding the text of the transcript will be found a careful Calendar of the MS., made by Mr. Beer. In this Calendar, the numbers appearing in the left-hand margin indicate the order of the documents in the volume, with the date. Those appearing in the right-hand margin indicate the pages of the MS., and whether those pages are covered with written matter (W) or blank (B); under "Mat." is indicated the material (paper or parchment) on which the document is written. Titles in French are the originals; where in English, they are descriptive, supplied by the editor.

PIERCE BUTLER.

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2	15 Sep. 1692.	Don que Sa M. fait du 10em. des prises aux Offers. et Equipages de ses Vaux. cette ordce. a été Renouvellé le 6e. Xbre. 1702 dans sa même forme et teneur.	2	2	"

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5	6 Nov. 1706.	Prohibition against carrying other goods than those of the government.	2	2	"
6	3 Jan. 1709.	Le Sr. de Voutron to return to the Treasury various sums received by him.	2	2	"
7	20 Nov. 1709.	Vx. du Roy allant dans les Colonies Recevront ce que les Intendants voudront y faire Embarquer.	3	1	"
8	24 Sep. 1712.	Lettres Patentes qui accorde le Commerce de la Louisianne au Sr. Croisat, du 24 7bre. 1712.	9	1	P.
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10	10 Jan. 1716.	Regulations concerning payment of servants, carrying of passengers, protection of stores, and fire wood.	9	1	"
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13	2 Aug. 1717.	Declaration du Roy pour la Conservation des minuttes des nores. du 2e. Aoust 1717.	6		"
14	27 Sep. 1717.	Arrest qui unit et incorpore le pais des sauvages Illinois au Gouvernement de la Louisianne.	2		"
14	6 Aou. 1732.	Lettre de M. Orry Controlleur gnal. des finances a M. Le Comte de Maurepas, Sur Le Tabac de la Louisianne, 6 Aoust 1732.			
15	13 Mar. 1717.	Ordonnance du Roy qui deffend tout commerce auc Officiers Sur Les Vaux. du Roy. Donné a Paris Le 13 Mars 1717.	3	1	"

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20	3 Aou. 1722.	Declaration concernant les Terres concedées aux Isles du Vent de l'Amerique, du 3 Aoust 1722. • Tripta.	5	1	Par.
21	12 Mar. 1723.	Edict fixing the value of Currency.	3	1	"
22	26 Fev. 1723.	Decree fixing the value of Coined money	3	1	"
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No.	Date.	Title.	W.	B.	Mat.
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37	1 Oct. 1727.	Ordonnance Concernant les Milices des Isles du Vent, 1e. 8bre. 1727.	7	1	"
38	10 Aou. 1728.	Regulation for the Concession of land.	16		Par.
39	15 Nov. 1728.	Ordonnance portant deffenses aux Capitaines de Vaisseaux de Sa Majesté et des Bastimens marchands d'Embarquer aucuns habitans Soldats ny Negres sans permission des Gouverneurs des Colonies.	2	2	P
40	23 Mar. 1769.	Arrest du Conseil D'Etat du Roy Concernant le payement des Billets de Caisse de la Colonie de la Louisianne, du 23 Mars 1769.	3	1	"

De Par Le Roy.

No. 1. Ordonnance du Roy portant deffense aux Gouverneurs particuliers d'emprisonner les habitans, du 7 May 1679.

Sa Majesté ayant étably un Conseil Souverain en la Ville de Quebec en Canada, pour y administrer la Justice a Ses sujets qui y Sont habitans, et ayant esté informée que quelques uns des Gouverneurs p^rrs^. du d. pays ont quelques fois pris Lautorité d'arréter et de constituer prisonnier aucuns des d. habitans, ce qui est entierement contraire au bien et a l'augmentation des Colonies du d. pays á quoy etant important de remedier, Sa Majesté a fait et fait trés Expresses deffences aux Gouverneurs particuliers du d. pays de faire arrester et mettre en prison a lavenir aucuns des francois qui y Sont habituez, Sans l'ordre exprés du Gouverneur et Lieutenant general du d. pays, ou arrest du Conseil Souverain, deffend pareillement Sa Majesté au d. Gouverneurs particuliers de condamner aucun des d. habitans a lamende et de rendre pour cêt Effet aucun jugement de leur autorité privée á peine d'en repondre a leur propre nom, Enjoint Sa Majesté au Sr. Comte de Fontenac Gouverneur et Lieutenant General, au Sr. Ducheman Intendant de la Justice et finances au d. pays ensemble aux officiers du Conseil Souverain estably d'observer et faire observer chacun en droit soy le contenu en la presente ordonnance.

Fait a St. Germain en Laye Le septième jour de May 1679, Signé Louis et plus bas Colbert et scellé du petit Cachet de Sa Majesté. Registré au Conseil Souverain Le der^er^. Octobre de la même Anneé.

No. 2. Du 15 7bre. 1692. Donque Sa M. fait du 10^em^. des prises aux Off^ers^. de ses V^aux^. cette ord^ce^. a été Renouvellé le 6e. X^bre^. 1702 dans sa même forme et teneur.

Sa Ma^e^. voulant Exciter les Off^ers^. Command^t^. ses Vaisseaux a Garder leurs Croisières avec plus d'aplication et chercher des occasions de faire des prises sur les Ennemis de L'Etat et Interompre leur Comerse, Elle a Estimé qu'il n'y avait pas de moyen plus sure que de leur accorder une part dans les prises qui se feraient étant persuadée quils Reussiront dans leurs Courses avec plus de succez lorsquil y seront Engagés par les Veuës de leurs devoir et de leur Interest particulier et quils Retienderont aussy les Equipages et les Empecheront avec plus

de facilitez de Divertir les Marchandises des prises, et pour cet Effet elle a Ordonné et Ordonne veut et Entend que pend^t. le Cours de la presente Guerre Il Apartiendra *un Dixiéme aux Cap^ne. Officiers et Equipage* des V^aux. de Sa. Majesté dans les prises des Batiments Marchands quils feront pour son Compte lequel sera pris sur ce qui en sera provenu dans les frais de Justice depense pour parvenir à la vente des Marchandises ou pour les conserver et le Dixième Appartenant a ladmiral deduit suivant le Compte qui en sera arresté par L'intendant de la Marine du port ou elle auroit été amenée, ou s'il n'y en a pas pour le Comm^ce. Général, ou le Comm^ce. qui s'y trouve Ordonnateur et distribuer *Savoir:¼au Cap^ne. Commandant le V^au.¼ au Cap^ne. en second Lieut. Enseigne et* autres Off^ers. Composant L'Etat Major, et Le Reste aux Gardes de la Marine, Matelots et Soldats, Veut Sa M^e. que les portions apartenant a L'Etat Major et a L'Equipage, soient Repartis Savoir pour le Quartier de L'Etat Major au Cap^ne. en second quatre parts, au Lieut. trois a L'Enseigne deux, et a L'aumonier chirurgien et Ecrivain Chacun une, et pour La Moitié de l'Equipage au Maitre trois parts, a chacun des Off^ers. Mariniers dans Lesquels sont Compris les Cap^nes. Darmes des compagnies franches Deux, et a Chaque Matelot, Garde de la Marine et Soldats une, Le tout suivant le Rolle qui en sera arresté par L'intend^t. ou par le commissaire qu'il aura Chargé de ce detail, et a legard des V^aux. de Guerre qui seront pris Sa ma^e. se Reserve de donner aux Cap^ne. et Equipages des Recompances proportionnez a la force des V^aux. et a la Deffance quil auront fais; Mande Sa Majesté aux Intendants de le Marine ou autres ordonnateur dans chacun des ports de tenir la main a l'Execution de la présente Ordonnance quel veut estre publiée et affichée partout ou besoin sera fait a Versaille le 3 7bre. 1692. Signé Louis et plus bas phelipeaux.

De Par Le Roy.

Sa Majesté etant informée du besoin qu'ont quelques unes des colonies des Isles francoises de l'Amérique d'être fortifiées No. 3 1697.

d'habitans, et voulant exciter ceux des soldats congediez de ses Troupes par la reforme qu'elle y a ordonné, qui ne trouveront point a s'établir dans le Royaume, a y passer, et les mettre en état d'y subsister dans la suitte par leur travail avec commodité. Sa Majesté a ordonné, veut et entend, que les soldats congediez de ses Troupes, tant de terre que de Marine, qui passeront aux isles de St. christophle et de St. Domingue jusques au premier Juilliet prochain, et s'y feront habitans, jouiront de l'exemption des droits de capitation pour eux, leur famille et leurs nègres, s'ils en ont, pendant deux ans, et qu'il leur sera en outre fourny par les ordres de l'Intendant ou de ceux qui sera par lui commis, une Ration de farine pareille a celle qui se distribue aux soldats pendant un an, le tout a commencer du jour qu'ils auront été recues habitans, suivant les certificats qui en seront donnez par les gouverneurs. Enjoint au Sr. Marquis d'Ablimont gouverneur et Lieutenant général, au Sr. Robert intendant de justice, police et finances, et aux gouverneurs particuliers des d. Isles, de tenir la main a l'execution de la présente Ordonnance, qu'elle veut être lûë, publiée et affichée partout ou besoin sera, a ce qu'aucun n'en ignore, fait a Versailles le 27e. Novembre 1697.

Collationné par nous conseiller du Roy en ses conseils, Intendant général de Justice, police et finances des galeres de france et fortifications de provence, et Conseiller d'honneur au parlement d'Aix.

De Par Le Roy.

No. 4. 1706. Extrait des Régistres des Réglemens et ordonnances tenu au Conlle. de la marine a Rochefort.

Sur les plaintes qui ont esté faites par les Ecrivains Entretenus en la marine Servant sur les Vaux. de Sa Majesté, quils se trouvent dans Limpuissance de faire les fonctions qui leur sont attribuées et prescrittes par ses Reglemens et ordonnances par La crainte des mauvais traitemens dont les Capnes. Les menacent Lorsquils ne pensent pas comme eux, a quoy étant necessaire de remedier et doster auc Ecrivains Le pretexte de se dispenser de L'Excution des ordres qui Leur sont donnez par

Les d. reglemens et ordonnances. Sa Majesté a ordonné et ordonne veut et entend que Les d. Ecrivains remplissent sur ses V^aux^. Les fonctions qui leurs sont attribuées par ses reglemens et ord^ces^. et notament par celle du quinze Avril mil six cent quatre vingt neuf a peine de cassation fait Sa. Maj^te^. deffense aux Cap^nes^. Commandans ses V^aux^. de leur faire aucun mauvais traitement ny de fait ny de parole sous La peine de cassation sauf aux uns et aux autres a donner Leurs plaintes a Leur retour aux Commandans et Intendans des ports pour être envoyées a Sa Majesté et y être par elle pourveu ainsy quelle Lestimera apropos. Mande et ordonne Sa Majesté a Mr. Le Comte de Toulouze Amiral de france, auc vicamiraux, Lieutenans generaux, Intendans, Chefs d'Escadres Comis^res^. ordonnateurs de la Marine a tous autres off^ers^. quil appartiendra de tenir La main a LExecution de la presente ord^ce^. fait a Marly Le 6 Janvier 1706. Signé Louis et plus bas Philypeaux. Enregistré au Controlle de la marine de Rochefort Le 21e. Janvier 1706. Signé Pajot.

Collationné,
Laffiand?

De Par Le Roy.

No. 5. 1706. Extrait du Registres des Réglemens et ordonnances tenu au Con^lle^. de la marine a Rochefort.

Sa Majesté a fait deffenses par ses ordonnances Sur Le fait de la marine, et notamens par celle du 16 Avril 1689 de recevoir sur ses V^aux^. aucunes marchandises et dy faire aucun commerce a peine de cassation contre Les Off^ers^. et de confiscation des marchandises, et comme elle est Informée que ce desorde continüe et que L'Indulgence quelle a bien voulu avoir de diminuer dans certain cas. Les peines portées par ses ordonnances, pourront rendre plus hardis ceux qui sont capables de tomber dans de pareilles contraventions et estimant nécessaire d'expliquer de nouveau ses intentions a cet égard, Elle a fait Très Expresses inhibitions et defenses aux Cap^nes^. et autres Off^ers^. Commandans ses V^aux^. et autres Batimens, dy recevoir aucune marchandises Sans Sa permission Expresse sous les peines de cassation et de confiscation des marchandises et tous marchands

et autres dy en faire Embarquer sous La même peine de confiscation des marchandises et de plus grande sil y echoit, et afin que personne n'en pretende cause dignorance veut Sa Majesté que la presente ordonnance Soit lue publié affichée dans Lès ports et dans Les villes maritimes de Son Royaume. Mande et ordonne Sa Majesté a Mr. Le Comte de Toulouze amiral de france, aux vices amiraux, Lieutenans géneraux, Intendans Chefs d'Escadres, et autres offers. de L'Amirauté de tenir La main a son Execution; fait a Versailles le 20.e Octobre 1706. Signé Louis et plus bas Phelypeaux et scellé Pour le Roy. Collationné a L'original par nous Coners. Secrétaire du Roy maison couronne de france et de ses finances Signé fontaine. Enregistré au Controlle de la marine de Rochefort Le 6 9bre. 1706. Signé Pajot.

Collationné,
Laffiand?

De Par Le Roy.

No. 6. 1709. Extrait du Régistre des Réglemens et ordonnances tenu au Conlle. de la marine de Rochefort.

Sa Majesté etant informé quau préjudice de ses ordonnance et des deffenses faites aux Commandans de ses Vaux. de faire aucun commerce Le Sr. de Voutrou en a fait un considérable sur son Vau. l'Indien Sa Majesté veut et entend quil soit privé de la Somme de 5050# 3.s 6d. qui Luy est deüe, Scavoir de celle de 2202#. 18s. Sur le Profond depuis le 26 Aoust 1706 Jusques et compris Le 26e. Fevrier 1707, de celle de 2644#. 10s. Sur L'indien depuis Le 23e. Novembre 1707, jusques et compris Le 17e. Juin 1708, Et de celle de 202#. 15s. 6D. pour ses appointemens dans Le port pendant Les Treize derniers jours de Juin et Les mois de Juillet et Aoust de Lannée 1708 et que Les d. sommes ne Soient employées que pour memoire sur les Rolles des d. Vaux. et dans Les Etats dappointemens d'offers. dans Le port, Mande Sa Majesté au Sr. Begon Intendant et au Sr. Pajot Controlleur de la marine de Rochefort dy tenir Exactement La main, fait a Versailles Le 22.e May 1709. Signé Louis et plus bas Phélipeaux. Collationné a Loriginal Le 3e. Juin 1709. Signé Pajot.

Collationné,
Laffiand?

De Par Le Roy.

No. 7. 20 Novembre 1709 Vx. du Roy allant dans les. dans les Colonies Recevront ce que les Intendants voudront y faire Embarquer.

Sa Mate. etant informée que les Capnes. et autres officiers qui commandent ses vaisseaux de guerre et autres Bastimens quelle envoye aux colonies de lamerique refusant de recevoir sur leur bord les marchandises que les intendants et commissaires preposez dans les Colonies ont a leur donner pour les apporter En france soit qu'elles appartiennent a Sa Mate. ou pour la faire profiter d'un fret lorsqu'ils ne sont pas chargez pour le compte de Sa Mate. et estimant necessaire dy pourvoir elle a ordonné et ordonne aux dit Capnes. et autres commandants Ses Vaisseaux de guerre et autres bastimens a Elle appartenants qui se trouveront dans les dits colonies de lamerique prestes a revenir En france *de recevoir Sur les dits Vx. les munitions marchandises et autres Effets que les dits Intendants et commissaires auront a leur donner Soit que les Effects appartiennent a Sa Mate. ou a des parters. qui en payeront le fret* voulant a cet Effet qu'ils Signent les connoissemens des dits Effects et qu'a leur arrivée dans les ports du Royaume Ils en avertissent les Intendants ou commissaires de la marine qui y resident qui leur feront Savoir a qui Il sera necessaire quils adressent ces Effects et ce a peine de désobeissance mande et ordonne Sa Mate. a Mr. le comte de Toulouze amiral de france aux vice amiraux lieutenants généraux Intendants Chefs d'Escadres Capnes. de Ses Vaux. ensemble aux lieutenants généraux et gouverneur de ces Colonies de lamerique et autres officiers qu'il appartiendra de tenir la main à l'Execution de la présente ordonnance fait a Versailles le 20 Novembre 1709 *du bureau de Mr. de la Touche* a Paris.

No. 8. Lettres Patentes qui accorde le Commerce de la Louisianne au Sieur Crozat du 24 7bre. 1712.

Louis Par la Grâce de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre a tous Ceux qui ces présentes Lettres Verront, salut. Lattention que Nous avons toujours Eu a procurer Le Bien et avantage de Nos Sujets, nous ayant parlé Malgré les guerres Presque Continuelles que Nous avons Eté obligés de Soutenir depuis le Commencement de Notre Regne, a chercher toutes les occasions possibles, d'augmenter Et dEtendre le Commerce de Nos Colo-

nies de Lamerique, Nous avons En Lannée 1683 donné Nos ordres, pour Entreprendre la decouverte des Pays Et terres qui Sont situées dans la Partie Septentrionalle de L'amerique Entre la Nouvelle france Et Le Nouveau Mexique, et le Sr. de la Salle que nous avons Chargé de cette Entreprise a assés Reussy pour que Lon ne doutat pas que La Communication ne put SEtablir de la Nouvelle france au Golfe du Mexique, par de grandes Rivieres, cela nous a obligée immediatement après la paix de Riswick d'y Envoyer Etablir une Colonie Et dy Entretenir une Garnison qui a Soutenu La Possession que Nous avions prise des Lannée 1683, des terres, Costes Et isles qui se trouvent Scituées dans le Golphe du Mexique Entre la Caroline a L'Est et le Vieux Et Nouveau Mexique a L'Ouest. Mais La Guerre SEtant de Nouveau allumée En Europe peu de temps après, on N'a pu jusqu' aprésent tirer de cette Nouvelle Colonie les avantages qu'on En doit Espérer parceque les particuliers qui font le Commerce de la Mer se trouvent tous dans des Engagements avec les autres Colonies quils ont été obligés de Suivre, Et d'autant que Sur Le Compte qui nous a été Rendu de la disposition Et Scituation du d. Pays Connu apresent Sous le Nom de la Province de la Louisianne, Nous avons jugé quon y peut Etablier un Commerce Considerable, d'autant plus avantageux a Notre Royaume que jusquapresent on Est obligé de tirer des Etrangers, la plus Grande partie des Marchandises qui pourraient en Venir Et quon y portera En Echange que des Marchandises du Cru Et Manufacture de Notre Royaume, Nous avons Resolu d'accorder Le Commerce du pays de la Louisiane au Sr. Antoine Crozat Notre conseiller, Secretaire de Notre Maison Couronne de france Et de Nos finances, que Nous Chargeons de LExecution de ce Projet. Nous nous y Sommes portés d'autant plus Volontiers que Son Zele Et les Connaissances particulières quil S'Est acquise dans le Commerce Maritime, Nous Respondent dun Succes pareil a Ceux quil a Eu jusqu'apresent dans les différentes Entreprises quil a fait Et qui ont procuré a Notre Royaume une Grande quantité de Matieres d'or et dargent dans des temps qui Nous les Rendaient très nécessaires. A Ces Causes desirant le traiter favorablement Et Regler les Conditions par lesquel-

les Nous Entendons luy accorder le d. commerce, après avoir fait Mettre Cette affaire En deliberation En Notre Conseil Et de Notre certaine Science pleine puissance Et autorité Royalle, Nous avons par ces presentes signées de Notre Main Etably Et Etablissons le d. Sr. Crozat pour faire Seul le Commerce de toutes Les terres par Nous Possedées Et Bornèes par le Nouveau Mexique Et par Celle des Anglois de la Caroline, tous les Etablissements, ports, havres, Rivieres Et principalement le port Et havre de Lisle Dauphine, appelé autrefois, de Massacre, Le fleuve St. Louis autrefois apele Missysipy depuis le Bord de la Mer jusqu'aux ilinois, Ensuite les Rivieres St. Philippe autrefois appellée des Missourie Et St. hierosme autrefois appellé oüabache, avec tous les pays Contrés Lacqs dans les terres et les Rivieres qui tombent directement ou indirectment dans cette partie du fleuve St. Louis.

1e

Voulons que toutes les d. terres, Contrée, fleuve Et rivieres et isles soient Et demeurent comprises sous le Nom de Gouvernement de la Louisiane qui Sera dépendant du Gouvernement General de la Nouvelle france auquel il demeurera Subordonné Et Voulons En outre que toutes les terres que nous possedons depuis les illinois Soint reunies autant que Besoin Est au Gouvernement Général de la Nouvelle france et en fasse partie, nous reservant neanmoins d'augmenter sy nous le jugeons apropos LEtendue du Gouvernement du d. Pays de la Louisiane.

2e

Accordons au d. Sr. Crozat le droit pendant quinze années Consecutives a Compter du jour de Lenregistrement des presentes de transporter toutes Sortes de Denrées Et Marchandises de france dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane Et dy faire le Commerce quil jugera apropos, Deffendons a toutes sortes de personnes Et Compagnie de quelque qualite Et Condition quelles Soint Et Sous quelque pretexte que ce puisse Etre dy Commercer, a Peine de Confiscation des Marchandises, Vaisseaux Et autres plus Grandes Peines sy le Cas y Echoit, a cette fin ordonnons a Nos Gouverneurs Et autres Comman-

dant Nos troupes au d. Pays de prester main forte, faveur et assistance aux directeurs Et agens du d. Crozat.

3e

Luy permettons de faire la Recherche, ouverture Et fouille de toutes Sortes de Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux dans toute L'Etendue du d. Pays de la Louisiane Et dEn transporter les Matieres dans tous les ports de france pendant les d. quinze années Et accordons a Luy, ses hoirs ou ayant Cause ou droit a perpetuité La proprieté des Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux quil Mettra En Valeur En Nous payant sur tous droits le quint des matieres dor ou dargent Seulement que le d. Crozat fera transporter En france a ses fraix Et depens dans les ports qu'il jugera apropos duquel quint Nous Courerons les Risques de la Mer Et de la Guerre Et le dixième Seulement des Matieres quil tirera des autres Mines Minieres Et Mineraux Lequel il remettra dans Nos Magasins au d. Pays de la Louisiane, Luy permettons aussy de faire la Recherche des pierres precieuses Et des perles En Nous payant le Cinquieme de la Meme Maniere quil Est dit pour les Matieres dor Et dargent, Voulons que le d. Crozat ses hoirs ayant cause ou droit a perpetuité Soint dechus de la propriete des d. Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux sils En discontinuent le travail pendant trois ans Et quen ce Cas les d. Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux soient remis de Plain droit a Notre domaine En Vertu du present arrest Sans quil soit Besoin daucun acte de justice Mais seulement de Lordonnance de Reunion du subdelegué de l'Intendant de la Nouvelle france qui sera au d. Pays Et Ne Voulons pas que la d. peine dEtre dechu de proprieté des d. Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux faute d'y faire travailler pendant trois ans soit reputée Communatoire.

4e

Le d. Sr. Crozat pourra vendre toutes les Marchandises, Denrées, armes Et Munitions quil aura fait transporter dans le d. Pays et Gouvernement de la Louisiane tant aux francois quaux Sauvages qui y Sont Etablis Et Sy Etabliront Sans quaucunes autres personnes sous quelque pretexte que ce soit le puisse faire Sans Sa permission Expresse par Ecrit.

5e

Il Pourra Negotier au d. Pays toutes Sortes de Pelleteries, peaux, Cuirs, Laines Et autres Marchandises Et Effets du d. Pays Et les transporter En france pendant les d. quinze années, Et comme Notre intention est de favoriser En tout ce que Nous pourrons Nos habitans de la Nelle. france Et dEmpecher que leur Commerce Ne Soit diminué Nous Luy deffendons de Commercer du castor au d. Pays Sous quelque pretexte que ce Soit, Ny dEn faire Passer dans Notre Royaume Ny dans les Pays Etrangers.

6e

Accordons au d. Sr. Crozat ses hoirs ou ayant Cause ou droit a perpétuité La propriete de tous les Etablissements Et Manufactures quil fera du d. Pays, pour La Soye, Indigo, Laines, Cuirs, Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux Et celles des terres quil fera cultiver, avec Les Logements, Moulins et Batimens quil fera Construire dessus, En prenant de Nous des Concessions que Nous Luy accorderons sur le Proces Verbal Et Lavis de Notre Gouverneur Et Subdelegué de L'intendant de la Nouvelle france au d. Pays quil Nous Raportera.

Voulons que le d. Sr. Crozat ses hoirs ou ayant Cause ou Droit a perpetuité tienne En Valeur les d. Etablissements, Manufacture, terres Et Moulins Et a faute de ce faire pendant trois ans Luy Et Eux En Soint dechus Et les d. Etablissements Manufactures terres et Moulins Reunis a Notre domaine de plain droit de la Meme Maniere quil Est dit pour Les Mines, Minieres Et Mineraux dans Larticle trois.

7e

Nos Edits, Ordonnances Et Coutumes Et les usages de la Prevosté Et Viconté de Paris seront observés pour Loix et Coutumes dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane.

8e

Le d. Sr. Crozat sera obligé d'Envoyer dans les d. Pays de la Louisiane deux Vaisseaux par an quil fera partir dans les saisons Convenables dans chacun desquels il sera Embarqué sans payer aucun fret, Vingt Cinq tonneaux, En Vives Effets et Munitions Nécessaires pour L'Entretien de la Garnison Et

des forts de la Louisiane Et En Cas que Nous fassions Charger plus que les d. Vingt cing tonneaux Sur Chaque Vaisseau Nous consentons de payer Le fret au d. Sr. Crozat au Prix du Marchand et il sera tenu de faire Passer Nos officiers de la Louisiane dans les Vaisseaux quil y Envoyera Et de Leur fournir la Subsistance Et la table du Capitaine Moyennant trente Sols par jour que Nous Luy ferons payer pour Chacun, il fera passer aussy dans les d. Vaisseaux Les soldats que Nous Voudrons Envoyer au d. Pays. Nous Luy ferons fournir Les Vivres Necessaire pour leur subsistance ou Nous Luy ferons payer la Ration au Meme prix quelle L'Est au Munitionaire General de Notre Marine, il sera En outre obligé dEnvoyer dans chaque Vaisseau quil fera partir pour le d. Pays dix Garcons ou dix filles a Son Choix.

9e

Nous ferons delivrer de Nos Magasins au d. Sr. Crozat dix milliers de poudre a fusil tous les ans quil Nous payera au prix quelle nous aura Cousté Et ce tant que luy Restera le present privilege.

10e

Les denrées Et Marchandises que le d. Sr. Crozat aura destiné pour le d. Pays de la Louisiane seront Exemptes de tous droits de sortie Mis Et a Mettre Encore que lès Exempts et privilegiés y fussent assujettis soit quelles Sortent par le Burau d'ingrande ou par quelquautre que ce Soit A La Charge que Ces directeurs, commis ou preposés donneront leurs Soumission de Rapporter dans un an a Compter du jour dicelle Certifficat de leur decharge dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane a peine En Cas de Contravention de payer le quadruple des droits Nous Reservant de Luy donner un plus long delay dans les Cas Et occurences que Nous jugerons a Propos.

11e

Et quant aux Denrées Et Marchandises que le d. Sr. Crozat fera Apporter du d. Pays de la Louisiane Et pour Son compte dans les ports de Notre Royaume Et Ensuite transporter dans les Pays Etrangers Elles ne payeront aucun droits d'Entrée

Ny de Sortie Et Seront En depost dans les Magasins des Douanes des ports ou Elles arriveront jusqu'a ce quelles Soient Enlevés Et Lorsque les Commis ou preposés du d. Sr. Crozat Voudront les faire transporter dans les Pays Etrangers soit par Mer ou par terre ils seront tenus de prendre des acquits a caution portant Soumission de Raporter dans un certain temps un Certificat du dernier Bureau de sortie quelles y ont passés Et un autre de leur decharge dans les pays Etrangers.

12e

En Cas que le d. Sr. Crozat Soit obligé pour le Bien de Son commerce de tirer des pays Etrangers quelques denrées ou marchandises des Manufactures Etrangéres pour les transporter dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane, il nous remettra des Etats Sur lesquels Nous luy ferons Expedier, sy Nous le jugeons apropos Nos Permissions particulieres avec franchise de tous droits d'Entrée Et de sortie a La Charge que les d. denrées Et Marchandises seront Mises en Entrepots dans les Magasins de Nos Douanes jusqu'a ce quelles soint Chargées sur les Vaisseaux du d. Sr. Crozat qui sera tenu de donner Sa Soumission de Raporter dans un an a Compter du jour dicelle Certifficats de leurs decharges dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane a peine, En Cas de Contravention de payer le quadruple des droits Nous Reservant de meme d'accorder au d. Sr. Crozat un delaye plus Long Sil Est Necessaire.

13e

Les Pirogues, Biscayennes, felouques, traversieres Et Canots qui Sont au d. Pays de la Louisiane a nous appartenants serviront au Chargement, dechargement Et transport des Effets du d. Sr. Crozat qui Sera tenu de les Entretenir En Bon Etat Et les Remettre après les quinze années Expirées ou un pareil Nombre d'Egalle Grandeur Et En aussy Bon Etat a Notre Gouverneur au d. Pays.

14e

Sy pour les Cultures et Plantations que le d. Sr. Crozat voudra faire faire il juge apropos d'avoir des Negres au d. Pays de la Louisiane il pourra Envoyer un Vaisseau tous les ans les traiter directement a la Coste de Guinée En prenant par

luy permission de la Compagnie de Guinée de la faire, il pourra Vendre les Negres aux habitants de la Colonie de la Louisiane Et faisons deffences a toutes Compagnies Et autres personnes que ce Soit sous quelque pretexte que ce puisse Etre dEn introduire ny d'En faire Commerce dans le d. Pays Et au d. Sr. Crozat dEn porter ailleurs.

15e

Il ne pourra Envoyer aucun Vaisseau dans le d. Pays de la Louisiane quen les faisant partir directement de france Et il sera tenu dy faire faire Le Retour des d. Vaisseaux, Le tout a peine de Confiscation Et de déchéance du présent privilège.

16e

Sera tenu le d. Sr. Crozat après Lexpiration des Neuf premieres années de sa jouissance de payer Les officiers Majors Et La Garnison qui Seront au d. Pays pendant les dix dernières années que Luy restera le présent privilège, Pourra En ce temps le d. Sr. Crozat Nous passer Les officiers a Mesure quil y en aura a Remplacer seront par Nous pourvus après les avoir agrées sy donnons En Mandement a Nos amés Et féaux Conseillers Les Gens tenans Notre Cour de Parlement a Paris Et Notre Conseil Superieur de la Nouvelle france Sceant a quebec que les présentes ils fassent Lire publier Et registrer Même dans le temps de Vacations Garder Et observer selon Leur forme et teneur Nonobstant tous Edits, Ordonnances Reglements Et autres Lettres a ce Contraires, Voulons quaux Copies des presentes Collationnée par un de Nos amés et feaux Conseillers, Secretaire Maison Couronne de france foy Soit ajoutée Comme a Loriginal Car Tel Est Notre plaisir En temoin de quoy Nous avons fait Mettre Notre Scel a ces presentes Données a fontaineblau le quatorze Septembre, Lan de Grace Mil sept Cent douze Et de Notre Règne le Soixante dixième signe Louis Et plus Bas Phelipeaux Et plus Bas Registré, Ouy de Requerant Le Procureur General du Roy pour Etre Executées Selon Leur forme Et teneur suivant Larrest de ce jour a Paris En parlement En Vacations le Vingt quatre Septembre Mil Sept Cent douze signé isabeau; Collationé par Nous Escuyer Conseiller Secretaire du Roy Maison Couronne de france Et de ses finances signé Pouthon.

No. 9. Lettres patentes portant Etablissement d'u Conseil Supr. a la Louisianne, Le 17 7bre. 1716.

Louis Par la Grace de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre, a tous présent et avenir Salut, Nous aurions par nos lettres patentes du dixhuit décembre mil sept cent douze, pour les causes y contenues, Etabli un Conseil supérieur dans notre Province de la Louisiane, pour y rendre justice a nos sujets pendant l'espace de trois années a Commencer du jour de sa première Séance, et comme nous avons jugé qu'il convenoit au bien de notre service, et a l'interest de cette colonie; d'établir pour toujours le d. Conseil Nous de l'avis de notre très cher et très amé oncle Le Duc D'Orleans Regens, de notre tres cher et très amé cousin le Duc De Bourbon, de notre très cher et très amé Oncle le comte de Toulouze, et autres pairs de france, grands et notables personnages de notre Royaume, et de notre certaine science, pleine puissance et autorité Royalle, avons dit Statué et ordonné, disons, Statuons et ordonnons, voulons et nous plait que le Conseil Superieur étably a Notre d. Province de la Louisiane, fasse à l'avenir les mémes fonctions qu'il a fait par le passé, et en conséquence nous l'avons de nouveau cree et établi, créons et etablissons par le présent édit, perpétuel et irrevocable à linstar des autres colonies, qui sont sous notre obeissance, lequel Conseil Supericur Sera composé du Gouverneur, notre Lieutenant Général en la nouvelle france, de l'intendant de la justice police et finance au d. pays du Gouverneur Particulier de la d. Province de la Louisiane, d'un notre Premier Conseiller, du Lieutenant pour nous et de deux Nos Conseillers, d'un Procureur Général et un G (reffier?) Donnons Pouvoir au d. Conseil Superieur, de juger en dernier ressort tous les proces et différans, tant civils que criminels mus et a mouvoir, entre nos Sujets de la d. Province et ce sans aucun frais, ordonnons à tous ceux qui doivent composer le d. Conseil de S'assembler a certain jour et heure au lieu qui sera avisé par eus le plus commode au moins une fois le mois, et que tous les jugements qui Seront rendus par les d. juges, soient executés comme les arrets de nos Cours et Conseils supérieurs, *encore quils ne Soient* rendus en matiére civile que par trois des d. *juges;* leur deffendant de juger en matieres criminelles *qu'au nombre* de cinq, Permettons a Notre d. *Conseil en Cas d'absence* ou légitime empechement des

juges établis par les présentes, d'appeller à leur lieu en place les *personnes qu'ils croiront* les plus capables de remplir les *fonctions de juges,* a la charge que le nombre de trois *en matieres civiles,* et de cinq en matiére criminelle *Soit toujours rempli pour pouvoir* rendre les jugemens, *voulons que notre Gouverneur* Lieutenant General *en la nouvelle france,* préside au d. Conseil et en son absence, *L'intendant* de la justice police et finance que le *même ordre entre le Gouverneur* particulier de la d. province *la Louisianne, le premier Conseiller,* le Lieutenant pour nous *et les deux Conseillées y* Soient observés pour y prendre *leur Séance et présider en cas* d'absence les une les autres. *Voulons neanmoins* que l'intendant de la justice, police, *et finance* de la nouvelle france, lors même que notre *Gouverneur Général* notre Lieutenant General sera présent *au d. Conseil, y présidera,* demande les avis et receuille les *voix, prononce* les arrets et qu'il ait au Surplus les memes *avantages et fasse* les même fonctions que les premiers Présidents de nos cours et en cas d'absence de l'intendant que notre Premier Conseiller ait le même droit encore *qu'il soit* présidé, par nos d. Gouverneurs attribuons *en outre à notre d.* premier Conseiller, (les?) fonctions de *premier Juge,* comme opposition, et (manque) de scellés, *inventaires et autres* matières provisoire (manque) et voulons *qu'en l'absence* du d. Intendant et prémier Conseiller, *le plus ancien de nos d.* Conseillers fasse les mêmes *fonctions, que nous* avons attribué au d. prémier Conseiller, Donnons pouvoir à notre Procureur Général du d. Conseil de faire sans aucune Exception, toutes les autres fonctions de nos autres Procureurs Généraux dans nos cours et Conseils, et au greffier de tenir registre de tous les jugemens qui seront rendus par notre d. Conseil et de tout ce qui sera fait et ordonné par notre prémier Conseiller faisant fonction de prémier juge et d'en délivrer touttes les expéditions necessaire sy donnons en mandement à notre très cher féal chevalier chancelier de france le Sr. Voisin commandeur de nos ordres que le présent Edit il fasse lire le sceau tenant, et enrégistrer ez régistres de la chancellerie de france, pour le contenu en icelui faire garder et observer, selon sa forme et teneur, cessant et faisant cesser tous troubles et empechemens, nonob-

stants, toute ordonnances, édits, déclarations, réglements, et autres choses contractées aux quelles nous avons dérogés et dérogeons, par le Présent édit Car Tel Est notre plaisir et affin que ce Soit chose ferme et établie à toujour nous y avons fait mettre notre Scel, Donné a Paris L'an de grace Mil Sept cent Seize, et de notre regne le secons, signé Louis, et plus bas, Philipaux et a coté visé signe Voisin Pour Etablissement du Conseil Supérieur à la Louisianne, et scellé de cire verte et lacé de soie rouge et verte, et au dos est Ecrit, lu Publié, le sceau tenant, à Paris le dixsept septembre mil sept cent seize, de l'ordonnance de monseigneur Voisin chevalier chancelier de france, commandeur des ordres de sa majesté et enrégistré ez Régistres de l'audience de france par nous conseiller du Roy en ses conseils grand audiancier de france, signé Langlois.

Lettres patentes pour L'Etablissement du Conseil Superieur, de 1716.

Pour Extrait des Régistres du Greffier du Conseil Supérieur, délivré a M. Le Pr. Gal. Le Neuf aoust Mil Sept Cent Cinquante Six.

(Illisible?)

De Par Le Roy.

Article 9e.

No. 10. Extrait de Lordonnance du Roy rendue a Paris Le 10 Juin 1716 : Enregistré au Conlle. de la marine Rochefort.

Sa Majesté ordonne Expressements a tous Offers. Embarquez tels quils puissent estre, d'avoir leurs Valets Effectifs et de l'age de vingt ans aux moins et aux Commandans de Ses Vaux. dy tenir fermement La main même de les faire présenter personnellement aux revëues de montre dans Les Ports et a la mer commencant par les Leurs, deffend Sa Majesté aux Intendans, Commissaires generaux, Et ordinaire d'en passer aucun quil ne soit reel, Et Sil arrivoit que le Capne. ou autres Offer. Commandant un Vau. de Sa Majesté eut reçeu la ration en argent de quelque valet qui nauroit pas été Effectif elle veut quil soit obligé de la restituer et que Loffer. qui aura touché La Solde d'un valet qui ne sera point Embarque par quelque raison que ce puisse etre soit pareillement obligé de

la rendre, Sa Majesté se reservant d'ordonner une plus severe punition suivant LExigence du cas contre ceux qui contreviendront a ce qui est porté par cet article.

Article 11e.

Les Officiers Generaux Capitaines ou autres Officiers Commandant les Vaux. de Sa Majte. veulent donner leur Table a quelquun des Gardes de la marine Embarquez avec eux elle ordonne que la ration et demie qui leur est reglée a chacun par jour par L'ordonnance de 1689 Soit payée en argent au d. Commandeurs Lesquels Seront tenus d'avertir l'Intendant ou Commissaire general du port ou ils armeront, du nombre des Gardes de la marine quils auront dessein de nourir afin quil ne fasse point Embarquer par le Munitionnaire, Les Vivres pour La Subsistance de ceux des d. Gardes de la marine dont Les Commandans se chargeront.

Article 12.

Sa Majesté fera payer directement par le Tresorier de la Marine a Larmement et au desarmement Les Rations accordées aux Offiers. Generaux et autres Commandans ses Vaux. pour Leurs personnes et utenciles et pour La Subsistance, des Officier, Aumonier, Ecrivain, Chirurgien Majors, Passagers et Gardes de la marine quils nouriront a leur Table ensemble Les rations de leurs Valets et celles des Valets des d. Officiers Sur les Etats qui Seront dressez de la quantité de rations qui auront esté fournies par Les d. Commandans et suivant Le prix quelles seront payées au munitionnaires par Son Traité.

Article 14.

Deffend Sa Majesté a tous Offers. Generaux Capitaines et Commandant ses Vaux. dEmbarquer aucun Passager sans ordre Expres qui reglera ceux qui devront avoir La Table du Capne. et ceux a qui il devra estre fourny du fonds de calle par Le Munitionnaire ration simple ou ration et demy en nature sans quelle puisse être jamais payée en argent Sous quelque pretexte que ce soit et Seront Les d. rations employées dans Les Etats de fourniture de chaque Vau.

Article 15.

Deffend Sa Majesté aux Off^ers^. Generaux et autres d'Embarquer a la mer ou dans Les païs Etrangers aucun passagers sans en avoir des raisons bien fondées a peine de perdre La nouriture quils Leurs auront fourny ou fait fournir par Le Commis du Munitionnaire.

Article 17.

Le Boulanger et Le Boucher Embarquez sur chaque V^aux^. feront partie de l'Equipage comme matelots Seront payez par Sa Majesté de leur Solde a raison de Seize Livre par mois auront chacun une ration et demie par jour qui leur sera delivrée par le commis du munitionnaire de meme quau reste de l'Equipage Sans que les Off^ers^. Generaux Cap^nes^. ou autres commandans ses Va^aux^. puissent nourrir les d. Boulanger et Boucher ny aucun Off^ers^. Marinier, Matelots, Soldats ou Mousses sous pretexte d'en retirer La ration en argent ou de leur en procurer le revenant bon en nature.

Article 19.

Deffend pareillement Sa Majesté a tous Off^ers^. Commandans Ses V^aux^. de prendre Troquer ou Emprunter Sous aucun pré texte des Commis du Munitionnaire Embarquez sur les d. V^aux^. Telle nature de Vivres que ce puisse etre et aux d. Commis de donner aucun Certifficats de rations sous prétexte quelles n'ont pas este prises en Especes a peine de radiation de tout ce qui contenu dans Les d. Certifficats a L'Exception toutes fois de la Machemoures nécessaire pour la nouriture des Bestiaux et vollailles destinez pour La table des d. Off^ers^. et Commandans Laquelle Machemoure pourra Leur etre delivré par Les d. Commis du Munitionnaire, dont LEcrivain Embarqué Sur Chaque V^au^. tiendra un Etat Exact jour par jour, qui sera visé a la fin de la Campagne par L'intendant, Commissaire general ou ord^e^. du port qui en regleront Le Prix que les d. Off^ers^. Commandans payeront en argent, et la Somme sera retenue Sur leurs appointements par Tresorier de la marine au retour de la Campagne qui sera chargé de la payer au munitionnaire.

Article 21.

Ordonne Sa Majesté a tous Cap^nes^. Commandans, Off^ers^. Aumonier, Ecrivain, et Chirurgiens, de coucher a Bord des V^aux^. sur Lesquels ils seront destinez Sans pouvoir sen Exempter des Le même jour que la Chaudiere pour La nourriture des Equipages sera etablie quand meme Les Chambres ne seroient pas en Etat, jusqua cequils Soient entierement desarmez; et Si par quelques cas impreveu, Les Commandans Cap^nes^. en Secons Lieutenans enseignes aumoniers et chirurgiens ne pouvaient se dispenser d'aller coucher a Terre pendant L'armement et Le desarmement ils en demenderont auparavant La Permission au General ou Commandans ne pourront aussy Les Ecrivains de Sa Majesté, et les commis du munitionnaire aller coucher a Terre Sans permission de LIntendant ou Commissaire General de Larmée quand il y en aura, ou de celuy du port.

Article 22.

Enjoint Sa Majesté aux d. Cap^nes^. Commandans et Off^ers^. de tenir La main a ce que tous les Off^ers^. Mariniers, Matelots, Soldats et Mousses, meme Les Commis du Munitionnaire couchent regulièrement a Bord et veut que l'Ecrivain en fasse exactement La reveüe Le Soir et Le matin en presence des Officiers du V^aux^. observant de ne passer Les rations quaux presentes a peine de cassation et d'avertir le Soir Le Commis du Munitionnaire du nombre de presents afin quil ne prepare que les rations necessaires et viande Legumes ou autres especes de vivres veut aussy Sa Majesté que L'Ecrivain de chaque V^au^. tienne exactement La main a ce que ces rations ne soient distribuées quaux gens de L'Equipage et quil en fasse la reveüe a L'heure du repas autant quil se pourra, La principale fonction de son employ etant de rester a Bord pour faire ces sortes de reveües et veille avec exactitude a Loeconomie des vivres et a ce quils ne soient distribuez quaux presents.

Article 24.

fait Sa Majesté tres Expresses deffenses aux Off^ers^. Generaux Cap^nes^. et autres Commandans Ses V^aux^. et Batimens de vendre

des vivres quand même ils Leurs appartiendroient dans Les Colonies et Païs Etrangers: Et Sa Majesté etant informé de la rareté et de la Chereté des vivres et rafraichissemens a lamerique et sur tout aux Indes et de la depense Extraordinaire que les Commandans de Ses V^aux^. destinez pour des voyages de long cours Sont obligez de faire pour soutenir leur table elle veut bien permettre que les d. Commandans seulement Embarquent a lavenir quelques marchandises convenables a la traite des Païs ou ils devront aller dont LEtat sera dressé par le Conseil de marine et ensuite envoyé avant Le depart des V^aux^. au Commandant, et a l'Intendant, ou Comm^re^. general du port qui viseront la facture du Cap^ne^. des Marchandises quil Embarquera pour cette destination afin quelle puisse etre conforme a L'Etat arresté par Le Conseil de Marine.

Article 27.

Deffend Sa Majesté aux Commis du Munitionnaire de vendre ou employer a dautres usages que pour La Subsistance des Equipages Les Vivres ou Utenciles du V^au^. sous quelque pretexte que ce soit a peine de punition corporelle suivant LExigence du cas.

Article 28.

Lorsque Sa Majesté fera Embarquer des fonds sur Ses V^aux^. pour acheter dans Les Pais Etrangers des Raffraichissemens et autres besoins pour les Equipages Malades L'argent sera remis dans un Coffre dont le Cap^ne^. aura une clef particuliére et Le Commis^re^. ou LEcrivain une autre afin quil puisse en faire L'Employ de concert de bon raffraichissemens; Les d. Commissaire ou Ecrivain rendra compte au retour de Lusage quil aura fait des Sommes qui luy auront esté remises et raportera des Etats des achats visez du Cap^ne^. du V^au^. et des autres Off^ers^. qui en auront eu connoissance, même du Chirurgien qui sera Embarqué.

Article 33.

La Munitionnaire sera chargé de fournir a chaque navire de Sa Majesté avant Le depart du port de france ou il armera,

tous Les bois a bruler que lon pourra Embarquer pour Lusage des deux cuisine, Le tout Sans embarasser Le fond de calle.

Article 34.

Les Cap^nes^. et autres Off^ers^. Commandant Les V^aux^. et Batimens de Sa Majesté Envoyeront pendant Le cours de la Campagne Leurs Chaloupes a Terre pour couper du Bois En faire La plus grande provision quil Sera possible dans Les rades ou ils mouilleront qui Seront propre a fournir a cette consomation et afin deviter toutes sortes d'abus et qu'en soulageant Les Commandemens des V^aux^. du Roy Le munitionnaire ne puisse Lezé il est Expressement deffendu a tous Commandans des V^aux^. du Roy ou autres Off^ers^. de debarquer du Bois pendant Le cours de la Campagne ou au retour dans Le port Lors du desarmement sous quelque pretexte que ce soit et en quelque petite quantité que ce puisse etre Le bois qui restera dans Le V^au^. devant appartenir au Munitionnaire general et etre remis dans Ses magazins ainsi que les vivres de retour.

Fait a Paris Le Dixieme juin mil sept cent seize Signé Louis et plus bas Phelipeaux Colattionné a Loriginal par nous Conseiller Secretaire du Roy maison couronne de france et de ses finances Signé Gaudion. Enregistré au Con^lle^. de la marine de Rochefort Le 9e. Juilliet 1716, signé Benard.

Collationné,
Laffiand?

No. 11. Edit du Roy pour la Creation du Conseil du mois de 7bre. 1716.

Louis par La Grace de Dieu Roy de france Et de Navarre, a tous presents Et avenir salut. Nous aurions par Nos Lettres Patentes du dixhuit decembre Mil sept Cent douze pour les Causes y Contenues Etably un Conseil Superieur dans Notre province de la Louisiane pour y rendre la justice a Nos sujets pendant L'Espace de trois années a Commencer du jour de la première Sceance Et Comme Nous avons jugé quil Convenait au Bien de Notre Service et a Linterest de cette Colonie d'Etablir pour toujours Le d. Con^l^. Nous de Lavis de Notre très cher Et tres amé oncle Le duc Dorleans Regent, de Notre

tres cher Et tres amé Cousin Le duc de Bourbon, de Notre très cher et tres amé oncle Le duc du Maine, de Notre très cher Et tres amé oncle Le Compte de Toulouze Et autres Pairs de france, Grands Et Notables Personnages de Notre Royaume Et de Notre Certaine Science, Pleine puissance Et autorité Royalle, avons dit Statué Et ordonné, disons, Statuons et Ordonnons, Voulons Et Nous plaist que le Conseil Superieur Etably a Notre d. Province de la Louisiane fasse a Lavenir Les Memes fonctions quil a fait par Le Passé, Et en Consequence Nous Lavons de Nouveau Crée Et Etably, Creons et Etablissons par le present Edit, Perpetuel Et irrevocable, a Linstar de Ceux des autres Colonies qui Sont sous Notre obeissance, Lequel Conseil Supérieur sera Composé du Gouverneur Notre Lieutenant General En la Nouvelle france, de L'intendant de la justice, Police Et finances au d. Pays, du Gouverneur Particulier de la d. Province de la Louisiane, de Notre Premier Conseiller, du Lieutenant pour Nous Et de deux Nos Conseillers, d'un Procureur General Et un Greffier, Donnons Pouvoir au d. Conseil Superieur de juger En dernier Ressort tous les proces Et Differents tants civils que Criminels Mus et a Mouvoir Entre Nos sujets de la d. Province Et ce Sans aucun fraix, Ordonne a tous Ceux qui doivent Composer Le d. Conseil de sassembler a certain jour Et heure au Lieu qui Sera avisé par Eux le plus Commode, au Moins une fois Le Mois, Et que tous Les jugements qui Seront rendus par Les d. juges soient Executés Comme les arrests de Nos Cours Et Conseils Superieurs Encore quils Ne soient rendus En Matière civille que par trois des d. juges, Leur deffendant de juger les Matieres criminelles quau Nombre de cinq, Permettons a Notre d. Conseil En Cas d'absence ou Legitime Empechement des juges Etablis par les presentes, d'appeler a Leur Lieu Et place les personnes quils croiront les plus Capables de Remplir les fonctions de juge a la Charge que le Nombre de trois En Matieres civilles Et de Cinq en Matieres criminelles soit toujours Remply pour pouvoir Rendre les jugements, Voulons que Notre Gouverneur Lieutenant General En La Nouvelle france preside au d. Conseil Et en Son absence L'intendant de La justice, police Et finance que le Meme Ordre Entre le Gouv-

erneur particulier de la d. Province de La Louisiane, Le premier Conseiller Le Lieutenant pour Nous Et les deux Con^rs. y soit observé pour y prendre Leur Sceance et Presider En cas dabsence Les uns des autres, Voulons Neanmoins que Lintendant de la justice, Police Et finances de la Nouvelle france, Lors Meme que Le Gouverneur Lieutenant General Sera present au d. Conseil et y presidera, demande les avis, Recëuille les Voix, Prononce les arrests Et quil ait au surplus les Mêmes avantages Et fasse les Memes fonctions que les premiers présidents de Nos Cours, Et en cas dabsence de Lintendant que Notre premier Con^er. ait le Même droit, Encore quil Soit, présidé par Nos d. Gouvernemens, Attribuons En outre a Notre dit premier conseiller Les fonctions de Premier juge, Comme appositions Et levée de Scellés inventaires Et autres Matieres provisoires Et Voulons quen Labsence du d. intendant et du d. Premier Con^er. Le plus ancien de Nos d. Con^ers. fasse les Memes fonctions que nous avons attribué au d. premier Con^er. Donnons Pouvoir a Notre Procureur General au d. Conseil de faire Sans aucune Exception toutes les autres fonctions de Nos autres procureurs Generaux dans Nos Cours Et Conseils Et au Greffier de tenir Registre de tous les jugements qui Seront Rendus par Notre d. Con^er. Et de tout ce qui Sera fait Et Ordonné par Notre d. Premier Con^er. faisant fonction de Premier juge Et dEn delivrer toutes Les Expéditions Necessaires, sy Donnons En Mandement a Notre tres Cher Et feal chevallier Chancellier de france Le Sr. Voisin Commandeur de Nos Ordres que Notre present Edit il fasse Lire Le Seau tenant Et Enregistré ez Registrés de la chancellerie de france, pour le Contenu En icelui et faire Garder Et observer selon la forme Et teneur, cessant Et faisant Cesser tous troubles Et Empeschements Nonobstant toutes Ordonnances, Edits, declarations, Reglements Et autres choses a Ce contraires auxquelles Nous avons derogé et derogeons par ce present Edit, Car tel Est Notre plaisir, Et afin que ce Soit Chose ferme Et Stable a toujours Nous y avons fait Mettre Notre scel Donné a Paris au Mois de Septembre Lan de Grace Mil Sept Cent Seize Et de Notre Regne Le Second signé Louis Et plus Bas phelipeaux Et a costé Vizé Signe

Voisin pour L'Etablissement dun Con[l]. superieur de La Louisiane Et scellé de Cire Verte et Lace de soye Rouge et Verte Et au dos Est Ecrit, Lû publié Le second tenant a Paris le dixsept Septembre Mil sept Cent Seize de Lordonnance de Monseigneur Voisin, chevallier chancellier de france Commandeur des ordres de sa Majesté Et Enregistré ez Régistre de Laudiance de france par Nous Con[er]. du Roy En ses Conseils Grand audience de france signé Langlois.

No. 12. Extrait des Reglements du Conseil d'Etat. Extrait des Registres du Con[l]. dEtat au sujet de la Reunion au domaine des terres concedées non Cultivées. du 12 S[bre]. 1716.

Le Roy Etant informé quil a Eté donné par les Gouvernemens ou Commandans Et commissaire Ordonnateur A La Louisiane aux habitans du d. Pays des Concessions d'une trop Grande quantité de terres Lesquelles ils ne peuvent faire Valoir Et quils Nont demandé cette Etendue que dans le dessein d'En Vendre une partie ou de tirer profit des Bois qui Sont dessus sans Mettre La terre En Valeur, ce qui Est Entièrement Contraire a L'Establissement de La Colonie Et L'Empesche de peupler d'habitans Et Sa Majesté desirant faire cesser pareils abus, En Laissant cependant aux d. habitants Non seulement les terrains quils ont Baty, cultivés Et defrichis Mais Meme Encore une quantité de terre Suffisante Et Sa Majesté Etant en Son Conseil de Lavis de Monseigneur Le Duc Dorléans Regent a Ordonné et Ordonne que Les habitans de la Louisiane jouiront En Vertu des Concessions qui Leur ont Eté Cy devant accordées, des terrains ou ils ont Baty Cultivés Et defrichis Mais Même Encore une quantité de terre Suffisante Et Sa Majesté Etant en Son Conseil de Lavis de Monseigneur Le duc Dorléans Régent a Ordonné et Ordonne que Les habitans de la Louisiane joüiront En Vertu des Concessions qui Leur ont Eté Cy devant accordées, des terrains ou ils ont Baty Et quils ont Cultivés Et defrichis, Et En outre de la quantité de terre joignant les d. terrains quil Sera jugé Convenable par les Srs. De Lepinay Et hubert Gouverneur et Commissaire Ordonnateur A La Louisiane pour former une habitation, Veut Sa Majesté que Le Surplus des d. terres soit reüny a Son domaine, par les Ordonnances des d. de Lepinay Et hubert auxquelles Elle en attribue toute Cour, jurisdiction Et Connoissance,

lesquelles ordces. feront Mention des terrains qui resteront aux d. habitants Et que les d. terres ainsy Reunis soint Concedées par les d. de Leipnay Et hubert a dautres habitants par proportion de deux ou quatre arpents de front sur quarante ou Soixante de profondeur. Ordonne sa Majesté que Raport aux terres qui ont Eté Concedées dans Lisle Dauphine ou il ne Se peut faire que des jardinages, que Ceux qui ont obtenu des Concessions, Ne joüiront que des terrains ou ils seront Batis, Ensemble de ceux cultivés Et defrichis faisant le tout une portion Convenable de terre pour faire des jardinages, que le surplus Soit Reuny a Son domaine, qua lavenir il ny Soit accordé Et Concedé que des terrains pour sy Batir Et y faire des jardins Et que le tout Reuny Et Concedé de Nouveau En la Meme forme quil Est Ordonné pour les autres terres de la colonie Permet Sa Majesté aux d. Srs. de Lepinay et hubert d'augmenter ou diminuer les Concessions quils donneront, En Egard a la qualité de terrain Et a Lusage qu'on En peut faire, desquelles Concessions ils envoyeront tous les ans des Copies a sa Majesté pour que sur icelles Elle fasse Expedier les Brevets de Confirmation Necessaires, fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy sa Majesté Etant tenu a Paris Le douze Octobre Mil sept Cent Seize signé Phelipeaux Et Scellé de cire jaune—

Copie de la Commission du Roy.

Louis par la Grâce de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre a Nos chers Et Bien amés Les sieurs de Lepinay Et hubert Gouverneur Et Commissaire Ordonnateur En Notre Province de la Louisiane, Salut, Nous Vous Mandons Et Ordonnons de L'avis de Notre tres cher Et tres amé Oncle Le duc d'Orleans Regent du Royaume de faire Executer Larrest Rendu ce jourd'hui En Notre Conseil Cy attaché sous le Contre scel de Notre chancellerie Et de Vous conformer pour Les terres Et terrains que Vous Concederés a Lavenir au formulle de Concession arreste par Nous ce jourd'hui Et aussy cy attaché sous le Contre Scel de Notre Chancellerie, Mandons a Nos amés et feaux Conseillers Les Gens tenant Notre Conseil Superieur de la Louisiane de faire Enregistrer Ces presentes Ensemble le d. arrst Et formule Car tel Est Notre plaisir En

temoin de quoy Nous avons fait aposer Notre Scel a ces d. Presentes Donné a Paris Le douze octobre Lan de Grace Mil sept Cent Seize Et de Notre Règne le deuxième signé Louis Et plus Bas Par Le Roy Le duc Dorleans Regent Present signé Phelypeaux Et Scellé de Cire jaune.

Copie du formulle de Concession.

Nous Gouverneur de la Province de la Louisiane Et Con^er^. du Roy Comm^re^. ord^eur^. au d. Pays.

Sur La demande qui Nous a Eté faite par..... de Luy Vouloir accorder la Concession.....Scituée.....de..... Large Sur.....de haut, Bornée par.....Nous En Vertu du pouvoir a Nous donnè par Sa Majesté avons accorde Et accordons, Concedé Et Concedons par Ces presentes au d..... le terrain Cy dessus, accordé pour par luy ses hoirs ou ayant Cause En jouir plainement Et paisiblement en toute Proprieté en faire Et disposer comme il avisera Bon Etre et Comme de chose a luy appartenante a Condition quil se Mettra en possession du d. terrain en presence de Ceux qui le Bornent ou des plus proches Voisins ou iceux Bien et duement appelés Et que la presente Concession ou Copie duement Collationée sera raportée a Sa Majesté dans le Cours de deux années de la datte dicelle pour Etre par Elle Confirmée autrement et a faute de Ce fair Nous la declarons Nulle et de Nulle Valeur et que le d.....fera Mettre le d. terrain en Valeur Et Raport dans deux années prochaines et Consecutives de la datte dicelle sy non Et a faute de ce faire il sera Reuny au domaine de sa Majesté qui pourra En disposer tout Comme sy la presente Concession Navait pas Eté accordée, A la Charge de payer les droits Et devoir seigneuriaux sy aucune S'Etablissent Cy après au d. Pays de la Louisiane Et quil ne Luy sera permis de Vendre aucune partie du d. terrain quil Nen ait premièrement fait defricher les deux tiers a peine de Restitution des deniers quil En aura receu Et des Cinq Cents Livres damande applicable a Lhopital de Ce pays Nous Reservant d'ailleurs pour sa Majesté La permission de pouvoir Prendre sur le d. terrain tous Et Chacun les Bois qui pourront Luy Etre Necessaires tant pour la Construction de ses forts, Magasins, quautres ouvrages quelle a ordonné Et ordonnera d'Entreprendre a

Lavenir pour son service Meme pour le Radoub et Carenne de ses Vaisseaux toutes fois et quantes ils En auront Besoin Et Les terrains Necessaires pour les fortifications En foy de quoy Nous avons Signé Ces presentes lesquelles seront Enregistrées au Greffe du Conseil Supérieur du d. Pays dans deux Mois de ce jour Donné, fait a Paris Le Douze Mars Mil Sept Cent Seize signé Louis Et plus Bas phelypeaux.

No. 13. Declaration du Roy pour la Conversation des minuttes des no^res^. du 2e. Aoust 1717.

Louis par la Grace de Dieu Roy de france Et de Navarre a tous Ceux qui Ces presentes Lettres Verront, Salut, La Conservation des Minuttes des actes Et Contrats qui Sont passés Par devant Notaires Etant d'une importance Extreme pour assurer le Bien et le Repos des familles, Larticle quatre Vingt trois de Lordonnance Dorleans oblige tous les No^res^. d'Enregistrer Leurs Nottes et Minuttes Et de Signer le Registre, cet article Veut aussy qu'après le decces d'un No^res^. inventaire soit fait par le juge Ordinaire des Lieux des Registres et Protocols du decedés Et quils Soient Mis au Greffe pour y Etre Grossoyés signés Et delivrés par le Greffier aux parties qui les Requiereront Moyennant Salaires Comptant dont Moitié demeurera au Greffier Et Lautre Moitié Sera delivrée a Lhéritier ou héritère du decedé, Mais ayant Eté informe que cette Ordonnance NEst point executée dans les Colonies soumises a Notre Obéissance ou Les No^res^. Netant point Erigés en charge il arrive Souvent que des Minuttes ou protocolles de No^res^. decedés Ne sont point Enregistrées Ny Meme attachées Ensemble Et que Restant Entre les Mains dhéritiers quelquefois inconnus aux parties interessées Elles Ne Scavent a qui Sadresser pour En avoir des Expeditions Et quand les héritiers les Leur ont indiqué outre quelles sont En Mauvais ordre il s'en trouve Souvent de soustraites ou perdües, un pareil abus pouvant Causer de Grands desordres dans les familles Nous avons Estimé dy pourvoir A Ces Causes de Lavis de Notre tres Cher et tres amé Le Duc Dorléans Petit fils de france Regent de Notre Royaume de Notre très Cher et tres amé Cousin Le duc de Bourbon, de Notre très cher Et très amé cousin Le prince de Conty, Princes de Notre Sang de Notre

trés Cher et très amé Oncle Le duc du Maine, de Notre trés Cher et très amé Oncle Le Comte de toulouze Princes légitimes Et autres pairs de france Grands et Notables personnages de Notre Royaume Et de Notre Certaine Science pleine puissance Et authorité Royalle, Nous avons dit, Declaré et Ordonné Disons, declarons Et Ordonnons Voulons Et Nous plaist ce qui Suit.

Article 1er.

Du jour de la Publication des presentes tous les Nores. tant Royaux que des seigneureries Etablis dans les Colonies soumises a Notre obeissance seront tenus de lier Ensemble par Ordre d'année Et de datte les Minuttes de tous les actes Et Contrats qui auront Eté passés par devant Eux dans les années precedentes a celle de la publication des presentes, de distinguer les Minuttes année par année Et de Mettre Chaque année separement dans un Carton ou papier double En Maniere de Registre sur le dos duquel ils Cotteront Lannée.

2e.

Ils seront aussy tenus de Lier Ensemble par ordre de datte les Minutes des actes Et Contrats qui seront par Eux passés pendant le Cours de Chaque année a fure Et Mesure que les d. actes auront Eté passés Et de Mettre les d. Minuttes ainsy Liées dans un Carton ou papier double Comme dit Est sur le dos duquel ils Cotteront pareillement lannée.

3e.

Les procureurs du Roy des jurisdictions Ordinaires Et les Procureurs fiscaux des justices Seigneurialles seront tenus de se transporter sans fraix dans LEtude de chaque Nore. de Leur distric trois Mois après La Publication des presentes pour Visiter les Minuttes de toutes les années qui auront precedé Celle de la d. publication Et Voir sy les Nores. auront Executé ce qui Est prescript par le premier article des presentes.

4.

Ils seront aussy tenus de sy transporter sans fraix dans les trois premiers Mois de Chaque année pour Visiter les Minuttes des années precedentes Et Voir sy les No^res^. auront Executé le second article des presentes Et Conservent les Minuttes des années antérieures En Bon et deu Etat.

5.

Ils dresseront des proces Verbaux sans frais de LEtat ou ils auront trouvé les Minuttes des No^res^. de leur distric Et seront tenus d'Envoyer les d. Proces Verbaux dans les trois Mois de leur datte au Procureur General du Conseil Superieur dans le Ressort duquel ils Sont pour En Etre fait Raport au d. Con^l^. par le Procureur General Et sur icelluy Ordonné par arrest que les d. Proces Verbaux demeurent au Greffe du d. Conseil Et en outre fait Droit ainsy quil appartiendra.

6.

Les Nottaires qui Nauront pas satisfait aux deux premiers articles des presentes Seront Condamnés par le Conseil superieur a une amande arbitraire qui ne pourra pourtant pas Exceder six Livres pour la premiere fois Et a plus Grande peine, Meme interdit en cas de Recidive.

7.

Incontinent apres la publication des presentes les juges Ordinaires des Lieux a la Requete des procureurs du Roy de leur jurisdictions Et les juges des justices seigneuriales a la Requete des procureurs fiscaux des d. justices seront tenus de se transporter Sans frais au domicille des héritiers des No^res^. decedés dans leur distric ou de Ceux qui Seront demis de L'Employ de No^re^. avant la Publication des presentes pour se faire Representer les Minuttes ou protocolles des deffunts ou de Ceux qui seront demis desquels ils feront inventaire sans frais seront delivres Gratis une Expedition du d. inventaire

aux héritiers des No^res^. decedés ou a Ceux qui se seront demis de LEmploy, après lequel inventaire ils feront lier les d. Minuttes Et Protocolles par ordre dannée Et de datte par Leur Gref^er^. Comme il Est dit Cy devant Ensuitte de poser dans Leur Greffe.

8.

Les d. juges seront aussy tenus de se transporter sans delay ny frais a La Meme Requete au domicille des No^res^. qui decederont dans Leur distric ou qui Se demetteront de Leur Employ après la publication des presentes y feront inventaire Sans frais de leurs Minuttes Et protocols duquel inventaire ils feront delivrer Gratis une Expedition aux héritiers Comme il Est dit a Larticle Cy devant Et feront Ensuite deposer les d. Minuttes Et Protocolles En Leurs Greffes.

9.

Les d. Procureurs du Roy Et procureurs fiscaux Envoyeront au Procureur General dans les trois Mois de leur datte les proces Verbaux du transport des d. juges au domicille des héritiers des No^res^. decedés ou de ceux qui se seront demis de leurs Employ avant la publication des presentes Et aux No^res^. decedés ou qui se seront demis depuis la d. Publication Ensemble une Expedition de Linventaire quils auront fait des Minuttes et protocolles trouvés chez les d. No^res^. pour En Etre de meme fait Raport au d. Conseil superieur par le d. Procureur General Et Sur icelluy Ordonné par arrest que les d. Procès. Verbaux Et Expeditions d'inventaire demeureront au Greffe du d. Conseil Et En outre fait droit ainsy quil appartiendra.

10.

Enjoignons a tous Nos sujets des d. Colonies qui auront des Minuttes de No^res^. de les Raporter aux juges de leurs domicilles quinzaine apres la publication des presentes pour En Etre sur Le Champ fait inventaire duquel il leur sera delivre une Expedition Gratis Et Etre Ensuite deposée au Greffe et faute

par Eux de les Raporter permettons aux Procureurs du Roy Et fiscaux d'En faire et faire faire toutes les perquisitions Necessaires le tout aussy Sans frais.

11.

Les Greffiers qui Seront depositaires des d. Minuttes Et Protocolles seront tenus de donner pendant Cinq. ans a compter du jour de Linventaire des d. Minuttes Et protocolles a Lhéritier ou heritiere des No^res^. decedés Et a ceux qui Se seront démis de leur Employ ou a Leurs héritiers la Moitié des salaires quils Recevront pour les Grosses et Expeditions des actes ou Contrats quils pourront signer Et delivrer aux parties qui les Requereront, desquelles Grosses et Expeditions ils seront tenus de tenir un Etat année par année ou sera fait Mention des sommes quils auront receues quils affirmeront Veritable pardevant les juges Et dont il Remettront Moitié Comme il Est dit Cy dessus Et le d. temps de cinq ans passés les d. salaires appartiendront Entièrement aux d. Greffiers sy donnons En Mandement a Nos amés Et feaux Les Gens tenants Nos Conseils superieurs a Lamerique Et aux indes Orientalles que ces presentes ils ayent a faire Lire publier Et Registrer Et le Contenu En icelles Garder Et observer selon Leur forme et teneur Nonobstant tous Edits, Reglements Et Ordonnances a ce Contraires aux quelles Nous avons derogè Et derogeons Car Tel Est Notre plaisir En temoin de quoy Nous avons fait Mettre Notre Scel a ces d. Presentes. Donné a Paris le Deuxieme jour d'aoust lan de Grace Mil Sept Cent dix Sept Et de Notre Regne le second signé Louis Par Le Roy Le duc Dorleans Regent present Et plus bas Phelypeaux Et Scellé du Grand Sceau de cire jaune.

No. 14. Arrest qui unit et incorpore le païs des sauvages Illinois au Gouvernement de la Louisianne, 27 7bre. 1717.

Le Roy étant en son Con^el^. S'éyant fait representer des d. Lettres Patentés en forme d'Edit du mois d'Aoust dernier portant Etablissem^t^. d'une Comp^ie^. de commerce sous le nom de Comp^ie^. d'Occident, Ensemble celle du 14 7bre. 1712 accordées au d. Crozat Et estimant qu'il convient pour le bien de son Service Et pour l'avantage et l'utilité de la Comp^ie^. d'Occident

d'augmenter le Gouvernement de la Province de la Louisiane Et d'y joindre le païs des sauvages Illinois Ouy le raport, et tout consideré, sa Ma^te^. étant en son Conseil, de l'avis de M. Le Duc d'Orléans Regens a unis et incorporé le païs des sauvages Illinois au Gouvernement^t^. de la Province de la Louisianne, Veut et entend que la d. Comp^te^. d'Occident joüisse des terres comprises sous le nom du d. Païs de la même manière qu'elle doit joüir de celles accordées par les d. Lettres Patentes du mois d'Aoust dernier, Et que les Commandans, Off^ers^. Soldats, ha^ans^, Et autres qui sont ou pourront etre au d. pa^is^ reconnaissent le Commandant gñal de la Louisianne Et luy obeissent et entendent sans y contrevenir en quelque sorte et maniére que ce soit, à peine de desobéissance.

No. 14½. Lettre de M. Orry Controlleur gnal. des finances a M. Le comte de Maurepas. Sur Le Tabac de la Louisianne, 6 Aoust 1732.

Les fermiers generaux ont receu, M. tous les Tabacs qui sont venus de la Louisianne. Il n'est question à present que de fixer Sur quel pied ils doivent les payer aux Negocians à qui ces Tabacs apartiennent. Ils rep^re^tent. que celuy de Virginie ne leur revient qu'a 20# le q^l^., Cependant ils offrent de donner de celuy de la Louisianne 25# Mais cela est encore bien eloigné du prix auquel vous m'avez dit qu'il convenoit de le payer aux Negocians, Non seulement pour les indemniser, Mais encore pour les Engager a continuer ce commerce naissant. Je sens parfaitement de quelle importance il est d'encourager les ha^ans^ de la Louisianne a augmenter leurs plantations de Tabac; Que l'unique moyen d'y parvenir est de leur en procurer un debit prompt et assûré a un prix assés raisonnable pour qu'ils puissent Se procurer par cette Culture les choses qui Sont nécessaires à leur subsistance. C'est dans cette Vüe que le Roy S'est determiné a fixer le prix du Tabac venant de la Louisianne de bonne qualité à 35# le q^l^. pendant la p^nte^ année Et pendant l'année prochaine 1733, à 30# pendant les années 1734 et 1735, a 27# 10^d^. pendant les années 1736 et 1737 Et a 25# Seulement pendant 1738. Les fermiers g^na^ux. Seront chargez de payer les prix du Tabac de la Louisianne Sur les prix ainsy fixez pour tout le cours de leur Bail. Et ce qui excede le prix de 25# qu'ils ont offert et dont ils feront l'avance, leur

Sera remboursé de la maniere qui Sera convenü avec la Comp^te^. des Indes Et ainsy qu'il Sera ordonné par sa Ma^te^.

J'ay l'honneur de vous faire part de cette fixation, afin que vous puissiés en faire avertir non seulement les Negocians qui se proposent de faire des Envoys à la Louisianne; Mais encore les ha^ans^. de cette Colonie. Par cette fixation les unes et les autres Seront en état de se fixer Sur cette partie de commerce, Et vous Serez vous meme a portée de donner les ordres que vous Jugerez convenables; afin que le Cultivant Et le Negociant ne soient pas lezez; Car il ne seroit pas juste que les Negocians voulussent Seuls profiter de l'avantage que le Roy veut bien procurer à cette partie de Commerce, Et il ne conviendroit pas que le Cultivant en fut privé.

(Lettres Patentes en forme d'Edit pour regler les Juges qui doivent composer le Con^l^. Sup^eur^. etably à la Louisianne par Edit du mois de 7bre. 1716. 22 May 1731).

Louis etc., a tous ceus etc., Salut. Nous aurions par nos Lettres Patentes du 18 X^bre^. pour les causes y contenües etc.

De Par Le Roy.

No. 15. Ordonnance du Roy qui deffend tout commerce aux Officiers Sur Les V^aux^. du Roy, Donné a Paris Le 13 Mars 1717.

Sa Majesté Estant informée que nonobstant La deffence faite par L'ordonnance du 15 Avril 1689, Livre 1e. Titre VII Article XV aux Cap^nes^. de ses V^aux^. de recevoir sur le Bord aucunes marchandises ni de se mesler d'aucun commerce, plusieurs de ces Capitaines et autres Officiers oubliant La dignité du Service et de leurs emplois font Embarquer sur Leurs V^aux^. armez pour les Colonies et autres Lieux diverses Sortes de marchandises pour Les Commercer aux endroits ou ils abordent et en tirer dautres Effets du pais, quils font entrer en france dans Le Royaume a leur retour, au préjudice du fret Et des droits qui en sont deus de Sa Majesté; a quoy etant necessaire de pourvoir, Elle a de lavis de Monsieur Le Duc d'orleans son oncle Regent ordonné et ordonne, veut et entend que la d. ordonnance du 15 Avril 1689 soit Executée selon sa forme et teneur, et en consequence que l'Ecrivain du V^au^. qui Sera armez

Extrait du Registres des Reglemens et ordonnance Tenu au Con^l^. de la marine de Rochefort.

pour Les Colonies ou autres Lieux dresse conjointement avec L'officer charge de l'arrinage et le Me. dequipage du Navire un Etat Exact de tout ce qui y sera Embarqué, et pour Le compte de qui les Effets seront declarez et quavant que le d. Vau. parte, cet Etat certifié deux et visé du Capne. Soit remis a lIntendant ou Commissre. ordonnateur par le d. Ecrivain et quau retour il en remette pareillement une autre en la même forme, de tout ce qui aura esté Embarqué aux endroits ou il aura abordé, l'intention de Sa Majesté estant que cet ordre soit Suivy et Execute sous peine de cassation des offers. et de confiscation des marchandises qui nauront point esté declarées; ne voulant cependant Sa Majesté deroger a cet Egard a larticle XXVI de Son ordonnance du 10 Juin de Lannée dre. ou elle marque ce quelle veut bien permettre que Les Capnes. Embarquent sur les Vaux. quils commandent et pour Les motifs qui y Sont Expliquez. Mande Sa Majesté a Mr. Le Comte de Toulouze amiral de france, vice amiraux, Lieutenant generaux, Intendans, Chefs d'Escadres, Commandans des ports. Commissaires de la marine et autres officiers quil appartiendra de Tenir La main chacun a son Egard a LExecution de la presente ordonnance fait a Paris Le Treizième jour de Mars mil Sept Cent dix Sept signé Louis et plus bas Phelypeaux.

Pour le Roy Collationné a Loriginal par nous Ecuyer Conseiller secretaire du Roy, maison couronne de france et de ses finances Signé Gaudion.

Collationné,
Laffiand?

No. 16. Declaration du Roy pour les Publications dans les Eglises du 2e. Aoust 1717.

Louis par La Grace de Dieu Roy de france Et de Navarre a tous ceux qui ces presentes Lettres Verront salut. Le feu Roy Notre tres honoré seigneur Et Bizayeul Voulant procurer que le service divin fut Celebré avec toute la decence Et la dignité Convenable a dispensé par Larticle trente deux de son Edit du Mois davril 1695, Concernant la jurisdiction Eclesiastique les curés leurs Vicaires Et autres Eclesiastiques de publier aux prosnes Ny pendant Loffice divin les actes de justice Et autres qui Regardent Linterest particulier de Nos sujets, Et par sa

declaration du 16 decembre 1698 il a ordonné que cet article auroit Lieu Meme a LEgard de Nos propres affaires Et comme Nous avons été informés que le d. article trente deux de LEdit du Mois davril 1695 Et la d. declaration du 16 decembre 1698 Ne Sont point Executés dans toutes les Colonies soumises a Notre obeissance Nous avons Estimé Necessaire dy pourvoir En ordonnant En Meme temps que Conformement a Notre declaration du Vingt Cinq fevrier Mil sept Cent huit LEdit du Roy henry second du Mois de fevrier 1556 qui Etablit peine de Mort Contre les femmes qui Cachent leur Grossesse et laissent perir leurs Enfants soit publié tous les trois Mois aux prosnes des paroisses A Ces Causes de Lavis de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé oncle Le duc dorleans petit fils de france Regent de Notre Royaume, de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé Cousin Le duc de Bourbon, de Notre très Cher Et tres amé Cousin Le Prince de Conty Princes de Notre Sang, de Notre tres Cher et tres amé oncle Le Duc Dumaine de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé oncle le Comte de toulouse Et autres Pairs de france Grands Et Notables personages du Royaume Et de Notre certaine Science pleine puissance Et authorité Royalle Nous avons declaré Et ordonné Et par ces presentes Signées de Notre Main, Disons, declarons, ordonnons Voulons Et Nous Plaist que dans toutes les Colonies soumises a Notre Obéisance les Curés Leurs Vicaires Et autres Eclesiastiques seculiers ou Reguliers faisant les fonctions Curialles Soient dispensés Comme par ces presentes Nous les dispensons de publier aux prosnes Ny pendant L'office divin les actes de justice Et autres qui Regardent Linterest particulier de Nos sujets Ny meme ce qui Regarde Nos propres affaires Excepté cependant LEdit du Roy henry second du Mois de fevrier 1556 qui Etablit peine de Mort Contre les femmes qui cachent leur Grossesse Et Laissent perir Leurs Enfants lequel sera Executé selon sa forme Et teneur Et publié de trois En trois Mois aux prosnes des Messes Paroissialles Enjoignons aux Curés, Vicaires ou autres faisant les fonctions Curialles de faire la d. Publication Et dEn Envoyer un certifficat signé d'Eux a Nos Procureurs des jurisdictions dans lesquelles Leurs paroisses Sont Scituées a peine dy Etre Contraints par saisie de Leur temporel a la

Requete de Nos procureurs Generaux En Nos Conseils Superieurs. Voulons que les publications des actes de justice Et autres qui regardent Linterest Particulier de Nos sujets soient faittes par les huissiers sergents ou Notaires a Lissue des Grandes Messes de paroisses Et que ces publications avec les affiches qui En seront par Eux posées aux Grandes portes des Eglises soient de pareille force Et Valeur Meme pour les decrets que sy les d. Publications avoient Eté faites aux d. Prosnes Et qua Legard de ce qui regarde Nos propres affaires les publications En soient faittes seulement a Lissue des Messes de Paroisses par les officiers qui En seront Chargés Et Soient de meme Effet que Sy Elles avoient Eté faittes aux prosnes des d. Messes Nonobstant tous Edits declarations Et Coutumes a ce Contraires aux quelles Nous avons derogé Et derogeons En Egard a ces presentes sy donnons En Mandement a Nos amés Et feaux les Gens tenants Nos Conseils superieurs de Lamerique que ces presentes ils fassent Lire publier et Registrer Et le Contenu En icelles Garder Et observer selon sa forme et teneur Car Tel Est Notre plaisir, En temoin de quoy Nous avons fait aposer Notre Scel aux d. presentes.

Donné a Paris Le deuxième jour daoust Lan de Grace Mil sept Cent dix Sept Et de Notre Regne le second signé Loüis. Par Le Roy Le duc Dorleans Regent present Et plus Bas phelypeaux Et Scellé du Grand Sceau de cire jaune.

No. 17. Lettres Patentes qui accordent le Commerce de la Louisianne (a M. Crozat) du mois d'Aoust 1717.

Louis Par La Grace de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre a tous Presens Et avenir Salut, Nous avons depuis Notre avenement a La Couronne travaillé utilement a Retablir Le Bon Ordre dans Nos finances Et a reformer Les abus que Les longues Guerres avoient donné occasion dy introduire et Nous Navons pas Eu Moins d'attention au Retablissement du Commerce de Nos sujets qui Contribue autant a Leur Bonheur qu'a la Bonne administration dans Nos finances Mais par la Connoissance que Nous avons pris de LEtat de Nos Colonies Scituée dans la partie Septentrionalle de laMerique Nous avons reconnu quelles avoient d'autant plus Besoin de Notre protexion, que le Sr. Crozat auquel Le feu Roy Notre tres honoré

Lettres Patentes portant Etab-

lissement d'Une Compagnie (en forme) de Commerce sous le nom de Compagnie d'Occident, du mois d'Aoust 1717.

seigneur et Bizaeul avoit accordé par ses Lettres patentes du Mois de septembre de Lannée 1712, Le privilege du Commerce Exclusif dans Notre Gouvernement de la Louisiane Nous a tres humblement fait Suplier de trouver bon quil Nous le remit Ce que Nous lui avons accordé par Larrest de Notre Conseil du Vingt trois du present Mois d'aoust Et que le traitté fait avec les Sieurs Aubert, Merret ? et Gayot le dix May 1716 pour la traitte du Canada doit Expirer a la fin de la presente année Nous avons jugé quil Etoit Necessaire pour le Bien de Notre service Et Lavantage de Ces deux Colonies d'Etablir une Compagnie en Etat d'En soutenir le Commerce Et de faire travailler aux differentes Cultures Et plantations qui Sy peuvent faire a Ces Causes a Nous Mouvans de Lavis de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé oncle Le duc Dorleans Regent petit fils de france, de Notre très Cher Et tres amé Cousin le duc de bourbon de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé Cousin le Prince de Conty Prince de Notre Sang de Notre très Cher Et tres amé oncle Le duc dumaine de Notre tres Cher Et tres amé oncle le duc de toulouze princes Legitimes Et autres Pairs de france Grands Et Notables Personnages de Notre Royaume Et de Notre Certaine Science pleine puissance Et authorité Royalle Nous avons dit Statué Et Ordonné, Disons, Statuons et Ordonnons, Voulons Et Nous plaist:

Article premier.

Quil Soit formé En Vertu des presentes une Compagnie de Commerce sous le Nom de Compagnie Doccident dans laquelle il sera permis a tous Nos sujets de quelque Rang et qualité quils puissent Etre, Meme aux autres Compagnies formées ou a former Et aux Corps Et Communautéz de prendre interest pour telles sommes quils jugeront a Propos, sans que pour Raison des d. Engagements ils puissent Etre Reputes avoir derogé a Leurs titres, qualitées Et Noblesse. Notre intention Est quils jouissent du Benefice portés aux Edits des Mois de May Et aoust 1664, Aoust 1669, Et decembre 1701 que Nous Voulons Etre Executés selon leur forme Et teneur.

2°.

Accordons a la d. Compagnie Le droit de faire Seul pendant LEspace de Vingt Cinq années a Commencer du jour de

LEnregistrement des presentes, le Commerce dans Notre Province Et Gouvernement de la Louisiane Et le privilege de Recevoir a L'Exclusion de tous autres dans Notre Colonie de Canada a Commencer du premier juin 1718, jusques Et Compris le dernier decembre 1742, tous les Castors Gras Et Secs que les habitans de La d. Colonie auront traité, Nous Reservant de Regler sur Les Memoirs qui Nous seront Envoyés du d. Pays les quantitées des differentes Especes de Castors que la Compagnie Sera tenüe de recevoir Chaque année des d. habitans de Canada Et les prix aux quels Elle Sera tenüe de les leur payer.

3e.

Faisons deffences a tous Nos autres Sujets de faire aucun Commerce dans LEtendue du Gouvernement de la Louisiane pendant le temps du privilege de la Compagnie d'occident a peine de Confiscation des Marchandises Et des Vaisseaux NEntendons Cependant par ces presentes enterdire aux habitants Le Commerce quils peuvent faire dans la d. Colonie soit Entr'eux Soit avec les sauvages.

4e.

Deffendons pareillement a tous Nos sujets d'achetter aucun Castor dans LEtendue du Gouvernement de Canada pour le transport dans Notre Royaume a peine de Confiscation du d. Castor au profit de la Compagnie Meme des Vaisseaux sur lesquels il sera Embarqué, Le Commerce de Castor Restera Neanmoins Libre dans Lintérieur de la Colonie Entre les Negotiants Et les habitants qui pourront Continuer a Vendre Et achetter du Castor Comme ils ont toujours fait.

5.

Pour donner Moyen a la d. Compagnie doccident de faire un Etablissement solide Et la Mettre En Etat d'Executer toutes les Entreprises quelle Pourra former Nous luy avons donné octroyé Et accordé, donnons, octroyons et accordons par ces presentes toutes les terres, cottes, Port havres et illes qui composent Notre Province de la Louisiane ainsy Et dans

la Meme Etendue que Nous Lavons accordé au Sr. Crozat par Nos Lettres patentes du quartorze Septembre 1712, pour En jouir En toute proprieté et Seigneurerie Et justice Ne Nous Reservant autres droits Ny devoirs que la Seule foy Et homage que la d. Compagnie Sera tenue de Nous Rendre a Nos successeurs Roys, a Chaque Mutation de Roy avec une Couronne dor du Poids de trente Marcs.

6.

Pourra la d. Compagnie dans le d. Pays de sa Concession traitter Et faire alliance En Notre Nom avec toutes les Nations du Pays autres que celles dependantes des autres puissances de L'europe Et Convenir avec Elles des autres Conditions quelle jugera a Propos pour s'y Etablir Et faire Son Commerce de Gré a Gré, Et en cas dinsulte pourra leur declarer La Guerre les attaquer ou se deffendre par la Voix des armes Et traitter de paix Et de treve avec Elles.

7e.

La Proprieté des Mines et Minieres que la d. Compagnie fera ouvrir pendant LEspace de son privilege luy appartiendra incontestablement sans Etre tenue de Nous payer pendant le d. temps pour Raison des d. Mines Et Minieres aucuns droits de souveraineté, desquels Luy avons fait Et faisons don par ces presentes.

8e.

Pourra la d. Compagnie Vendre ou aliener les terres de Sa Concession a tels Cens Et Rentes quelle jugera a Propos Meme les accorder En franc aleu Sans justice Ny seigneurerie, NEntendons Neanmoins quelle puisse deposseder Ceux de Nos sujets qui Sont desja Etablis dans le pays de sa Concession des terres qui Leur ont Eté Concedées ou de Celle que Sans Concession ils auront Commancé a Mettre En Valeur, Voulons que Ceux d'Entr'eux qui N'ont point de brevets ou Lettres de Nous Soint tenus de prendre des Concessions de la Com-

pagnie pour sassurer de la proprieté des terres dont ils jouissent lesquelles concessions leur seront données gratuitement.

9.

Pourra la d. Compagnie faire Construire tels forts, Chateaux Et places quelle jugera Necessaire pour la deffence du pays y Mettre des Garnisons Et lever des Gens de Guerre dans Notre Royaume En prenant Nos permissions En La forme Ordinaire Et accoutumée.

10.

La d. Compagnie pourra aussy Elire les Gouverneurs officiers Majors Et autres pour Commander les troupes quelle jugera a Propos les quels Gouverneurs Et officiers Majors Nous seront presentés par les directeurs de la Compagnie pour leur Etre Expedié Nos provisions Et pourra la d. Compagnie les destituer toutes fois Et quantes que Bon luy semblera Et en Etablir dautres En leur place aux quels Nous ferons pareillement Expedier Nos Lettres sans aucune difficulté En attendant LExpedition desquelles les d. officiers pourront Commander pendant le temps de six Mois ou un an au plus sur les Commissions des directeurs Et Seront tenus les directeurs Et officiers Majors de Nous prester serment de fidelité.

11.

Permettons a ceux de nos officiers Militaires qui Sont presentement dans Notre Gouvernement de la Louisiane Et qui Voudront demeurer de meme que Ceux qui Voudront y passer Sous Notre Bon plaisir pour y Servir En qualité de Capitaine ou de subalterne dy servir sous le Bon plaisir de la Compagnie sans que pour Raison de ce Service ils perdent le Rang Et Grades quils pourront avoir actuellement tant dans Notre Marine que dans Nos troupes de terre Voulant que sur les provisions que Nous En accorderons ils Soint censés et Reputés Etre toujours a Notre Service Et Nous Leur tiendrons Compte de Ceux quils Rendront a la d. Compagnie Comme Sils Nous les Rendoient a Nous Meme.

12.

Pourra aussy la d. Compagnie armer Et Equiper En Guerre autant de Vaisseaux quelle jugera Necessaire pour Laugmentation et La seureté de Son commerce sur Lesquels Elle pourra Mettre tel Nombre de Canons que Bon Luy Semblera Et arborer Le Pavillon par Larriere Et au Beaupré et Non a aucun des autres Mats Et Elle pourra aussy faire fondre des Canons a Nos armes au dessous desquels Elle Mettre Celles que Nous Luy accorderons Cy apres.

13.

Pourra La d. Compagnie Comme Seigneurs haut justiciers des pays de sa Concession y Etablir des juges Et officiers Partout ou Besoin Sera Et ou Elle jugera apropos, de les deposer Et destituer quand Bon Luy Semblera lesquels Connoitront de toutes affaires de justice, Pollice et Commerce tant Civille que Criminelle Et ou il sera Besoin, dEtablir des Conseils Souverains, Les officiers dont ils Seront Composés Nous seront Nommés Et presentés par les directeurs Generaux de la d. Compagnie Et Sur les di. Nominations Les provisions Leur seront Expediées.

14.

Les juges de l'amirauté qui Seront Etablis dans le d. Pays de La Louisianne auront les Memes fonctions, Rendront la justice dans la meme forme Et Connoistront des Mêmes affaires dont la Coinnoissance leur Est attribuée tant dans Notre Royaume que dans les autres pays soumis a Notre Obéissance et Sera par Nous pourvus Sur La Nomination de Lamiral de france.

15.

Seront tous les juges Etablis En tous les d. Lieux tenus de juger suivant les Loix Et ordonnances du Royaume Et se Conformer a la Coutume de la Prevosté Et Vicomté de Paris suivant laquelle les habitants pourront Contracter sans que Lon y puisse introduire aucune autre Coutume pour Eviter La diversité.

16.

Tous proces qui pourront Naitre En france Entre la d. Compagnie Et les particuliers pour Raisons Et affaires dicelle seront terminées et jugées par les Consuls de Paris dont les sentences Sexecuteront En dernier Ressort jus'qua la Somme de Cent Cinqante Livres et au dessus par provision sauf L'apel En Notre Cour de Parlement a Paris Et quant aux Matieres Criminelles dans les quelles la Compagnie Sera partie soit En demandant Soit En deffendant Elles seront jugées par les juges Ordinaires sans que le Criminel puisse attirer le Civil lequel sera jugé Comme il Est dit Cy dessus.

17.

Ne Sera par Nous accordé aucunes Lettres d'Etat Ny de Repy, Evocation Ny surceance a ceux qui auront achetté des Effets de la Compagnie lesquels Seront Contraints au payement de ce quils devront par les Voyes Et ainsy quils y Seront obligés.

18.

Nous Promettons a La d. Compagnie de la Proteger Et deffendre Et d'Employer la force de Nos armes sil Est Besoin pour La Maintenir dans la Liberté Entiere de son Commerce Et Navigation Et de Luy faire faire Raison de toutes injures Et Mauvais traitements En Cas que quelque Nation Voulut Entrependre Contre Elle.

19.

Sy aucuns des directeurs, Capitaines de Vaisseaux, officiers Commis ou Employés actuellement occupés aux affaires de la Compagnie Etoint pris par les sujets des princes Et Etats avec Lesquels Nous pourrious Etre En Guérre Nous promettons de les faire Retirer ou Echanger.

20.

Ne pourra la d. Compagnie se servir pour son Commerce dautres Vaisseaux que Ceux a Elle appartenants ou a Nos sujets, armes dans les ports de Notre Royaume, d'Equipage

francois ou ils seront tenus de faire Leur retour, Ny faire partir les d. Vaisseaux des pays de sa Concession pour aller a la Coste de Guinée directement Sous peine d'Etre dechue du present privilege avec Confiscation des Vaisseaux Et des Marchandises dont ils seront Chargés.

21.

Permettons aux Vaisseaux de la d. Compagnie Même a Ceux de Nos sujets qui auront permission d'Elle ou de ses directeurs de Courir Sur les Vaisseaux de Nous sujets qui Viendront traitter dans les pays a Elle Concedés En Contravention de ce qui Est porté par les presentes Et les prises seront jugés conformement au Reglement que Nous ferons a ce sujet.

22.

tous les Effets, Marchandises Vivres et Munitions qui se trouveront Embarqués sur les Vaisseaux de La Compagnie seront censés Et Reputés Luy appartenir a Moins quil Ne paroisse par des connoissements En Bonne forme quils ont Eté Chargés a fret par les Ordres de la Compagnie ses directeurs ou preposes.

23.

Voulons que Ceux de Nos sujets qui passeront dans les pays Concedés a la d. Compagnie jouissent des Memes Libertés Et franchises que Sils Etoint demeurans dans Notre Royaume Et que Ceux qui y Naitront des habitants françois du d. Pays et Meme des Etrangers Européens faisant profession de la Religion Catholique apostolique Et Romaine qui pourront sy Etablir Soient Censés, Reputes, Regnicoles Et Comme tels Capables de toutes Successions, dons, Legs Et autres dispositions sans Etre obligés dobtenir aucunes lettres de Naturalité.

24.

Et Pour favoriser Ceux de Nos sujets qui s'Etabliront dans les d. pays Nous les avons declaré Et declarons Exempt tant que durera le Privilege de la Compagnie de tous droits subsides Et impositions telles quelles puissent Etre tant Sur les personnes Et Esclaves que sur les Marchandises.

25.

Les denrées Et Marchandises que la d. Compagnie aura destiné pour les pays de sa Concession Et celles dont Elle aura Besoin pour la Construction armement et avitaillement de ses Vaisseaux seront Exempts de tous droits tant a Nous appartenants qua Nos Villes tels quils puissent Etre Mis Et a Mettre tant a LEntrés qua la sortie et Encore quelles Soient de LEtendue dune de Nos fermes pour Entrer dans une autre ou dun de Nos Ports pour Etre transporté dans un autre ou se fera l'armement, a La Charge que Ses Commis ou preposés donneront leur soumission de Raporter dans dix huit Mois a Compter du jour dicelle Certifficat de la decharge dans les pays pour Les quels Elle aura Eté destinée a peine En Cas de Contravention de payer la quadruple des droits, Nous Reservant de luy donner un plus Long delay dans les Cas Et occurences que Nous jugerons a Propos.

26.

Declarons pareillement la d. Compagnie Exempte des droits de Peage, travers, passages Et autres impositions qui se percoivent a Notre profit Ez Rivieres de Seine Et de Loire sur les futailles Vides Bois Marin Et Bois a Batir Vaisseaux Et autres Marchandises appartenantes a La d. Compagnie En Raportant par les Voituriers Et Conducteurs des Certifficats de deux de Ses directeurs.

27.

En Cas que la d. Compagnie Soit obligée pour le Bien de son Commerce de tirer des pays Etrangers quelques Marchandises pour les transporter dans les pays de sa Concession Elles seront Exemptes de tous droits dEntrée Et de Sortie a La Charge quelles Seront deposées dans les Magasins de Nos douanes ou dans ceux de la d. Compagnie dont les commis des fermiers Generaux de Nos fermes Et Ceux de la d. Compagnie auront Chacun une Clef jusqu'a cequelles Soint Chargées dans les Vaisseaux de la Compagnie qui Sera tenue de Donner Sa soumission de raporter dans dix huit Mois a compter du

jour de la Signature dicelle Certifficat de leur decharge Ez d. Pays de sa Concession a peine En Cas de Contravention de payer le quadruple des droits, Nous Reservant Lorsque la Compagnie aura Besoin de tirer des d. Pays Etrangers quelque Marchandises dont LEntrée pourroit Etre prohibée de Luy En accorder la permission sy Nous le jugeons a Propos sur les Etats quelle Nous En presentera.

28.

Les Marchandises que la d. Compagnie fera aporter dans les Ports de Notre Royaume pour son Compte des pays de sa Concession Ne payeront pendant les dix premieres années de son privilege que la Moitié des droits que de pareilles Marchandises Venant des illes Et Colonies francoises de laMerique doivent payer suivant Notre Reglement du Mois davril dernier Et Sy la d. Compagnie fait Venir des d. Pays de sa Concession dautres Marchandises que Celles qui Viennent des illes Et Colonies françoises de Lamerique Compris dans Notre Reglement Elles Ne payeront que la Moitié des droits que payeroit d'autres Marchandises de Meme Espece Et qualité Venant des pays Etrangers Lorsque les d. Droits Nous appartiennent ou ayant Eté par Nous alienés a des particuliers pour le Plomb, Cuivre Et les autres Metaux Nous avons accordé Et accordons a la d. Compagnie Lexemption Entiere de tous droits Mis Et a Mettre sur iceux Mais sy la d. Compagnie prend des Marchandises a fret sur ses Vaisseaux Elle Sera tenue den faire faire la declaration aux Bureaux de Nos fermes par les Capitaines dans la forme ordinaire Et les d. Marchandises payeront les droits En Entier, a LEgard des Marchandises que la d. Compagnie fera apporter dans les ports de Notre Royaume denommés En Larticle quinze du reglement du Mois davril dernier ou dans ceux de Nantes, Brest, Morlaix Et St. Malo pour son Compte tant des pays de sa Concession que des illes francoises de Lamerique provenant de la Vente des Marchandises du Cru de la Louisiane destinées a Etre portées dans les pays Etrangers, Elles seront Mises En depost dans les Magasins de Nos doüanes des ports ou Elles arriveront ou dans ceux de la Compagnie En la forme Cy dessus prescripte jusqua

ccquelles soient Enlevées Et Lorsque les Commis de la d. Compagnie Voudront les Envoyer dans les Pays Etrangers par Mer ou par terre par transit ce qui ne Se pourra que par les Bureaux designés par Notre d. Reglement du Mois davril dont ils seront tenus de prendre des acquits a Caution portant Soumission de Raporter dans un Certain temps Certifficat du dernier Bureau de sortie quelles y auront passé Et un autre de leur decharge dans les Pays Etrangers.

29.

sy la Compagnie fait Construire des Vaisseaux dans les pays de sa Concession Nous Voulons Bien Lors quils arriveront dans les ports de Notre Royaume pour la première fois Leur faire payer par forme de Gratification Sur Notre tresor Royal six Livres par tonneaux pour les Vaisseaux du port de deux Cents tonneaux Et audessus Et Neuf Livres aussy par tonneaux pour tous Ceux de deux Cents cinquante tonneaux Et audessus Et ce En Raportant des Certifficats des directeurs de la Compagnie au d. Pays Comme les d. Navires y auront Eté Construits.

30.

Permettons a la d. Compagnie de donner des permissions particulieres a des Vaisseaux de Nos sujets pour aller traitter dans les pays de Sa Concession a telle Condition quelle jugera a propos Et Voulons que les d. Vaisseaux Munis des permissions de la d. Compagnie jouissent des Memes droits Et Exemptions que Ceux de la Compag^e^. tant Sur les Vivres Marchandises Et Effets quils raporteront.

31.

Nous ferons delivrer de Nos Magasins a la d. Compagnie tous les ans pend^t^. le temps de son privilege quarante Milliers de Poudre a fusil quelle Nous payera au prix quelle Nous aura Couté.

32.

Notre intention Etant de faire participer au Commerce de cette compagnie Et aux avantages que Nous Luy accordons le plus Grand Nombre de Nos sujets que faire se pourra Et que

toutes sortes de personnes puissent sy interesser suivant leurs facultées Nous Voulons que les fonds de cette Compagnie soient partagés En actions de Cinq Cents Livres Chacune dont la Valeur sera fournie En Billets de LEtat desquels les interests sont deubs depuis Le premier jour du Mois de janvier de la Presente année Et Lorsquil Nous sera Representé par les directeurs de la d. Compagnie quil aura Eté delivré des actions pour faire un fond suffisant Nous ferons fermer les Livres de la d. Compagnie.

33.

Les Billets des d. actions seront payables au Porteur signés par le Caissier de la Compagnie Et Vizé par un des directeurs il En Sera delivré de deux sortes Scavoir des Billets dune action Et des Billets de dix actions.

34.

Ceux qui voudront Envoyer les Billets des d. actions dans les provinces ou dans les pays Etrangers pourront les Endosser pour plus Grande Seureté sans que les Endossements Les obligent a la Garrantie de Laction.

35.

Pourront tous les Etrangers acquerir tel Nombre dactions quils jugeront apropos quand Meme ils ne Seroint pas Residents dans Notre Royaume Et Nous avons declaré Et declarons les actions appartenantes aux d. Etrangers Non sujettes a droit daubeine Ny a aucune Confiscation pour Cause de guerre ou autrement Voulant quils jouissent des d. actions Comme Nos sujets.

36.

Et dautant que les profits Et pertes dans les Compagnies de Commerce Nont Rien de fixe Et que les actions de la d. Compagnie ne peuvent Etre Regardées que Comme Marchandises Nous permettons a tous Nos sujets Et aux Etrangers En Compagnie ou pour Leur Compte particulier de les achetter, Vendre Et Commercer ainsy que Bon Leur semblera.

37.

tout actionaire porteur de Cinquante actions aura Voix deliberative aux assemblées ou sil Est porteur de Cents actions il aura deux Voix Et ainsy par augmentation de cinqante En Cinq^te^.

38.

Les Billets de L'Etat Receus pour les fonds des actions seront Convertis En Rente au denier Vingt Cinq dont les interests coureront a Commencer du premier janvier de la Presente année sur Notre ferme du Controlle des actes des No.^res^ du petit Sceau Et des Insinuations Laiques que Nous avons hypotequé Et affecté, hipotequons Et affectons speciallement au payement des d. Rentes, En Conséquence il sera passé En Notre Nom au Profit de la d. Compagnie par les Commissaires de Notre Conseil que Nous avons Nommé a cet Effet des Contrats de quarente Mille Livres de Rente perpetuelle Et heréditaire chacun faisant la Rente dun Million au denier Vingt cinq sur les quittances des financiers qui En Seront delivrés par le Garde de Notre tresor Royal En Exercice la presente année qui Recevra de la d. Compagnie pour un Million de Billets de L'Etat a Chaque payement Et ce jusqua Concurrence des fonds qui seront portés pour former les actions de la d. Compagnie.

39.

Les arrerages des d. Rentes Seront payés scavoir Ceux de la presente année dans les quatre derniers Mois dicelle Et Ceux des années suivantes En quatre payements Egaux de trois Mois En trois Mois par Notre fermier du Controlle des actes des No.^res^ Petit Sceau Et insignations Laiques au Caissier de la d. Compagnie sur les quittances Vizées, de trois des directeurs qui Luy fourniront Copie Collationnée des presentes Et de Leur Nomination pour la Premiere fois Seulement.

40.

Les directeurs Employeront au Commerce de la Compagnie des arrerages düs de la Première des Contrats qui Seront Expediés au profit de la Compagnie, Leur deffendons tres Ex-

pressement dy Employer aucune partie des interests des années suivantes Ny de Contracter aucun Engagement Sur icelle Voulons que les actionnaires Soient Regulierement payés des interests de leurs actions a Raison de quatre pour Cent par année a Commancer du premier du Mois de janvier prochain dont le premier payement pour six Mois se fera au premier juillet prochain Et ainsy Successivement.

41.

Comme il est Necessaire quaussytost apres L'Enregistrement des presentes il y ait des personnes qui prennent la Regie de tout ce quil Conviendra faire pour Larrangement des Livres Et des autres details qui doivent former les Commancemens de la d. Compagnie Ce qui Ne peut Souffrir aucun Retardement Nous Nommerons pour cette premiere fois seulement les directeurs que Nous aurons Choisis pour Cet Effet lesquels auront pouvoir de Regir Et administrer les affaires de la d. Compagnie voir de Regir Et administrer les affaires de la d. Compagnie laquelle pourra dans une assemblée Generalle apres deux années devolues Nommer trois autres directeurs ou les Continuer pour trois ans sy Elle Le juge a Propos Et ainsy Successivement de trois ans En trois ans lesquels directeurs Ne pourront Etre Choisis que francois ou Regnicols.

42.

Les directeurs arresteront tous les ans a la fin du Mois de décembre le Bilan General des affaires de la d. Compagnie apres quoy ils Convoqueront par une affiche publique Lassemblée Generalle de la d. Compagnie dans laquelle les Repartitions des profits de la d. Compagnie seront Resolus Et arrestés.

43.

Attendu La Grand Nombre dactions dont la d. Compagnie Sera Composée Nous jugeons Necessaire pour la Commodité de Nos sujets d'Etablir un tel Ordre dans les payements tant des interest que des Repartitions que Chaque porteur dactions puisse scavoir le jour quil pourra Se presenter a la Caisse pour

recevoir sans remise Ny delay ce qui Luy sera deub, pour cet Effet, Voulons que les Rentes des d. actions Ensemble les repartitions des profits provenants du Commerce Soient payés suivant les Numero des d. actions En Commencant par le premier sans que la Compagnie puisse Rien Changer a cet ordre Et que les directeurs fassent afficher a la Porte du Bureau de la d. Compagnie Et inserer dans les Gazettes publiques les Numero qui devront Etre payés la semaine suivante.

44.

Les actions de la Compagnie Ny les Effets dicelle Ensemble les appointements des directeurs officiers Et Employés de la d. Compagnie Ne pourront Etre Saisis par aucune personne Et Sous quelque pretexte que ce Soit pas Meme pour Nos propres deniers Et affaires sauf aux Creanciers des actionaires a faire Saisir Et arrester Entre les Mains du Caissier General Et teneur de Livres de la d. Compagnie aux quels les creanciers seront tenus de se raporter sans que les d. directeurs soient obligés de leur faire Voir LEtat des Effets de la Compagnie Ny de Rendre compte, Ny pareillement que les d. Creantiers puissent Etablir des Commissaires ou Gardiens aux d. Effets declarant Nulle tout ce qui pourroit Etre fait a ce sujet.

45.

Voulons que les Billets de LEtat qui seront remis au Garde de Notre tresor Royal pour la d. Compagnie d'occident soient par luy portés En Lhotel de Notre Bonne Ville de Paris auquel Lieu En presence du Sr. Bignon Conseiller d'Etat Prevost des Marchandises, du Sr. trudaine Con^er^. d'Etat Prevost des Marchandises En charge, des sieurs de serre, Le Virlois, herlan, Et Brucot qui ont Signés les Billets d'Etat avec Eux et des officiers Municipaux du d. hotel de Ville qui Sy trouveront ou Voudront sy trouver les d. Billets de LEtat Seront Brulés publiquement incontinent apres Lexpedition de chaque Contrat apres En avoir dressé proces Verbal Contenant les Registres Numero et Sommes, En avoir fait Mention Sur les d. Registres Et les En avoir dechargé lequel proces Verbal Sera signé des d. Srs. Prevost des Marchands Et autres denomnés au present article.

46.

Les directeurs auront a la Pluralité des Voix la Nomination de tous les Emplois Et des Capitaines Et des officiers servants sur les Vaisseaux de la Compagnie aussy Bien que des officiers Militaires, de justice Et autres qui Seront Employés dans les pays de sa Concession Et pourront les Revoquer Lorsquils Le jugeront a Propos Et les d. Nominations de tous les d. officiers Et Employés Seront Signées au Moins de trois des directeurs ce qui Sera pareillement observé pour les Revocations.

47.

Ne Pourront les d. directeurs Etre inquietés Ny Contraints En Leurs personnes Et Biens pour les affaires de la Compagnie.

48.

Ils arresteront tous les Comptes des Commis Et Employés en france Et dans les pays de la concession de la Compagnie et des correspondants lesquels comptes seront Signés au Moins de trois des d. Directeurs.

49.

Il sera tenu de Bons Et fidels journeaux de Caisse, dachapts de Vente, d'Envoys Et de Raison En partie double tant dans la direction Generalle de Paris que par les Commis Et Commissaire de la Compagnie dans les Provinces Et dans les Pays de sa concession qui Seront Cottes Et paraphés par les directeurs aux quels Sera ajouté foy En justice.

50.

Nous faisons don a la d. Compagnie, des forts, Magasins, Maisons, Canons, armes Poudre, Brigantins, Batteaux, Pirogues et autres Effets ustancilles que Nous avons presentement a La Louisiane dont Elle sera Mise En possession sur Nos Ordres qui y seront Envoyés par Notre Conseil de Marine.

51.

Nous faisons pareillement don a la d. Compagnie, de Vaisseaux Marchandises, Et Effets que le Sr. Crozat Nous a Remis ainsy qui Est Expliqué par Larrest de Notre Conseil du Vingt trois du present Mois de quelque Nature quils puissent Etre Et a quelque somme quils puissent Monter a Condition de transporter six Mille Blancs Et trois Mille Noirs au Moins dans les pays de sa Concession pendant la durée de son privilege.

52.

Sy apres que les Vingt Cinq années du Privilege que Nous accordons a la d. Compagnie doccident seront Expirées Nous jugeons a Propos de luy En accorder la Continuation, toutes les illes Et terre quelle aura habitée ou fait habiter avec les droits utils Cens et Rentes qui Seront dus par les habitants Luy demeureront a Perpetuité pour En faire Et disposer Comme de son propre heritage sans que Nous puissions Retirer les d. terres ou illes pour quelque Cause, occasion ou pretexte que ce Soit a quoy Nous avons Renoncé des apresent a Condition que la d. Compagnie Ne pourra Vendre les d. terres a dautres qua Nos sujets Et a LEgard des forts armes Et Munitions ils Nous seront Remis par la d. Compagnie a laquelle Nous En payerons la Valeur suivant la juste Estimation qui En sera faite.

53.

Comme dans L'Etablissement des pays Concedés a la d. compagnie par ces presentes Nous Regardons particulierement la Gloire de Dieu En procurant le salut aux habitans, indiens, sauvages Et Negres que Nous desirons Etre instruits dans la Vraye Religion la d. Compagnie Sera obligée de Batir a Ses depens des Eglises dans les Lieux de ses habitations Comme aussy dy Entretenir le Nombre dEclesiastiques aprouvés qui Sera Necessaire soit En qualité de Curé ou tel autres qui Sera Convenable pour y prescher les Evangilles faire le service divin Et y administrer les sacrements, Le tout Sous Lauthorité de Leveque de quebec la d. Colonie demeurant dans son diocese ainsy que par le Passé Et Seront les Curéz Et autres Eclesias-

tiques que la d. Compagnie Entretiendra a Sa Nomination Et patronnage.

54.

Pourra la d. Compagnie prendre pour Ses armes un Ecusson de sinople a La Pointe ondée dargent sur laquelle Sera Couché un fleuve au Naturel appuyé Sur une Corne dabondance dor au Chef dazur semé de fleurs de Lys dor, soutenus dune face En devise aussy dor ayant deux Sauvages pour suports Et une Couronne trefflée, Lesquelles armes Nous Luy accordons pour s'en servir dans ses Sceaux et Cachets Et que Nous Luy permettons de faire Mettre Et aposer a Ses Edifices, Vaisseaux, Canons Et partout ailleurs ou Elle jugera apropos.

55.

Permettons a la d. Compagnie de dresser Et arrester tels Statuts Et Reglements quil appartiendra pour la Conduite et direction des affaires Et de Son commerce tant En Europe que dans les pays a Elle Concedés, lesquels Statuts Et reglements Nous Confirmerons par Lettres patentes afin que les interessés dans la d. Compagnie soient obligés de les Executer selon Leur forme et teneur.

56.

Comme Notre intention N'Est point que la Protexion particulière que Nous accordons a la d. Compagnie puisse porter aucun prejudice a Nos autres Colonies que Nous Voulons Egallement favoriser deffendons a la d. Compagnie de prendre ou Recevoir sous quelque pretexte que ce soit aucuns habitans Etablys dans Nos Colonies pour les transporter a la Louisiane sans En avoir obtenu la Permission par Ecrit de Nos Gouverneurs Generaux aux dittes Colonies Vizés des intendants ou Commissaires Ordonnateurs. Sy donnons En Mandement a Nos amés Et feaux les Gens tenants Notre Conseil Superieur a La Louisiane que les presentes ils ayent a faire Lire, publier Et Registrer et Le Contenu En icelles Garder Et observer selon Leur forme Et teneur, Nonobstant tous Edits declarations, Reglements, arrests ou autres Choses a ce Contraires auxquelles

Nous avons derogé Et derogeons par ces presentes Car Tel Est Notre plaisir Et afin que ce Soit Chose ferme Et Stable a toujours Nous avons fait Mettre Notre Scel a ces presentes. Donné a Paris au Mois daoust Lan de Grace Mil sept Cent dix Sept Et Notre Regne le deuxieme Signé Louis Viza Daguesseau Par le Roy Le duc d'orleans Regent present Et plus Bas phelypeaux Et Scellé du Grand Sceau de cire Verte.

No. 18. Lettres patentes en forme d'Edit pour regler les juges qui doivent composer le Conseil Superieur etabli a la Louisianne par edit de septembre et pour etablier des premiers Juges dans les lieux êloignez, 11e. 7bre. 1719.

Louis par la Grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre a tous present et avenir Salut par nôtre Edit du Mois de Septembre mil Sept cent Seize portant Etablissement d'un Conseil Superieur dans notre Colonie de la Louisianne a l'instar de ceux de nos autres Colonies, nous avons ordonné que le Conseil seroit composé du Gouverneur nôtre Lieutenant general en notre pays de la Nouvelle France de l'Intendant de la justice police et finances au meme pays, du Gouverneur particulier du d. pays de la Louisianne, d'un notre premier Conseiller du Lieut^t. pour nous, de deux nos Conseillers, d'un notre Procureur general et un Greffier; depuis par nos lettres patentes du mois d'Aoust mil Sept cent dix Sept Nous avons concedé a la Compagnie du Commerce que nous avons Etablie par les memes Lettres patentes Sous le nom de Compagnie d'occident notre dit pays de la Louisiane en toute proprieté seigneurie et justice a perpetuité avec le droit di faire Seule le Commerce pendant L'espace de Vingt cinq années; par arrest de nôtre Conseil d'Etat du 27 Septembre nous avons uni et incorporé nôtre pays des Illinois au d. pays de la Loüisianne pour en joüir par la dite Comp^ie. Comme elle doit joüir du dit pays de la Louisianne suivant nos dites lettres patentes; Dans le même temps nous avons Etabli un Commandant General pour nous au d. pays de la Louisianne Sur la presentation et nomination a nous Faites par la d^te. Compagnie au lieu et place du Gouverneur particulier que nous y avions: et comme notre intention est de traiter aussi favorablement la dite Compagnie d'Occident presentement Compagnie des Indes par raport a l'Etablissement du Conseil Superieur a la Louisianne que le feu Roy notre très honoré seigneur et bisayeul a traitté la Compagnie des Indes

Orientalles au sujet des Conseils Superieurs quil a etablis a Suratte et en la Ville de Pondichery par ses Edits des mois de Janvier mil six cent Soixante onze et fevrier mil Sept cent un nous avons resolu d'expliquer sur ce nos intentions A Ces Causes et autres a ce nous mouvans de lavis de notre tres cher et tres amé oncle le Duc d'Orleans petit fils de france Regent, de Nótre tres cher et tres amé oncle le Duc de Chartres premier Prince de nôtre sang, de nôtre tres cher et tres amé Cousin le Duc de Bourbon Prince de nôtre Sang, de nôtre tres cher et tres amé oncle le Comte de Toulouze Prince legitimé, et autres Pairs de France, grands et notables personnages de nôtre Royaume et de notre certaine Science, pleine puissance et autorité Royale nous avons dit statué et ordonné disons, statuons et ordonnons, voulons et nous plait que le Conseil Superieur etably dans le pays de la Louisianne par nôtre Edit du mois de Septembre mil Sept cent Seize soit composé a lavenir des directeurs pour la dit Compagnie sur les lieux, du Commandant general pour nous au dit pays, des deux Lieutanants aussi pour nous, de trois autres nos Conseillers, d'un nôtre Procureur general et un Greffier, Voulons que le Directeur pour la dite Compagnie qui sera aussi Commandant general pour nous au dit pays ait la premiere place au dit Conseil, le Directeur qui sera nôtre premier Conseiller la seconds place et Ensuitte les autres Directeurs pour la d^te. Compagnie, les Lieutenans pour nous et les conseillers Suivant le rang de leur reception Neantmoins si le d. Commandant general n'est point directeur pour la dite Compagnie il naura Séance au dit Conseil qu'apres tout les Directeurs et avant les Lieutenans pour nous, et en ce cas la premiere place Sera deferée au directeur qui Sera notre premier Conseiller et qui en cette qualité fera les fonctions de President, receüillera les voix et prononcera les arrests tout aussi quauroit deu faire l'Intendant de la nouvelle France suivant nôtre dit Edit. Ordonnons a tous ceux qui composeront le dit Conseil Superieur de sassembler a certain jour et heure au lieu qui sera avisé par eux le plus commode au moins une fois le mois et en cas que la Compagnie jugeât a propos de faire passer au d. pays de la Louisianne ou de ses Directeurs generaux Voulons quil ait la premier

place et Seance au dit Conseil et quil preside. Pour faciliter l'Administration de la justice dans les lieux Eloignez de celuy ou le dit Conseil tiendra Sa seance avons en attendant que la dite Compagnie nous ait presenté les Juges quelle voudra y etablir commis, ordonné et etabli, commettons, ordonnons et etablissons les Chefs ou directeurs des comptoirs particulier que la dite Compagnie a Etablis et quelle Etablira cy après dans letendue des d. pays, pour avec d'autres de nos sujets capables et de probité au nombre de trois en matiere civile et de cinq en matiere criminelle le juge compris, exerce la justice tant civile que criminelle en nôtre nom en premier instance, Sauf l'apel des Sentances des dits juges pard^t. le dit Conseil Superieur, Voulons que les noms et qualitès de ceux qui Seront apellés pour former le nombre trois en matiere civile, et de cinq en matière criminelle soient exprimés dans les sentences, et qu'en cas d'apel des dites Sentences en matiere civille elle Soient executés nonobstant et sans prejudice de lapel en donnant pardevant le juge dont Sera apel bonne et sufisante caution: Donnons pouvoir au dit Conseil Superieur de juger en dernier resort et sans apel toutes les Contestations, procés et differens meus et a mouvoir entre nos sujets et tous autres habituez ou qui shabitüeront dans letendue du comptoir general ou le dit conseil superieur tiendra Sa seance ensemble les apellations des sentences rendües tant par les juges cy dessus par nous etablis que par ceux qui pourront l'estre au dit pays. Voulons que les arrests qui seront rendus par le d. Conseil Superieur soient intitulez de notre nom, scellez du Sceau de nos armes et executez comme les arrests de nos autres Cours et Conseils Superieurs. Deffendons au dit Conseil Superieur de rendre aucun arrest en matière civille qu'au nombre de trois, et en matiere criminelle qu'au nombre de cinq a peine de nullité; luy permettons en cas d'absence recusation, abstention ou legitime empechement d'aucuns des juges d'apeller en leur lieu et place les personnes les plus capables de remplir les fonctions de juges afin que l'administration de la justice ne soit point retardée et que les Arrests soient toûjours rendus au nombre de trois en matiere civil et de cinq en matiere Criminelle; Ordonnons au Greffier du dit Conseil de marquer tant

Sur son plumitif que Sur le Registre ou il portera ensuitte les arrests et enteste de chaque Séance les jours, mois et années de chacune Seance ou assemblée du dit Conseil avec les noms des juges qui y auront assisté et lorsquil Se presentera des affaires ou des juges Seront recus ez Valablement ou que quelques uns croiront devoir sabstenir d'en connoitre il Sera tenu de faire mention a costé de l'arrest du nom ou des noms des Juges qui Se Seront retirez, ensemble des noms et qualités de ceux qui auront esté apellez; sil avient qui soit necessaire d'appeler quelqu'un pour remplir le nombre de trois en matière civil et de cinq en matiere Criminelle et Si le juge ou les juges qui Se seront retirés rentrent après le jugement il Sera aussi tenu d'en Faire mention: Voulons que la justice Soit administrée gratuitement par le dit Conseil Superieur Sans quil soit permis a aucun des juges ni a nôtre Procureur general de recevoir quoyque ce Soit des parties a titre de presens d'Epices ou vacations ni Sous aucun autre pretexte que ce puisse estre a peine dinterdiction.

Neantmoins le Greffier du dit Conseil Supérieur sera payé des Expeditions quil delivrera tant des arrests du dit Conseil que d'autres actes de Justice Suivant la Taxe qui en Sera faite en Marge de Son Registre a costé de chacun des dits arrests ou actes par notre premier Conseiller lorsque les d. arrests ou actes seront intervenue, Toutefois si le dit Conseil Superieur est obligé de deputer un ou plusieurs Commissaires pour se transporter hors du lieu ou le dit Conseil tiendra Sa séance Les d. Commissaires et le Greffier qu'ils auront pris Seront payés des journées quil auront employées a leur Commission tant en allant et revenant qu'en Séjour Suivant la Taxe qui en Sera faite par le d. Conseil superieur Si mieux n'aime le Greffier de la Commission estre payé des Expeditions quil delivrera suivant la Taxe qui en sera faite par les dits Commissaires; pourront les directeurs pour la dite Compagnie commettre une ou plusieurs personnes capables pour faire les fonctions d'huissier au dit Conseil Superieur s'ils le jugent necessaire dont les salaries Seront reglés par le d. Conseil Superieur les Chefs et Directeurs des Comptoires particuliers que nous avons etablie par ces presentes pour premier juges par provision, pour-

rout aussi commettre des huissiers S'ils le jugent necessaire et chacun d'eux pour son district seulement dont ils regleront les salaires; Et pour procurer une plus prompte Execution des presentes etant informés de la capacité, prud'hommie, Suffisance et affection a notre service du Sieur le Moine de Bienville Directeur pour la dite Compagnie et Commandant general pour nous, du Sr. hubert autre Directeur pour la dite Compagnie, des Srs. Larsebault, Monicault de Villardeau et le Gac aussi Directeurs pour la dite Compagnie, du Sr. de boisbriant premier Lieutenant pour nous du Sr. de Chateaugué second Lieutenant pour nous, et du Sieur Couturier qui nous ont esté nommés et presentés par la dite Compagnie et suivant icelle nomination et presentation cy attachée Sous le contre Scel des presentes, nous les aurions institués, Commis et ordonné, et par ces mêmes presentes les Instituons Commettons et ordonnons, Scavoir le dit Sr. de Bienville pour tenir la premier place au dit Conseil, le dit Sr. hubert pour y estre notre premier Conseiller et en la dite qualité y faire les fonctions de president et y avoir la seconde place. Les Sieurs Larsebault, Monicault de Villardeau et le Gac pour y estre nos Conseillers; les Sieurs de Boisbriant et de Chateauqué pour y estre nos Conseillers d'Epée lesquels Conseiller aurons rang et seance ainsi quils sont denommés cy dessus. et le d. Sr. Couturier pour estre Greffier du d. Conseil, Tenir Registre exact des arrests qui y Seront rendus, Ensemble de tous autres actes de Justice et en delivrer les Expeditions necessaires aux parties, Voulons que le Sieur Chartier de Baune cy devant notre Conseiller au Chatelet et Siegé presidial de Paris auquel nous aurons accordé des provisions de la Charge de notre Procureur General au dit Conseil Superieur sur la presentation qui nous en a esté faitte par la ditte Compagnie continue d'en faire les fonctions Etablissons le dit Sr. hubert Garde et Depositaire de notre scel. et en Son absence ou defaut commettons tant pour la garde du dit scel que pour faire les fonctions attribuées au premier Conseiller du dit Conseil. le Conseiller qui aura Séance apres le dit Sr. hubert et ainsi successivement en retrogradant, sans cependant que les Conseillers d'Epée du dit Conseil, ni le Commandant general pour nous de la dite Colonie, puissent dans

aucun cas avoir la garde du dit Scel, ni faire les fonctions attribuées au premier Conseiller. Permettons a la dite Compagnie *de revoquer tous les dits juges et officiers du d. Conseil Superieur ou aucuns d'eux, lors quelle le jugera apropos,* en nous en presentant d'autres qui Seront aussy par nous Etablis Sur Sa nomination, Ordonnons au Surplus que Notre dit Edit du mois de Septembre mil Sept cent Seize, Soit executé Selon Sa forme et teneur, en ce quil ny est derogé par ces presentes, et attendu que le Sr. hubert a esté notre premier Conseiller en nôtre dit Conseil etably par nôtre dit edit du mois de septembre mil sept cent seize le dispensons de prêter nouveau Serment, et Commettons le dit S. hubert pour recevoir le serment, de ceux qui doivent composer le Conseil etabli par ces presentes. Si donnons en mandement a nôtre tres cher et feal Chevaleir Garde des sceaux de france le Sieur de Voyer de Paulmy, Marquis dargenson grand croix Chancelier garde des sceaux de notre ordre militaire de saint Loüis, que ces presentes il fasse lire le Sceau tenant, et registrer es Registres de laud^ce^. de France pour le contenu en icelles faire garder et observer Selon Sa forme et teneur, cessant et faisant cesser tous troubles et empechemens nonobstant toutes ordonnances edits declarations reglemens et autres choses a ce contraires auxquels nous avons derogé et derogeons par ces presentes. Mandons aux dits Srs. de Bienville, hubert, Larsebault, Monicault de Villardeau et le Gac Directeurs pour la dite Compagnie au dit pays de la Loüisianne et autres juges qui composeront le dit Conseil Superieur que ces presentes ils ayent a faire lire, publier et registrer es registres du dit Conseil et icelles faire garder et observer; ceux qui Sont habitüez ou s'habitueront dans les dits pays de reconnoitre pour juges en dernier ressort le dit Conseil Superieur, et d'obeir a ses arrets a peine de désobéissance pour laquelle il sera procedé contre Eux suivant la rigueur des Ordonnances Car Tel Est nôtre plaisir Et afin que ce soit chose ferme et stable a toûjours nous aurons fait mettre notre scel a ces dites presentes. Donné a Paris au mois d'Aoust L'an de grace mil Sept cent dix neuf et de notre regne le quatrieme, signé Loüis Viza M. R. de

Voyer. Dargenson Par le Roy le Duc Dorleans Regent present signé fleuriau.

Lû le Sceau tenant le huitieme jour de Septembre mil Sept cent dix neuf nous Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseil grand audiancier de france signé de la Vieuville. Enregistré es registres de la grande Audiance de france Nous Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseils grand audiancier de france et Con^er. secretaire de sa Majesté maison Couronne de france et de ses finances Controlleur general de la grande chancellerie present a Paris le onze septembre mil Sept cent dix neuf—signé de la Vieuville et Benoist.

No. 19. Déclaration du Roy qui regle la maniere d'Elire des Tuteurs et des Curateurs aux Enfans dont les peres possedoient des biens tant dans le Royaume que dans les Colonies et qui deffend à ceux qui seront Emancipés de vendre leurs Neges. A Paris le 15 Decembre 1721.

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre, a Tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres Verront, salut, depuis l'Etablissement des Colonies françoises dans l'Amerique plusieurs de nos sujets y ont transporté une partie de leur fortune et de leur famille soit qu'ils y ayent etably un veritable domicile, soit qu'ils se soient contentés d'y passer un temps considerable pour faire valloir les habitations qu'ils y ont acquises, mais comme il arrive souvent que la succession des Peres de famille qui y ont fait ces sortes dEtablissemens est composée en partie de biens quils possedoient dans nos Colonies, les Tutelles et Curatelles, les Emancipations et les mariages de leurs Enfans mineurs qu'ils laissent ou en france ou en Amerique font naître un doute considérable sur la juridiction du Tribunal auquel il apartient d'y pourvoir, les Juges de france se voyant bien fondés a en connoître, même par raport aux biens scitués en Amerique, lorsqu'il est certain que le Pere des mineurs avoit conservé son ancien domicile au dedans de nôtre Royaume, et les Officiers que nous avons etablis dans nos Colonies soutenants par la même raison que c'est a eux d'y pourvoir, même par raport, aux biens scitués en france lorsque le domicile du Pere a esté veritablement transferé dans une des parties de l'Amerique qui sont Soumises à nôtre domination, mais quoy que cette distinction paroisse juste en elle même et conforme aux principes généraux de la Jurisprudence; l'Experience nous a fait voir qu'elle peut estre sujette à de grands inconveniens, soit parcequ'elle donne lieu a de grandes contes-

tations sur le veritable domicile du pere des Mineurs qu'il est assés souvent difficile de determiner dans les differentes Circonstances de chaque Affaires particuliere soit par ce qu'il est presqu' impossible qu'un Tuteur Etably en france puisse veiller exactement à l'administratiton des biens que les Mineurs ont dans l'Amerique et reciproquement qu'un Etably dans nos Colonies puisse gerer la Tutelle avec une attention Suffisante par raport aux biens qui sont scitués en france, en sorte qu'il arrive souvent que l'une ou l'autre partie du Patrimoine des Mineurs est négligée ou confiée par le Tuteur a des mains peu seures qui abusent de son absence pour dissiper un bien dont il est fort difficile au Tuteur de se faire rendre un compte fidele, Nous avons crû qu'a l'Exemple des legislateurs Romains qui avoient introduit l'usage de donner des Tuteurs differens aux mineurs par raport aux biens qu'ils possedoient dans des pais fort eloignés les uns des autres, Nous devions aussy partager l'administration des biens qui apartiennent aux mêmes mineurs en france et en Amerique, en sorte que ces differens patrimoines soient regis à l'avenir par des Tuteurs differents, en confiant néamoins le soin de l'Education des Mineurs et la préférence à l'egard de leur mariage au Tuteur du lieu ou le pere des d. Mineurs avoit son domicile qui est toûjours régardé comme celuy des Mineurs suivant régles Etablis par les Ordonnances que les Roys nos predecesseurs ont faites sur cette matière; Enfin comme nous avons esté informés que les Negres Employés à la culture des Terres estant règardés dans nos Colonies comme des Effets mobiliers suivant les loix qui y Sont Etablies, les Mineurs abusent souvent du droit que l'Emancipation leur donne de disposer de leurs Negres, et en ruinant par la les habitations qui leur sont propres, font encore un prejudice considerable a nos Colonies dont la principale utilité depend du travail des Negres qui font valloir les terres, Nous avons Jugé a propos de leur en interdire la disposition jusqu'a ce qu'ils ayent atteints l'age de 25 ans, Et nous nous portons d'autant plus a faire une loy nouvelle sur ces differentes matieres, qu'elle sera en même temps un Effet de la protection que nous donnons a ceux de nos sujets à qui la faiblesse a leur âge la rend encore plus nécessaire qu'aux autres et une preuve

de l'attention que nous aurons toûjours pour ce qui peut favoriser le Commerce des Colonies françoises et le rendre utile a tout nôtre Royaume dont l'abondance et le bonheur font le principal objet de nos soins et de nos Voeux: A Ces Causes et autres à ce nous mouvans, De l'avis de nôtre très cher et très amé Oncle le Duc d'Orléans petit fils de france. Regent. De nôtre très cher et très amé oncle le Duc de Chartres premier Prince de nôtre sang; De nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le duc de Bourbon. De nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le Comte de Charollois. De nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le Prince de Conty Princes de nôtre sang, De nôtre très cher et très ame Oncle le Comte de Toulouze Prince legitimé et autres Pairs grands et nottables personnages de nôtre Royaume, de nôtre certaine science, pleine puissance et authorité Royalle et par ces presentes signées de nôtre main. Voulons et nous plaît ce qui suit.

Article premier.

Lorsque nos sujets mineurs auxquels Il doit estre pourveu de Tuteur ou de Curateur auroit des biens scitués en france et d'autres scitués dans les Colonies francoises. Il leur sera nommé des Tuteurs dans l'un et dans l'autre païs. scavoir, en france, par les Juges deu Royaume auxquels la connoissance en apartient, et ce de l'avis des Parents et amis des d. mineurs qui seront en france pour avoir par les d. Tuteurs ou Curateurs l'administration des biens de france seulement, et dans les Colonies par les Juges qui y sont etablis aussy de l'avis des parents et amis quils y auront, lesquels Tuteurs ou Curateurs eleus dans les Colonies n'auront pareillement l'administration que des biens qui s'y trouveront apartenants aux d. mineurs et seront les d. Tuteurs Et Curateurs de france et ceux des Colonies françoises independants les uns des autres, sans estre responsable que de la gestion et administration des biens du païs dans lequel ils auront esté eleus, de laquelle ils ne seront tenus de rendre compte que devant les Juges qui les auront nommez.

2.

L'Education des Mineurs sera deferée au Tuteur qui aura esté eleu dans le païs ou le pere avoit son domicile dans le

temps de son deceds, soit que tous les Mineurs Enfans du même pere fassent leur demeure dans le meme païs ou que les uns demeurent en france et les autres aux Colonies, le tout à moins que sur l'avis des Parents et amis des d. Mineurs il n'en soit autrement ordonné par le Juge de la Tutelle.

3.

Les Lettres d'Emancipation que les d. Mineurs obtiendront seront interrinées, tant dans les Tribunaux de france que dans ceux des Colonies dans lesquels la Nomination de leur Tuteur aura esté faite sans que les d. Lettres d'Emancipation puissent avoir aucun effet que dans celuy des deux païs ou elles auront été Enterrinées.

4.

Les Mineurs quoy qu'Emancipés ne pourront disposer des Negres qui servent a exploiter leurs habitations jusqu'a ce qu'ils ayent atteint l'age de 25 ans accomplis, sans néanmoins que les d. Negres cessent d'estre reputés meubles par rapport a tous autres effets.

5.

Les mineurs qui voudront contracter Mariage soit en france, soit dans les Colonies françoises ne pourront le faire sans l'avis et le consentement par ecrit du Tuteur nommé dans le Pais ou le pere avoit son Domicile au jour de son déces, sans néanmoins qu'il puisse donner le d. consentement que sur l'avis des Parents qui seront assemblés à cet effet par devant le juge qui l'aura nommé Tuteur et sauf au d. Juge avant que d'homologuer leur avis, d'ordonner que l'autre Tuteur qui aura esté etably en france ou dans les Colonies. Ensemble les Parents que les mineurs auront dans l'un ou dans l'autre païs seront pareillement entendus dans le delay competent par devant le Juge qui aura nommé le d. Tuteur pour leur avis raporté estre statué ainsy qu'il apartiendra sur le mariage proposé pour les d. Mineurs ce que nous ne voulons néanmoins estre ordonné que pour de grandes considerations dont le Juge

sera tenu de faire mention dans la sentence qui sera par luy rendüe. Si Donnons en mandement à nos amez et feauz les gens tenants nos Conseils superieurs dans nos Colonies que ces presentes ils ayent a faire registrer et le contenu en icelles garder et observer selon sa forme et teneur, cessant et faisant cesser tous troubles et empêchemens, Nonobstant tous Edits, Declarations, Ordces., Reglemens, arrests, uz et coutumes à ce contraires auxquels nous avons derogé et dérogeons par ces d. presentes, Car Tel Est nôtre plaisir.

Donné a Paris le 15me. Decembre l'an de grace 1721 et de notre Regne le septiême, Signé Louis, et plus bas Par le Roy le duc d'Orleans Regent present, signé fleuriau.

No. 20. Declaration concernant les Terres concedées aux Isles du Vent. de l'amerique, du 3 Aoust 1722. Tripta.

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre a Tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres verront, Salut. Les abus qui se sont passés aux Isles de l'Amerique par raport aux concessions de Terres, ont determiné le feu Roy nôtre très honoré Seigneur et Bisayeul a ordonner par arrest de son Conseil du Vingt six Septembre Mil six cent quatre vingt Seize que dans six mois du jour et datte du d. arrest pour toute prefixion et delay les habitants qui auroient encore quelque partie de leurs Terres en friche seroient tenus de les mettre en culture de Sucre Vivres et autres denrées necessaires pour la Subsistance ou le Commerce de la ditte Colonie a faute de quoy et le d. tems passé qu'elles seroient remis a nôtre domaine a la diligence de nôtre procureur general du Conseil Superieur sur les Ordonnances qui en Seroient rendues par le Gouverneur general pour nous et l'Intendant des d. Isles pour estre ensuite par eux fait de nouvelles concessions des d. Terres en la maniere accoutumée Et etant informez que ces abus subsistent tou jours et que même plusieurs habitans ont obtenu a diverses fois jusqu'a cinq et sic concessions de Terres, lesquelles ils ne mettent point en valeur, que d'autres se sont contentez de faire seulement desabatir dessus sans y faire aucune culture croiant par la se mettre a couvert de la reunion et qu'enfin il s'en est trouvé dont les uns ont vendu les Terres sans les avoir mis en

valeur et d'autres ont vendu le bois qui étoit dessus ce qui cause un prejudice notable a ceux qui veulent s'etablir aux d. Isles lesquels ne trouvent point de Terres ou pouvoir se placer quoiqu'il y en ait encore plus de la moitié aux Isles de la Guadeloupe et de la Grenade qui ne sont point en valeur, il est de nôtre Justice d'empescher la continuation d'un pareil desordre. A Ces Causes de l'avis de nôtre très cher et très amé Oncle le Duc d'Orleans petit fils de france Regent de notre très cher et très amé Oncle le Duc de Chartres premier Prince de notre sang, de notre très cher et très amé Cousin le Duc de Bourbon, de nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le Duc de Bourbon, de nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le Comte de Charollois, de nôtre très cher et très amé Cousin le Prince de Conty Princes de notre sang, de notre très cher et très amé Oncle le Comte de Toulouze Prince Legitimé et autres grands et notables personnages de nôtre Royaume, et de notre certaine Science, pleine puissance et authorité Royalle nous avons par ces presentes Signées de notre main dit, Statué et ordonné, disons, statuons et ordonnons, voulons et nous plait que les proprietaires des Terres situées en nos Isles et Colonies de l'amerique, soit par concession, contracts d'acquisition, Succession, donnation ou autrement même les proprietaires des dittes Terres en Minorité Soient tenus de faire un etablissement dessus et d'en commencer le defrichement dans un an du jour et datte de l'enregistrement des presentes, d'en deffricher les deux Tiers dans le Terme de six années suivantes, Scavoir un Tiers dans les trois premieres années et lautre tiers dans les trois Suivantes, sinon et a faute de ce faire par eux, Ordonnons qu'a la diligence de nos Procureurs des Jurisdictions ou seront situées les Terres elles soient reunies a nôtre domaine sur les Ordonnances du Gouverneur et Lieutenant general pour nous et l'intendant de justice Police et finances aux d. Isles, que nous avons pour ce Commis et par eux concedées a d'autres habitans en la maniere accoutumée. Voulons aussy que dans toutes les nouvelles concessions quil's donneront a l'avenir les clauses de former un etablissement la premiere année et de commencer a les defricher et celle d'en mettre les deux Tiers en valeur dans les

Six années suivantes. Scavoir un Tiers dans les trois premieres années et l'autre tiers dans les trois années suivantes y soient inserées le tout a peine d'estre decheu des dittes Concessions qui seront reunies a nôtre domaine ainsy qu'il est dit cy devant et concedées a dautres en la maniere Ordinaire Permettons aux proprietaires des dittes Terres d'en conserver un Tiers en bois debout et leur deffendons de Vendre les Terrains qui leur seront concedés ou qu'ils auront achetté a moins qu'ils ne soient au Tiers deffrichés a peine de reunion a nôtre domaine de restitution du prix de la vente et de mille livres d'amende applicable aux fortifications des d. Isles leur deffendons aussy de vendre aucun bois des d. Terres, a moins que ce ne soit des bois de teinture quil's n'en ayent deffriché le Tiers a peine de cent livres d'amende applicable comme cy devant et du double en cas de recidive; Voulons en outre que ceux qui possedent des hastes et corails soit par Concession ou autrement Soient obligés d'y mettre des Bestes a Cornes et des Cochons par proportion aux Terrains quil's possederont et que faute par eux d'y en avoir les d. hastes ou Corails soient reunis a nôtre domaine ainsy qu'il est dit cy devant pour les terres; Exceptons des reunions cy devant ordonnées les concessions de Terres appartenant aux Mineurs qui se trouvent en non valeur a cause du mauvais Etat de leurs affaires, pourveu cependant qu'elles ayent été mises en valeur par ceux qui les possedoient avant eux et que leurs Tuteurs fassent declaration aux Greffes des Jurisdictions ou seront situés les d. biens, portant qu'ils ne sont point en état de les faire valloir a cause du derangement des affaires des d. Mineurs, l'Expedition de laquelle declaration sera visée par les d. Gouverneurs et Lieutenant general et Intendant: Voulons et nous plait que touttes les peines de reunion et d'amendes portées par ces presentes ne puissent estre reputées en aucun cas, peines comminatoires et que touttes les discutions et affaires qui pourront arriver pour l'execution des presentes soient jugées par les d. Gouverneurs et Lieutenant general et Intendant des d. Isles et que les reunions et condamnations d'amendes Soient faites a la diligence de nos procureurs des Jurisdictions ou les Terres seront situées a peine d'interdiction contr'eux s'ils ne donnent

pas avis aux d. Gouverneur Lieutenant general et Intendant des delinquantes aux presentes, laquelle interdiction sera declarée avoir esté encourue, par l'Intendant sans qu'il la puisse lever que par nos ordres de tout ce faire leur donnons pouvoir, authorité et mandement special. Sy donnons en mandement a nos amez et féaux les gens tenants nos Conseils Superieurs a la Martinique et a la Guadeloupe que ces presentes ils ayent a faire lire publier et registrer et le contenu en icelles garder et observer, selon leur forme et teneur nonobstant tous Edits, declarations, arrests, Reglements et autres choses a ce contraires auxquels nous avons derogé par ces presentes. Car Tel Est notre plaisir, En Temoin de quoy nous avons fait mettre nôtre scel a ces dittes presentes. Donné a Versailles le trois Aoust l'an de grace Mil sept cent Vingt deux et de notre regne le Septième.

Louis
Par le Roy
Le Duc d'Orleans Regent present.
Fleuriau.

No. 21. Extrait des Rgres du Conseil d'Estat. 12 Mars 1723.

Le present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été par nous greffier enchef au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Enregistré En Vertu de larrest du d. Conseil Superieur du dix neuf du present mois Et ensuitte leu publié, et affiche a

Le Roy estant informé que les Piastres n'ont cours a la Louisianne que pour quatre livres pièce et que ce prix n'estant point proportionné a celuy auquel Sa Majesté a reglé la Valeur de ces mesmes Especes a la Martinique, et a St. Domingue, n'y a leur valeur actuelle en france, cette difference fait un prejudice considerable au Commerce dans cette Colonie ou il convient de fixer la Valeur des Espèces d'Espagne sur le meme pied qu'elles ont cours dans les Isles de l'Amerique, Oüi le Raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, et au Conseil de Regence Controlleur general des finances Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil de l'avis de Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans Regent a ordonné, et ordonne que les Especes d'Espagne auront cours dans la Province de la Louisianne, a commencer du jour de la publication du present Arrest, Sur le pied cy apres, Scavoir, de trente livres la pistolle de poids, et de Sept Livres dix Sols la Piastre de poids, l'intention de Sa Majesté estant, que les autres monnoyes d'Espagne n'ayent

Cours que pour la Valleur de la matiere qu'elles contiendront par raport au prix de la pistolle, et de la Piastre de poids.

Fait au Conseil d'Estat du Roy Sa Majesté y estant Tenu a Versailles le Douziesme janvier Mil sept cent vingt trois.

Fleuriau.

la Nelle. Orleans ez lieux et endroits accoutumée fait a la Nelle. Le Vingt aoust mil Sept Cent Vingt trois. Rossard. (Greffier).

No. 22. Extrait des Regres du Conel. d'Etat. 26 Fevrier 1724.

Le Roy ayant par arrest de Son Conseil du quatre du present mois diminué le prix des Especes d'or Et d'argent fabriquées dans le Royaume, Et Estimant necessaire de reduire la Valeur des Especes d'Espagne qui ont cours a la Loüisianne, dont sa Majesté avoit reglé le prix par arrest de Son Conseil du douze Janvier mil sept cent vingt trois. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, Controlleur General des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a ordonné Et ordonne qu'a commencer du jour de la publication du present arrest a la Loüisianne, la Pistolle d'Espagne de poids qui y avoit cours pour trente livres ne sera receüe que pour vingt huit livres Et que la Piastre de poids qui y avoit cours pour sept livres dix sols ne sera receüe que pour Sept livres, Voulant Sa Majesté que les demis, quarts, huitiemes, Et Seiziemes des dites Especes qui seront de poids ayent cours a proportion, Et que celles de ces Monoyes qui ne seront pas de poids ne soient receües que pour la valeur de la matiere qu'Elles contiendront par raport au prix de la pistolle Et de la Piastre de poids.

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu a Versailles le vingt Sixième jour de fevrier mil sept cent vingt quatre.

Phelypeaux.

Le present arest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été lus au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Laudce. tenant Registre au greffe publie et affiche ez lieux accoutumes a ce que nul n'y pretende cause d'ignorance a la Nelle. Orléans le dix Septembre mil sept cent vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

This is also printed in a volume called "Le Code Noir," Paris, 1742, pp. 496. It is on pp. 318 to 358. The variants are: in Article 34th. last word is spelled in the MS. "Hopital," and in the clause of approval the MS. gives: "afin que soit une chose ferme."

No. 23. Edit concernant les Negres Esclaves a la Louisianne.

Louis, par la grace de Dieu. Roy de France et de Navarre: A tous presens et à venir, Salut. Les Directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes Nous ayant représenté que la Province et Colonie de la Louisanne est considérablement establie par un

grand nombre de nos Sujets, lesquels se servent d'Esclaves Negres pour la culture des terres; Nous avons jugé qu'il estoit de nostre authorité et de nostre Justice, pour la conservation de cette Colonie, d'y establir une Loi et des regles certaines, pour y maintenir la Discipline de l'Eglise Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine, et pour ordonner de ce qui concerne l'estat et la qualité des Esclaves dans lesdites Isles; Et desirant y pourvoir, et faire connoistre a nos Sujets qui y sont habituez, et qui s'y establiront à l'avenir, qu' encore qu'ils habitent des climats infiniment eloignez, Nous leur Sommes toûjours présens par l'estendüe de nostre puissance, et par nostre application à les secourir: A ces causes et autres à ce Nous mouvans, et de l'avis de nostre Conseil, et de nostre certaine science, pleine puissance et authorité Royale, Nous avons dit, statué et ordonné, disons, statuons et ordonnons, voulons et Nous plaist ce qui suit.

Article Premier.

L'Edit du feu Roy Louis XIII. de glorieuse mémoire, du 23. Avril 1615, sera exécuté dans nostre Province et Colonie de la Louisanne; ce faisant, enjoignons aux Directeurs Généraux de ladite Compagnie, et a tous nos Officiers, de chasser dudit Pays tous les Juifs qui peuvent y avoir establi leur résidence, ausquels, comme aux ennemis déclarez du nom Chrestien, Nous commandons d'en sortir dans trois mois, à compter du jour de la publication des Présentes, à peine de confiscation de corps et de biens.

II.

Tous les Esclaves qui seront dans nostredite Province seront instruits dans la Religion Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine, et baptisez: Ordonnons aux Habitans qui acheteront des Negres nouvellement arrivez, de les faire instruire et baptiser dans le tems convenable, à peine d'amende arbitraire; Enjoignons aux Directeurs Généraux de ladite Compagnie, et à tous nos Officiers d'y tenir exactement la main.

III.

Interdisons tous exercices d'autre Religion que de la Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine: Voulons que les contrevenans soient punis comme rebelles et désobéissans à nos commandemens; Deffendons toutes assemblées pour cet effet, lesquelles Nous déclarons conventicules, illicites et séditieuses, sujettes à la mesme peine, qui aura lieu mesme contre les Maistres qui les permettront ou souffriront à l'égard de leurs Esclaves.

IV.

Ne seront préposez aucuns Commandeurs à la direction des Negres, qu'ils ne fassent profession de la Religion Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine, a peine de confiscation desdits Negres contre les Maistres qui les auront préposez, et de punition arbitraire contre les Commandeurs qui auront accepté ladite direction.

V.

Enjoignons a tous nos Sujets, de quelque qualité et condition qu'ils soient, d'observer régulierement les jours de Dimanches et de Festes; leur deffendons de travailler ni de faire travailler leurs Esclaves ausdits jours depuis l'heure de minuit jusqu' à l'autre minuit, à la culture de la terre et à tous autres ouvrages, a peine d'amende et de punition arbitraire contre les Maistres, et de confiscation des Esclaves qui seront surpris par nos Officiers dans le travail; pourront néantmoins envoyer leurs Esclaves aux Marchez.

VI.

Deffendons à nos Sujets blancs, de l'un et de l'autre sexe, de contracter mariage avec les Noirs, à peine de punition et d'amende arbitraire; et à tous nos Curez, Prestres ou Missionnaires séculiers ou réguliers, et mesme aux Aumosniers de Vaisseaux, de les marier. Deffendons aussi à nosdits Sujets blancs, mesme aux Noirs affranchis ou nez libres, de vivre en concubinage avec les Esclaves; Voulons que ceux qui auront eu un ou plusieurs enfans d'une pareille conjonction, ensemble les Maistres qui les auront soufferts, soient comdamnez chacun en une amende de trois cens livres; Et, s'ils sont Maistres de l'Esclave

de laquelle ils auront eu lesdits enfans, Voulons qu'outre l'amende ils soient privez tant de l'Esclave que des enfans, et qu'ils soient adjugez à l'Hospital des lieux, sans pouvoir jamais estre affranchis. N'entendons toutesfois le présent Article avoir lieu, lorsque l'Homme Noir, affranchi ou libre, qui n'estoit point marié durant son concubinage avec son Esclave, épousera dans les formes prescrites par l'Eglise ladite Esclave, qui sera affranchie par ce moyen, et les enfans rendus libres et légitimes.

VII.

Les solemnitez prescrites par l'Ordonnance de Blois et par la Déclaration de 1639 pour les Mariages, seront observées, tant à l'égard des personnes libres, que des Esclaves, sans néantmoins que le consentement du pere et de la mere de l'Esclave y soit nécessaire, mais celui du Maistre seulement.

VIII.

Deffendons trés-expressément aux Curez de procéder aux mariages des Esclaves, s'ils ne font apparoir du consentement de leurs Maistres; Deffendons aussi aux Maistres d'user d'aucunes contraintes sur leurs Esclaves, pour les marier contre leur gre.

IX.

Les enfans qui naistront des mariages entre les Esclaves, seront esclaves, et appartiendront aux Maistres des femmes esclaves, et non à ceux de leurs maris, si les maris et les femmes ont des Maistres differens.

X.

Voulons, si le mari esclave a épousé une femme libre, que les enfans, tant mâles que filles, suivent la condition de leur mere, et soient libres comme elle, nonobstant la servitude de leur pere; et que si le pere est libre et la mere esclave, les enfans soient esclaves pareillement.

XI.

Les Maistres seront tenus de faire enterrer en terre sainte, dans les Cimetieres destinez à cet effet, leurs Esclaves baptisez;

et à l'égard de ceux qui mourront sans avoir receu le Baptesme, ils seront enterrez la nuit dans quelque champ voisin du lieu ou ils seront décédez.

XII.

Deffendons aux Esclaves de porter aucunes armes offensives, ni de gros bastons, à peine du foüet et de confiscation des armes au profit de celui qui les en trouvera saisis, à l'exception seulement de ceux qui seront envoyez à la chasse par leurs Maistres, et qui seront porteurs de leurs billets ou marques connuës.

XIII.

Deffondons pareillement aux Esclaves appartenans à différens Maistres, de s'attrouper le jour ou la nuit, sous prétexte de nopces ou autrement, soit chez l'un de leurs Maistres ou ailleurs, et encore moins dans les grands chemins ou lieux écartez, à peine de punition corporelle, qui ne pourra estre moins que du Foüet et de la Fleur-de-Lys; et en cas de fréquentes récidives et autres circonstances aggravantes, pourront estre punis de mort; ce que Nous laissons à l'arbitrage des Juges: Enjoignons à tous nos Sujets de courre sus aux contrevenans et de les arrester et conduire en prison, bien qu'ils ne soient Officiers, et qu'il n'y ait encore contre lesdits contrevenans aucun décret.

XIV.

Les Maistres qui seront convaincus d'avoir permis ou toléré de pareilles assemblées, compcsées d'autres Esclaves que de ceux qui leur appartiennent, seront condamnez en leur propre et privé nom, de réparer tout le dommage qui aura esté fait à leurs voisins à l'occasion desdites assemblées, et en trente livres d'amende pour la premiere fois, et au double en cas de récidive.

XV.

Deffendons aux Esclaves d'exposer en vente au Marché, ni de porter dans leurs maisons particulieres, pour vendre, aucune

sorte de denrées, mesme des fruits, légumes, bois à brusler, herbes ou fourages pour la nourriture des Bestiaux, ni aucune espece de grains ou autres marchandises, hardes ou nippes, sans permission expresse de leurs Maistres par un billet ou par des marques connuës, à peine de revendication des choses ainsi venduës, sans restitution de prix par les Maistres, et de six livres d'amende à leur profit contre les acheteurs par rapport aux fruits, légumes, bois à brusler, herbes, fourages et grains: Voulons que, par rapport aux marchandises, hardes ou nippes, les contrevenans acheteurs soient condamnez à quinze cens livres d'amende, aux dépens, dommages et interests, et qu'ils soient poursuivis extraordinairement comme voleurs recceleurs.

XVI.

Voulons à cet effet, que deux personnes soient préposées dans chaque Marché par les Officiers du Conseil Supérieur ou des Justices Inférieures, pour examiner les denrées qui y seront apportées par les Esclaves, ensembles les billets et marques de leurs Maistres, dont ils seront porteurs.

XVII.

Permettons à tous nos Sujets, habitans du Pays, de se saisir de toutes les choses dont ils trouveront lesdits Esclaves chargez, lorsqu'ils n'auront point de billets de leurs Maistres, ni de marques connuës, pour estre rendues incessament à leurs Maistres, si leur habitation est voisine du lieu ou les Esclaves auront esté surpris en délit, sinon elles seront incessament envoyées au magazin de la Compagnie le plus proche, pour y estre en dépost jusqu' à ce que les Maistres en ayent esté avertis.

XVIII.

Voulons que les Officiers de nostre Conseil Supérieur de la Louisanne, envoyent leurs avis sur la quantité de vivres et la qualité de l'habillement qu'il convient que les Maistres fournissent à leurs Esclaves; lesquelles vivres doivent leurs estre fournis par chacune semaine, et l'habillement par chacune

année, pour y estre statué par Nous; et cependant permettons ausdits Officiers de regler par provision lesdits vivres et ledit habillement; Deffendons aux Maistres desdits Esclaves de donner aucune sorte d'eau-de-vie pour tenir lieu de ladite subsistance et habillement.

XIX.

Leur deffendons pareillement de se decharger de la nourriture et subsistance de leurs Esclaves, en leur permettant de travailler certain jour de la semaine pour leur compte particulier.

XX.

Les Esclaves qui ne seront point nourris, vestus et entretenus par leurs Maistres, pourront en donner avis au Procureur Général dudit Conseil, ou aux Officiers des Justices Inférieures, et mettre leurs mémoires entre leurs mains; sur lesquels, et mesme d'office, si les avis leur viennent d'ailleurs, les Maistres seront poursuivis à la Requeste dudit Procureur Général et sans frais, ce que Nous voulons estre observé pour les crimes et les traitemens barbares et inhumains des Maistres envers leurs Esclaves.

XXI.

Les Esclaves infirmes par viellesse, maladie ou autrement, soit que la maladie soit incurable ou non, seront, nourris et entretenus par leurs Maistres; et en cas qu'ils les eussent abandonnez, lesdits Esclaves seront adjudez à l'Hospital le plus proche, auquel les Maistres seront condamnez de payer huit sols par chacun jour pour la nourriture et entretien de chacun Esclave, pour le payement de laquelle somme ledit Hospital aura Privilege sur les habitations des Maistres, en quelques mains qu'elles passent.

XXII.

Declarons les Esclaves ne pouvoir rien avoir qui ne soit à leurs Maistres, et tout ce qui leur vient par leur industrie ou par la libéralité d'autres personnes ou autrement, à quelque titre que ce soit, estre acquis en pleine propriété à leurs Mais-

tres, sans que les enfans des Esclaves leurs pere et mere, leurs parens et tous autres, libres ou esclaves y puissent rien prétendre par successions, dispositions entre-vifs, ou à cause de mort; lesquelles dispositions déclarons nulles, ensemble toutes les promesses et obligations qu'ils auroient faites, comme estant faites par gens incapables de disposer et contracter de leur Chef.

XXIII.

Voulons néantmoins que les Maistres soient tenus de ce que leurs Esclaves auront fait par leur commandement, ensemble de ce qu'ils auront géré et négociè dans leurs boutiques, et pour l'espece particuliere de commerce à laquelle leurs Maistres les auront préposez; et en cas que leurs Maistres n'ayent donné aucun ordre, et ne les ayent point préposez, ils seront tenus seulement jusqu'a concurrence de ce qui aura tourné à leur profit; et si rien n'a tourné au profit des Maistres, le pecule desdits Esclaves que les Maistres leur auront permis d'avoir, en sera tenu, après que leurs Maistres en auront déduit par préférence ce qui pourra leur en estre dû, sinon, que le pecule consistait en tout ou en partie en marchandises dont les Esclaves auroient permission de faire traffic à part, sur lesquelles leurs Maistres viendront seulement par contribution au sol la livre avec les autres Créanciers.

XXIV.

Ne pourront les Esclaves estre pourvus d'Offices ni de Commission, ayant quelque fonction publique ni estre constituez Agens par autres que par leurs Maistres, pour gérer et administrer aucun négoce, ni estre Arbitres ou Experts; Ne pourront aussi estre témoins, tant en matieres civiles que criminelles, à moins qu'ils ne soient tèmoins nécessaires, et seulement a deffaut de Blancs; mais dans aucuns cas ils ne pourront servir de témoins pour ou contre leurs Maistres.

XXV.

Ne pourront aussi les Esclaves estre partie ni ester en jugement en matiere civile, tant en demandant qu'en deffendant,

ni estre parties civiles en matiere criminelle, sauf à leurs Maistres d'agir et deffendre en matiere civile, et de poursuivre en matière criminelle la réparation des outrages et excès qui auront esté commis contre leurs Esclaves.

XXVI.

Pourront les Esclaves estre poursuivis criminellement, sans qu'il soit besoin de rendre leurs Maistres Parties, si ce n'est en cas de complicité; seront les Esclaves accusez, jugez en premiere instance par les Juges ordinaires, s'il y en a, et par appel au Conseil sur le mesme instruction, et avec les mesmes formalitez que les personnes libres, aux exceptions ci-aprés.

XXVII.

L'Esclave qui aura frappe son Maistre, sa Maitresse, le mari de sa Maitresse, ou leurs enfans, avec contusion ou effusion de sang ou au visage, sera puni de mort.

XXVIII.

Et quant aux excès et voyes de fait qui seront commis par les Esclaves contre les personnes libres, voulons qu'ils soient séverement punis, mesme de mort s'il y écheoit.

XXIX.

Les vols qualifiez, mesme ceux de Chevaux, Cavales, Mulets, Boeufs ou Vaches, qui auront estè faits par les Esclaves ou par les Affranchis, seront punis de peine afflictive, mesme de mort si le cas le requiert.

XXX.

Les vols de Moutons, Chevres, Cochons, Volailles, Grains, Fourage, Pois, Feves ou autres Lègumes et Denrées, faits par les Esclaves, seront punis, selon la qualité du vol, par les Juges, qui pourront, s'il y écheoit, les condamner d'estre battus de verges par l'Exécuteur de la Haute-Justice, et marquez d'une Fleur de Lys.

XXXI.

Seront tenus les Maistres, en cas de vol ou d'autre dommage causé par leurs Esclaves, outre la peine corporelle des Esclaves, de réparer le tort en leur nom, s'ils n'aiment mieux abandonner l'Esclave à celui auquel le tort aura esté fait; cequ'ils seront tenus d'opter dans trois jours, à compter de celui de la condamnation, autrement ils en seront déchûs.

XXXII.

L'Esclave fugitif qui aura esté en fuite pendant un mois, à compter du jour que son Maistre l'aura dénoncé à Justice, aura les oreilles coupées, et sera marquez d'une Fleur-de-Lys sur une épaule; et s'il récidive pendant un autre mois, à compter pareillement du jour de la dénonciation, il aura le jarret coupé, et il sera marqué d'une Fleur-de-Lys sur l'autre épaule; et la troisiéme fois il sera puni de mort.

XXXIII.

Voulons que les Esclaves qui auront encouru les peines du Foüet, de la Fleur-de-Lys, et des oreilles coupées, soient jugez en dernier ressort par les Juges ordinaires, et executez sans qu'il soit nécessaire que tels Jugemens soient confirmez par le Conseil Supérieur, nonobstant le contenu en l'Article XXVI. des Présentes, qui n'aura lieu que pour les Jugemens portant condamnation de mort ou du jarret coupé.

XXXIV.

Les Affranchis ou Negres libres, qui auront donné retraite dans leurs maisons aux Esclaves fugitifs, seront condamnez par corps envers le Maistre, en une amende de trente livres par chacun jour de rétention; et les autres personnes libres qui leur auront donné pareille retraite, en dix livres d'amende par chacun jour de rétention; et faute par lesdits Negres affranchis ou libres, de pouvoir payer l'amende, ils seront reduits à la condition des Esclaves et vendus, et si le prix de la vente passe l'amende, le surplus sera délivré à l'Hospital.

XXXV.

Permettons à nos Sujets dudit Pays, qui auront des Esclaves fugitifs en quelque lieu que ce soit, d'en faire faire la recherche par telles personnes et à telles conditions qu'ils jugeront à propos, ou de la faire eux-mesmes, ainsi que bon leur semblera.

XXXVI.

L'Esclave condamné à mort sur la dénonciation de son Maistre, lequel ne sera point complice du crime, sera estimé avant l'exécution par deux des principaux Habitans qui seront nommez d'office par le Juge, et le prix le l'estimation en sera payé; pour à quoi satisfaire, il sera imposé par nostre Conseil Supérieur sur chaque teste de Negre, la somme portée par l'estimation, laquelle sera reglée sur chacun desdits Negres, et levée par ceux qui seront commis à cet effet.

XXXVII.

Deffendons à tous Officiers de nostredit Conseil, et autres Officiers de Justice establis audit Pays, de prendre aucune taxe dans les procés criminel contre les Esclaves, a peine de concussion.

XXXVIII.

Deffendons aussi à tous nos Sujets desdits Pays, de quelque qualité et condition qu'is soient, de donner ou faire donner de leur authorité privée la question ou torture à leurs Esclaves, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, ni de leur faire ou faire faire aucune mutilation de membre, à peine de confiscation des Esclaves, et d'estre procédé contre eux extraordinairement; leur permettons seulement, lorsqu'ils croiront que leurs Esclaves l'auront mérité, de les faire enchaisner et battre de verges ou de cordes.

XXXIX.

Enjoignons aux Officiers de Justice establis dans ledit Pays, de procéder criminellement contre les Maistres et les Com-

mandeurs qui auront tué leurs Esclaves, ou leur auront mutilé les membres estant sous leur puissance ou sous leur direction, et de punir le meurtre selon l'atrocité des circonstances, et en cas qu'il y ait lieu à l'absolution, leur permettons de renvoyer, tant les Maistres que les Commandeurs, sans qu'ils ayent besoin d'obtenir de Nous des Lettres de grace.

XL.

Voulons que les Esclaves soient réputez meubles et comme tels qu'ils entrent dans la Communauté, qu'il n'y ait point de suite par hypotheque sur eux, qu'ils se partagent également entre les cohéritiers sans préciput et droit d'ainesse, et qu'ils ne soient point sujets au Doüaire coustumier, au Retrait Lignager ou Féodal, aux Droits Féodaux et Seigneuriaux, aux formalitez des Décrets, ni au retranchement des quatre Quints, en cas de disposition à cause de mort ou Testamentaire.

XLI.

N'Entendons toutefois priver nos Sujets de la faculté de les stipuler propres a leurs personnes, et aux leurs de leur costé et ligne, ainsi qu'il se pratique pour les sommes de deniers et autres choses mobiliaires.

XLII.

Les formalitez prescrites par nos Ordonnances, et par la Coustume de Paris, pour les saisies des choses mobiliaires, seront observées dans les saisies des Esclaves; Voulons que les deniers en provenans soient distribuez par ordre des saisies; et en cas de déconfiture, au sol la livre après que les dettes privilégiées auront este payées; et généralement que la condition des Esclaves soit reglée en toutes affaires comme celles des autres choses mobiliaires

XLIII.

Voulons néantmoins que le mari, sa femme, et leurs enfans impuberes, ne puissent estre saisis et vendus séparément, s'ils sont tous sous la puissance d'un mesme Maistre; Déclarons

nulles les saisies et ventes séparées qui pourroient en estre faites, ce que Nous voulons aussi avoir lieu dans les ventes volontaires, à peine, contre ceux qui feront lesdites ventes, d'estre privez de celui ou de ceux qu'ils auront gardez, qui sont adjudez aux Acquereurs, sans qu'ils soient tenus de faire aucun supplement de prix.

XLIV.

Voulons aussi que les Esclaves âgez de quatorze ans et au dessus jusqu'à soixante ans, attachez à des fonds ou habitations, et y travaillant actuellement, ne puissent estre saisis pour autres dettes que pour ce qui sera dû du prix de leur achat, à moins que les fonds ou habitations fussent saisis réellement, auquel cas Nous enjoignons de les comprendre dans la Saisie réelle, et deffendons, à peine de nullité, de procéder par Saisie réelle et Adjudication par décret sur les fonds ou habitations, sans y comprendre les Esclaves de l'âge susdit, y travaillant actuellement.

XLV.

Le Fermier judiciaire des fonds ou habitations saisis réellement, conjointement avec les Esclaves, sera tenu de payer le prix de son Bail, sans qu'il puisse compter parmi les fruits qu'il perçoit, les enfans qui seront nez des Esclaves pendant sondit Bail.

XLVI.

Voulons, nonobstant toutes conventions contraires, que Nous déclarons nulles, que lesdits enfans appartiennent à la Partie saisie, si les Créanciers sont satisfaits d'ailleurs, ou à l'Adjudicataire, s'il intervient un Décret; et à cet effet il sera fait mention dans la derniere affiche de l'interposition, dudit Décret, des enfans nez des Esclaves depuis la Saisie réelle, comme aussi des Esclaves décédez depuis ladite Saisie réelle, dans laquelle ils étoient compris.

XLVII.

Pour éviter aux frais et aux longueurs de procédures, voulons que la distribution du prix entier de l'Adjudication con-

jointe des fonds et des Esclaves, et de ce qui proviendra du prix des Baux judiciaires, soit faite entre les Créanciers selon l'ordre de leurs Privileges et Hypotheques, sans distinguer ce qui est pour le prix des Esclaves; et néantmoins les Droits Féodaux et Seigneuriaux ne seront payez qu'à proportion des fonds.

XLVIII.

Ne seront recûs les Lignagers et les Seigneurs Féodaux à retirer les fonds décretez, licitez ou vendus volontairement, s'ils ne retirent aussi les Esclaves vendu conjointement avec les fonds où ils travailloient actuellement; ni l'Adjudicature ou l'Acquereur à retenir les Esclaves sans les fonds.

XLIX.

Enjoignons aux Gardiens Nobles et Bourgeois, Usufruitiers, Amodiateurs, et autres joüissans de fonds ausquels sont attachez des Esclaves qui y travaillent, de gouverner lesdits Esclaves en bons peres de familles; au moyen de quoi ils ne seront pas tenus, après leur administration finie de rendre le prix de ceux qui seront décédez ou diminuez par maladie, viellesse ou autrement, sans leur faute; Et aussi ils ne pourront pas retenir, comme fruits à leur profit, les enfans nés desdits Esclaves durant leur administration, lesquels Nous voulons estre conservez et rendus à ceux qui en sont les Maistres et les Propriétaires.

L.

Les Maistres âgez de vingt-cinq ans pourront affranchir leurs Esclaves par tous Actes entre-vifs ou à cause de mort; Et cependant, comme il se peut trouver des Maistres assez mercenaires pour mettre la liberté de leurs Esclaves à prix, ce qui porte lesdits Esclaves au vol et au brigandage, deffendons à toutes personnes, de quelque qualité et condition qu'elles soient, d'affranchir leurs Esclaves, sans en avoir obtenu la permission par Arrest de nostredit Conseil Supérieur; laquelle permission sera accordée sans frais, lorsque les motifs qui auront esté exposez par les Maistres paroistront légitimes. Voulons que

les Affranchissemens qui seront faits à l'avenir sans ces permissions, soient nuls, et que les Affranchis n'en puissent joüir, ni estre reconnus pour tels: Ordonnons au contraire qu'ils soient tenus, censez et réputez Esclaves; que les Maistres en soient privez, et qu'ils soient confisquez au profit de la Compagnie des Indes.

LI.

Voulons néantmoins que les Esclaves qui auront esté nommez par leurs Maistres, Tuteurs de leurs enfans, soient tenus et réputez comme Nous les tenons et réputons pour affranchis.

LII.

Declarons les Affranchissemens faits dans les formes ci-devant prescrites, tenir lieu de naissance dans nostredite Province de la Louisianne, et les Affranchis n'avoir besoin de nos Lettres de Naturalité, pour joüir des avantages de nos Sujets naturels dans nostre Royaume, Terres et Pays de nostre obéïssance, encore qu'ils soient nez dans les Pays estrangers: Déclarons cependant lesdits Affranchis, ensemble le Negre libre, incapables de recevoir des Blancs aucune donation entre-vifs à cause de mort ou autrement; Voulons qu'en cas qu'il leur en soit fait aucune, elle demeure nulle à leur égard, et soit appliquée au profit de l'Hospital le plus prochain.

LIII.

Commandons aux Affranchis de porter un respect singulier à leurs anciens Maistres, à leurs Veuves, et à leurs enfans; ensorte que l'injure qu'ils leur auront faite soit punie plus griévement, que si elle étoit faite à une autre personne, les Directeurs toutesfois francs et quittes envers eux de toutes autres Charges, Services et Droits utiles que leurs anciens Maistres voudroient prétendre, tant sur leurs personnes que sur leurs biens et successions, en qualité de Patrons.

LIV.

Octroyons aux Affranchis les mesmes Droits, Privileges et Immunitez dont joüissent les personnes nées libres; Voulons

que le mérite d'une liberté acquise produise en eux, tant pour leurs personnes que pour leurs biens, les mesmes effets que le bonheur de la liberté naturelle cause à nos autres Sujets, le tout cependant aux exceptions portées par l'Article. LII. des Présentes.

LV.

Declarons les Confiscations et les Amendes qui n'ont point de destination particuliere par ces Présentes, appartenir à ladite Compagnie des Indes, pour estre payées à ceux qui sont préposez a la Recette de ses Droits et Revenus: Voulons néantmoins que distraction soit faite du tiers desdites Confiscations et Amendes au profit de l'Hospital le plus proche du lieu ou elles auront été adjugées.

SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos amez et feaux les Gens tenans nostre Conseil Supérieur de la Louisanne, que ces présentes ils ayent à faire lire, publier et registrer, et le contenu en icelles garder, et observer selon leur forme et teneur, nonobstant tous Edits, Déclarations, Arrests, Reglemens et Usages à ce contraires, ausquels Nous avons dérogé et dérogeons par ces présentes: Car tel est nostre plaisir. Et afin que soit chose ferme et stable à toûjours, Nous y avons fait mettre nostre Scel. DONNÉ à Versailles, au mois de Mars, l'an de grace mil sept cens vingt-quatre, et de nostre Regne le neuvieme. *Signé,* LOUIS, *Et plus bas,* Par le Roy PHELYPEAUX. *Visa* FLEURIAU, Vû au Conseil, DODUN. Et scellé du grand Sceau de cire verte; en lacs de soye rouge et verte.

No. 24. Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat. 2 Mai 1724.

Le Roy ayant par arest de son Conseil du vingt sept du mois dernier diminué le prix des Espèces de Cuivre qui ont cours dans le Royaume, Et Estimant necessaire de reduire aussi la Valeur des Especes de Cuivre fabriquées En Vertu de l'Edit du mois de Juin mil sept cent vingt un pour les Colonies de l'Amerique Et autres lieux de la domination de Sa Majesté hors de l'Europe. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller

ordinaire au Conseil Royal. Controlleur General des finances Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a ordonné Et ordonne qu'a commencer du jour de la publication du present arest dans la Province Et Colonie de la Louisianne les Especes de Cuivre fabriquées En Execution du dit Edit du mois de Juin mil sept cent vingt un et marquées Colonies françoises n'y auront plus cours que Sur le pied cy après, Sçavoir, celles de vingt au Marc dont le prix Etoit fixé a dix huit deniers pour douze deniers, Celles de quarante au Marc dont le prix Etoit fixé a Neuf deniers pour Six deniers Et celles de quatre vingt au Marc dont le prix Etoit fixé a quatre deniers Et demy pour trois deniers. Enjoint Sa Majesté au Commandant General de la dite Province Et Colonie de la Loüisianne, Et aux Conseillers tenant le Conseil d'administration de la dite Colonie de tenir la main a l'Execution du present arrest qui Sera lû, publié, affiché et Registré au Greffe du Conseil Superieur. Ordonne Sa Majesté a tous ses Justiciers de tenir chacun En droit soy la main a son Execution. Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu a Versailles le deuxieme jour de May mil sept cent vingt quatre.

Le present arrest du Conseil detat du Roy a été leu a laudce. du Conseil Superieur, Enregistré au greffe, publié et affiché aux endroits necessrs et acoutumé a ce deser icelur a ce que nul n'y pretende Cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans ce dix sept septembre mil sept cent vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

Phelypeaux.

No. 25. Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat. 5 Mai, 1724.

Le Roy ayant par Arrest de son Conseil du Vingt Sept du mois dernier, diminué le prix des Especes d'or Et d'argent fabriqué dans le Royaume, Et Estimant necessaire de reduire la Valeur des Especes d'Espagne qui ont cours a la Loüisianne, dont Sa Majesté avoit reglé le prix par arrest de Son Conseil du Sixieme fevrier dernier. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, Controlleur General des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a ordonné Et ordonne, qu'a commencer du jour de la publication du present Arrest a la Louisianne, la Pistolle d'Espagne de poids qui y avoit cours pour Vingt huit livres, ne sera receüe que pour Vingt deux livres huit Sols, Et que la piastre de poids qui y avoit cours pour sept livres, ne Sera receüe que pour Cinq livres douze Sols. Voulant Sa Majesté, que les demies, quarts, huitiémes, Et Seiziémes des dites Especes qui seront de poids

Le present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été Leu au Conseil Su-

perieur de la Province de la Louisianne Registré au greffe publié ez affiche ez Lieux accoutumé a Ce que nul nen pretende Cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans le dix septembre mil sept Cent Vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

ayent cours a proportion, Et que celles de ces Monoyes qui ne Seront pas de poids ne Soient reçeües, que pour la Valeur de la matiere qu'Elles contiendront par raport au prix de la Pistolle Et de la Piastre de poids. Enjoint Sa Majesté, au Commandant Ponéval (*sic*) de la dite Province Et Colonie de la Louisianne, Et aux Conseillers tenant le Conseil d'administration de la dite Colonie, de tenir la main a l'Execution du present Arrest, qui sera lú, publié, affiché Et Registré au Greffe du Conseil Superieur, Ordonne Sa Majesté a tous Ses Justiciers de tenir chacun En droit Soy la main a Son Execution.

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté Etant, Tenu a Versailles le douxieme jour de May mil sept cent vingt quatre.

Phelypeaux.

No. 26. Declaration qui impose une peine a ceux qui intercepteront des lettres ou Paquets. 17 7bre. 1724.

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre a Tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres Verront Salut, les directeurs de la compagnie des indes nous ayant fait representer quil Se commet dans notre Province de la Louisianne beaucoup d'infidelite Sur les lettres et paquets que lon y reçoit d'Europe et Sur celles que l'on Ecrit dans la d. Colonie pour estre remise dans notre Royaume, que quelques personnes mal intentionnées ou par une curiosité tres condamnable interceptent et apres les avoir ouvertes, rendent public ce qu'elles contiennent, ce qui cause des querelles et des animositez dans la Colonie, nous avons crû devoir arrester le Cours d'un abus Si prejudiciable au commerce et Si contraire a la bonne foy. A Ces Causes, nous avons dit, declaré et ordonné et par ces presentes Signées de notre main disons declarons et ordonnons que toutes personnes, officiers, Employez. habitans ou Autres qui Seront convaincues d'avoir retenû ou intercepté une ou plusieurs lettres ou paquets Soient condamnez, Scavoir les d. officiers ou Employez a l'amende de cinq cents livres et quils Soient en outre Cassez de leurs charges ou revoquez de leurs employs et declarez incapable d'en posseder aucune a l'avenir et a l'egard des habitans et autres quils Soient condamnez au Carcan et en outre a une pareille Amende de cinq cent livres. Si Donnons En Mandement a nos amez et feaux les gens Tenants notre

La presente declaration a ete Leue au Conseil Lauder. tenant. Enregistré au greffe publiée et af-

Conseil Superieur a la Louisianne et a Tous autres nos officiers et justiciers quil apartiendra que ces presentes ils ayent a faire lire publier et registrer et le contenû en icelles garder et observer Selon leur forme et teneur nonobstant tous Edits declarations Reglemens arrests et autres choses a ce contraires, Mandons en outre au Commandant pour nous en la d. Province de Tenir la main a l'execution des presentes en ce qui le concerne Car Tel Est notre plaisir En temoin de quoy nous avons fait mettre notre Scel a ces d. presentes.

fiché ez Lieux et endroits necessaires et accoutumé a ce deser icelle a ce que personne nen pretende Cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans ce dix sept 7bre. Mil sept cent vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

Donné a Versailles le vingtième jour du mois de May, L'An de grace Mil sept cent vingt quatre et de notre Regne le Neufe.

Louis.

Par le Roy.
Phelypeaux.

Veu au conseil
Dodun.

No. 27. Declaration portant deffenses de tuer des Bestiaux. 17 7bre. 1724.

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre a tous ceux qui ces pñtes lettres Verront Salut, les directeurs dela Compagnie des indes nous ayant fait representer qu'au prejudice des deffenses qui ont este faites par notre Conseil Superieur en notre Province de la Louisianne et entr'autres par Son Arrest du vingt neuf Avril mil Sept cent vingt trois de tuer ny blesser aucuns Bestiaux dans la d. Colonie a peine contre les contrevenants de quinze cent livres d'amende et d'estre poursuivy extraordinait. Il arrive journellement que des Soldats et des Vagabonds au mepris des peines de prison et des Amendes qui pouroient estre prononcées contr'eux tüent et detruisent les bestiaux des habitans et comme il est d'une tres grande importance d'empescher la destruction des Bestiaux dans une Colonie qui n'est point entierement establie et de pourvoir en mesme Temps au moyen de multiplier lespece, Nous avons cru devoir arrester le Cours de pareils desordres A Ces Causes de notre certaine Science, nous avons par ces presentes Signées de notre main fait et faisons tres expresses inhibitions et deffenses a toutes personnes de quelque qualité et condition quelles Soient de tüer ou blesser les Bestiaux appartenans a Autruy Soit Sur les Terrains des proprietaires, Soit dans les lieux Ecartez a peine de mort, faisons aussy

La Presente declaration du Roy a été Leue au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Laudce, tenant Registré au greffe et publie et affichée ez lieux accoutumés a ce que nul nen pretende cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans ce dix sept septembre mil sept cent vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

deffenses a Tous habitans de la d. Colonie de quelque qualité et condition quils Soient de Tuer aucunes Vasches, Tedolles, Brebis, Agneaux et femelles d'aucuns animaux domestiques necessaires aux habitans a peine de trois cent Livres d'amende pour la premiere fois Et en cas de recidive de Six cent livres et de trois mois de prison, Si. Donnons En Mandement a nos amez et feaux les gens tenants notre Conseil Superieur en notre dite Province de la Louisianne que ces presentes ils ayent a faire lire publier et Registrer et le contenû en icelles garder et observer Selon leur forme et teneur, nonobstant tous Edits declarations, Reglemens et autres choses a ce contraires auxquels nous avons derogé et derogeons par ces d. presentes Car Tel Est notre plaisir, En Temoin de quoy nous avons fait mettre notre Scel a ces d. presentes.

Donné a Versailles le vingtième jour du mois de May, Lan de grace Mil sept cent vingt quatre et de notre Regne le Neuf^e.

Louis.

Par le Roy
Phelypeaux.

Veu au Conseil
Dodun.

No. 28. Extrait des Registres du Conel. d'Etat. du 23 May, 1724.

Le Roy ayant esté informé que le Sr. Henry de Louboey Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de Saint Louis, Ancien Capitaine au Regiment de Navarre, Commandant au fort Louis du Biloxi, dans la Province de la Louisianne, a fait signiffier le Cinq Janvier dernier, au Greffier du Conseil Supérieur de la dite Colonie, un acte d'apel au Conseil privé de Sa Majesté d'un Jugement rendu par le dit Conseil Superieur le six octobre precedent portant protestation de prendre les dits Juges du dit Conseil a partie En leur propre Et privé nom, Et Sommation de repondre au conseil de Sa Majesté Sur les moyens Et raisons qui leur seront signifiés; Comme une pareille procedure est Entierement irreguliere, par ce que l'on ne peut pas se pourvoir par appel contre le jugement d'un conseil sauf a se pourvoir par Requeste Civile ou Cassation suivant l'Exigence des cas, Et que d'ailleurs ces sortes de significations ne doivent point estre faites au Greffe, Encore moins vue prise a partie, dont l'action ne peut estre intentée sans en avoir obtenu une permission par

arrest, Sa Majesté a jugé necessaire d'y pourvoir. Veu le dit acte d'apel. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, Controlleur General des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a cassé Et annulé, casse Et annulle l'acte d'apel Et prise a partie Signiffié a la Requeste du dit Sr. de Louboey le dit jour cinq Janvier dernier, lequel demeurera nul Et comme non avenu sauf a luy a se pourvoir au Conseil de Sa Majesté En cassation contre l'Arrest du dit Conseil Superieur de la Loüisianne, fait deffenses Sa Majesté a tous huissiers de Signiffier a l'avenir de pareils Actes a peine d'interdiction Et de Trois Cents livres d'Amende, Et Sera le present Arrest lû, publié Et affiché a ce que personne n'En Ignore, Et Registré au Greffe du dit Conseil, Ordonne aux officiers du dit Conseil de tenir la main a son Execution.

Le present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été leu au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Registré au greffe, Publie et affiche ez lieux accoutume a ce que nul nen pretende Cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans Le dix septembre, mil sept cent vingt quatre. Rossard. (Greffier.)

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu A Versailles le vingt troisieme jour de May, mil sept cent vingt quatre.

Phelypeaux.

No. 29. Extrait des Régistres du Conel. d'Etat. 30 Sbre. 1724.

Le Roy ayant par Arrest de Son Conseil du vingt deuxieme Septembre dernier, diminué les Especes d'or Et d'argent fabriquées dans le Royaume, et Estimant necessaire de reduire a proportion la valeur des Espèces d'Espagne qui ont cours a la Louisianne dont Sa Majesté avoit reglé le prix par Arrest de Son Conseil du deux May dernier. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun conseiller ordinaire au conseil Royal, Controlleur general des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a ordonné Et ordonne qu'a commencer du jour de la publication du present Arrest a la Louisianne, la pistolle d'Espagne de poids qui y avoit cours pour vingt deux livres huit Sols, ne sera recüe que pour dix huit livres. Et que la Piastre de poids qui y avoit cours pour Cinq livres douze Sols, ne sera receüe que pour quatre livres dix Sols, Voulant Sa Majesté que les demis, quarts, huitiemes Et Seiziemes des dites Especes qui seront de poids ayent cours a proportion, Et que celles de ces Monoyes qui ne seront pas de poids, ne Soient receües que pour la Valeur de la matiere qu'Elles contiendront, par raport au prix de la Pistolle et de la

Le Present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été leu au Conseil Su-

perieur de la Province de la Louisianne Enregistré au greffe Publié et affiché ez lieux accoutume a ce que nul nen ignore a la Nouvelle Orleans ce Vingt sept may mil sept cent vingt cinq.

Piastre de poids. Enjoint Sa Majesté au Commandant General de la dite Province Et Colonie de la Louisianne, Et aux Conseillers tenans le Conseil d'Administration de la dite Colonie de tenir la main a l'Execution du present Arrest qui sera lû, publié, affiché Et Registré au Greffe du Conseil Superieur, Ordonne Sa Majesté a Tous Ses Justiciers de tenir chacun En droit Soy la main a Son Execution. Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu A fontainebleau le trentieme jour d'Octobre mil sept Cent vingt quatre.

Phelypeaux.

No. 30. Extrait des Régistres du Conel. d'Etat. 11 Xbre. 1725.

Sur ce qui a estè representé au Roy Etant En Son Conseil par les directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes, qu'il y a plusieurs habitans a la Loüisianne qui ont abusé des facilitez a eux accordées par la dite Compagnie pour leur Etablissemens, En vendant les Nègres qu'Elle leur avoit fait fournir, payables a termes, avant d'avoir satisfait a leurs Engagemens Envers Elle, ce qui prive la dite Compagnie du droit qu'Elle auroit de faire saisir les Nègres par Elle vendus lorsque l'acheteur manque de satisfaire au payement, Et donne occasion a des habitans mal intentionnés de disposer d'un bien qui ne leur apartient pas, Et qui ne leur est donné a credit que pour former leurs Etablissemens, a quoy Sa Majesté voulant pourvoir. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, Controlleur general des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil a ordonné Et ordonne qu'aucun habitant de la Loüisianne ne pouvra vendre les Negres qu'il aura achettè de la dite Compagnie qu'il ne fasse aparoir du payement qu'il En a fait, faute de quoy les dits Nègres seront Saisis, vendus publiquement Et le prix d'iceux remis au Caissier de la d. Compagnie jusqu'a la concurrence de ce qu'il En sera dub a la dite Compagnie, Et le Surplus, Si surplus y a, apartiendra aux proprietaires des dits Negres, sauf cependant le recours des achetteurs Sur les vendeurs des dits Negres pour estre remboursez de ce quil leur aura esté payé pour la prix des dites ventes. Veut Sa Majesté que les vendeurs des dits Negres dans le cas Sus dit soient condamnez a deux cent livres d'Amende aplicable a l'hôpital de la Nouvelle Orleans, Ordonne aux officiers du Con-

Le present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été leu au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Registré au greffe et Publié ez lieux accoutume a ce que per-

seil Superieur de la Louisianne de faire lire publier, afficher Et Registrer le present Arrest Et de tenir la main a son Execution.

sonne nen pretende, cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans ce douze May Mil Sept Cent Vingt Six. Rossard. (Greffier.)

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu a Versailles le vingtième jour de Decembre Mil Sept Cent Vingt Cinq.

Phelypeaux.

No. 31. Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat. 22 Xbre. 1725.

Le Roy Etant En Son Conseil ayant été informé que la plus-part des habitans qui se sont mariez dans la Province Et Colonie de la Loüisianne se sont fait des dons mutuels au dernier vivant par leurs Contrats de mariage, sans faire insinuer les d. Contrats, ainsy qu'il est prescrit par la Coûtume de Paris observée En cette Province, Et par les Ordonnances, Et que les d. habitans se sont trouvez dans l'impossibilité de suivre cette formalité, qui Etoit même ignorée par la plus grande partie d'iceux, a quoy voulant pourvoir Et regler en même tems ce qui sera pratiqué a l'avenir dans la dite Province Et Colonie, par raport aux Contrats de mariage, Et autres Actes portant dons mutuels, Et autres dons. Ouy le raport du Sr. Dodun Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil Royal, Controlleur General des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil a ordonné Et ordonne que les Contracts de Mariage, Et autres Actes portant dons mutuels Et autres dons Sujets a insinuation qui seront faits dans la d. Province Et Colonie de la Loüisianne seront publiez l'audience tenante du Conseil Superieur sceant En la dite Province, Et Registrez au Greffe d'iceluy dans un an du jour de la datte d'iceux, Et Cependant sa Majesté a Validé Et Valide les dons mutuels, Et autres dons portez par les Contrats de Mariage Et autres Actes, qui ont esté Et seront faits dans la d. Province, jusqu'au jour de l'Enregistrement du present arrest, a condition que les dits contrats Et autres Actes seront aussy publiez l'audiance tenante du dit Conseil Superieur Et registrez au Greffe d'iceluy dans six mois du jour de l'Enregistrement du present Arrest, a peine de nullité des dits dons mutuels, Et autres dons, Enjoint Sa Majesté aux Officiers du dit Conseil Superieur d'Executer Et faire Executer

Le Present arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy a été leu a laudce. du Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne, Registré au greffe publié et affiché es lieux accoutume a ce que personne nen pretende

cause dignorance a la Nelle. Orleans ce douze May mil sept cent Vingt six. Rossard. (Greffier.)

le present Arrest qui sera lû, publié, affiché, Et Registré au Greffe du dit Conseil.

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu a Versailles le vingt deuxieme jour de decembre mil sept cent Vingt Cinq.

Phelypeaux.

No. 32. Lettres patentes qui commettent deux Coners. du Conel. Supeur. de la Louisianne pour juger en dernier Ressort les Matières Civilles jusqu'a 100# inclusivement et qui ordonne qu'en cas de partage ils en appelleront un troise.

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre a Tous presents et a Venir, Salut. Par notre Edit de Septembre mil sept cent Seize, Nous aurions Etably un Conseil Superieur en notre Province de la Louisianne pour y rendre la Justice et Juger en dernier ressort tous les proces et differents Tant Civils que Criminels meus et a mouvoir Entre les Sujets de notre Province et ce sans aucuns (Svoir?) avec injonction aux officiers du d. Conseil Superieur de s'assembler a certain jour et heure au lieu qui seroit avisé par eux le plus Commode au moins une fois le mois et aux autres Clauses portées au d. Edit, Nous aurions aussy par nos Lettres patentes en forme d'Edit du mois d'Aoust mil sept cent dix neuf reglé le nombre des juges qui doivent composer le d. Conseil, Mais la d. Colonie ayant augmenté en habitans depuis le d. Establissement, les directeurs de la Compagnie des indes, nous aurions representé que ayant tous les jours Entre les habitans des differents et proces pour affaires Sommaires qui requierent Celerité et auxquels notre dit Conseil Superieur ne peut Tacquer, il parroistroit necessaire en Attendant que nous ayons jugé a propos d'Etablir une jurisdiction ordce. a la Nouvelle Orleans pour juger en premiere instance les matieres Civiles et Criminelles, d'ordonner que par quelques uns Coners. de notre d. Conseil qui seront choisis a cet effet il soit Tenû par chacune semaine une ou deux Audiances particulieres pour juger deffinitivement et en dernier ressort les contestations en matiere Civile Tant en demandant qu'en deffendant dont les Sommes n'Excederont pas cent livres en principal, A quoy ayant Egard et voulant procurer a nos Sujets habitans du d. pays une promte justice, A Ces Causes, de notre Certaine Science, pleine puissance et Autorité Royalle, Nous avons par ces presentes Signées de

notre main, dit Statué et ordonné, disons, Statuons et ordonnons quil Sera Tenû par chaque Semaine une ou deux audiances particulieres aux jours et heures qui Seront indiquez par notre dit Conseil Superieur auxquelles assisteront deux Con^ers^. du d. Conseil qui Seront choisis et nommez par le p^r^. Con^er^. auquel il Sera loisible de les changer et d'en substituer d'Autres quand il le jugera a propos, voulant que les deux Con^ers^. Assemblé a cette fin puissent juger deffinitivement et en dernier ressort, Tous les proces et differents en matiere Civile qui seront porté devant eux dont les Sommes n'Excederont pas Cent livres en principal, leur attribuant tout pouvoir et jurisdiction dans le Cas Sus d. Ordonnons que lorsquils Se rencontreront d'opinion contraire ils Soient Tenûs d'Appeler un autre Con^er^. ou un praticien pour juger conjointement avec eux a la pluralite des voix n'Entendons neantmoins interdire l'Entré aux d. Audiances particulieres aux premier Con^er^. n'y Aux autres Con^ers^. du d. Con^el^. auxquels il Sera loisible dy presider ou prendre Sceance Suivant le Rang de leur reception. Et seront au Surplus nos d. Edit et lettres Patentes des mois de Septembre mil sept cent seize et Aoust mil sept cent dix neuf Executez selon leur forme et Teneur en ce qui n'est point contraire a ces presentes. Si Donnons En Mandement a nos amez et feaux les gens Tenant notre dit Conseil Superieur a la Louisianne que les d. presentes ils ayent a faire lire, publier et Registrer, et le Contenu en icelles garder et observer selon sa forme et Teneur, nonobstant tous Edits, declarations, Reglements, Arrests et autres choses a ce Contraires auxquels nous avons derogé et derogeons par ces d. presentes, Car Tel est notre plaisir et affin que ce soit chose ferme et stable a Toujours nous avons fait mettre notre Scel a ces d. presentes. Donné a Versailles au mois de Decembre L'An de grace mil sept cent vingt cinq et de notre Regne le Onzième.

Les presentes Lettres patentes ont été Leu au Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne Laud^ce^. tenant Registrée au greffe. Publiée et affichee es lieux accoutumé que nul nen ignore a la Nelle. Orleans ce douze May mil sept cent vingt six. Rossard. (Greffier.)

Louis.

Par le Roy.

Phelypeaux.

Visa

Fleuriau

Veu au Conseil

Dodun.

No. 33. Lettres patentes portant que les commis^res. Et controlleurs de la Marine aux Isles auront séance et Voix deliberative dans le Conseil Superieur après les Officiers Majors. A Marly le 12 fevrier 1726.

Louis etc.. a nos amez et feaux Les gens tenant nos Conseils Superieurs de l'Amérique, Salut, nous avons estimé qu'il convenoit au bien de nôtre service d'accorder aux commissaires, et controlleurs de la marine, Servant dans nos Isles, et Colonies; Entrée, science et voix deliberative dans nos Conseils Superieurs ainsy qu'il a Eté accordé aux Officiers majors dans nos Colonies par les Edits de Creation de nos Conseils Superieurs, et aux majors par des commissions particulieres de nous, A Ces Causes, nous avons ordonné, et par ces presentes signés de notre main, ordonnons que les comm^res. Et controlleurs de la marine, ayant commission de nous et Servant dans nos Isles et Colonies, aurions dorénavant Entré, Rang, Séance et voix deliberative dans nos Conseils Superieurs des lieux de leur residence Immediatement après les Officiers majors qui ont Séance aux dits conseils, Et que dans les ceremonies ou les dits Conseils assisteront, Ils ayent Le Méme rang. Si Vous Mandons que ces présentes vous avez a faire Registrer et le Contenu en icelle, garder et Executer, Selon Leur forme et teneur, Et que du Contenû en Icelle vous fassiez Joüir et user Les dits Commissaires Et controlleurs de la marine, en pretant par Eux les serment en tel cas requis et accoutumée, et ce nonobstant Tous Edits, declarations, Reglements, Arrests, et autres choses à ce contraire, auquel nous avons derogé pour ce regard seulement. Car Tel etc.

No. 34. Brevet qui authorise l'Etablissement des R. P. Jesuittes dans la Province de la Louisianne.

Aujourd'hui dix septième Aoust mil sept cent vingt six le Roy etant a Versailles il a été representé a Sa Majesté de la part des R. P. Jesuittes Etablis a la Loüisianne, que les travaux de leurs missions chez les Sauvages du pays des illinois ont eu par la permission de Dieu un si heureux succés que la plus grande partie de cette nation a Embrasé le Christianisme ce que les directeurs de la Compagnie des indes ayant passé un traitté avec Eux le Vingt fevrier de la presente année pour leur donner les moyens d'Etendre leurs missions dans la ditte Province, ces missionnaires Esperent de la pieté de sa Majesté le même protection qu'elle accorde a tous ceux qui entreprennent ce St. Exercice en suppliant très humblement Sa Majesté de

Vouloir bien pour marque que leur mission luy est agreable approuver leur Etablissement dans sa Province de la Louisianne, a quoy Sa Majesté ayant Egard et Voulant contribuer a lavancement de la gloire de Dieu, elle a approuvé les conditions du traitté fait entre la Compagnie des indes et Eux le Vingt fevrier dernier, l'intention de sa majesté Etant qu'ils jouissent Sans trouble de tout ce qui leur a éte et leur sera accordé par la ditte compagnie des indes conformement aux conventions qui peuvent avoir été ou seront faits entre la ditte Compagnie et les d. P. Jesuittes, a l'Effet de quoy sa majesté, les a mis et met Sous Sa protection et sauvegarde et pour assurance de sa Volonté Sa Majesté ma commandè d'Expedier le present Brevet quelle a Voulú signer de sa main et estre Contre Signé par moy son con^er^. Secretaire d'Etat et de ses commandements et finances signé Louis et plus bas Phelippeaux.

Minutte d'un brevet Du Roy No. 121.

Le Roy a approuvé les Conditions du Traitté fait entre la Comp.^e^ des Indes et les Religieuses Ursulines le 13 7bre. 1726, suiv^t^ une minutte non Signée No. 121, qui dit, que S. M.^te^. Les a mis sous Sa protection et Sauvegarde, et pour assurance de Sa volonté Elle m'a commandé d'Expedier le pres.^t^ Brevet qu'elle a voulu Signer de Sa main, etc.

No. 35. Brevet en faveur des Religieuses Ursulines qui authorise leur Etablissement a la Louisianne, du 18 7bre. 1726.

Aujourd'hui dixhuit Septembre mil sept cent vingt six le Roy Etant a fontainebleau il a été representé a Sa Majesté de la part des soeurs marie Tranchepain St. Augustin et Marie Anne Le Boulanger Angelique, Religieuses Ursulines de Roüen quelles auroient avec lassistance de la soeur Catherine Bruscoby de St. Amant première superieure des Ursulines de france, pasé un traitté avec les directeurs de la Compagnie des indes le treize du present mois par lequel les d. soeurs de St. Augustin et Angelique d'une part, sengagent de se transporter a la Louisianne avec quatre autres religieuses de leur ordre pour se charger du soin de lhopital de la N^elle^. Orleans et pour s'Employer en même temps a l'Education des jeunes filles conformement a leur institution, et la compagnie des indes d'autre part s'oblige de pourvoir non seulement aux besoins du d. hopital mais encore a l'En-

tretien et subsistance des dittes Religieuses suivant qu'il est Expliqué par le dit Traitté, quEnfin elles Esperent par la benediction de Dieu Un heureux succés dans leur Entreprise dont les principes pieux et charitables leur promettent la protection du Roy, Suppliant tres humblement Sa Majesté de Vouloir bien pour marque que leur dite Entreprise luy est agréable aprouver leur Etablissement dans sa province de la Loüisianne a quoy Sa Majesté ayant Egard et Voulant favoriser tout ce qui peut contribuer au soulagement des pauvres malades et a l'Education de la Jeunesse Elle a approuvê les conditions du traitté fait entre la Compagnie des indes et les d. religieuses Ursulines le treize du present mois, l'Intention de Sa Majesté Etant quelles jouissent sans trouble de tout ce qui leur a été et sera accordé par la ditte Compagnie conformement aux conventions qui peuvent avoir été ou seront faits entre la ditte Compagnie des indes et les d. religieuses, a l'Effet de quoy Sa Majesté les a mis sous sa protection et Sauvegarde et pour assurance de sa volonté Sa Majesté ma commandé dExpedier le present Brevet quelle a voulû signer de sa main a estre Contre signé par moy son con^er^. secretaire d'Etat et de Ses commandemens et finances signé Louis et Plus bas Phelippeaux.

No. 36. Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat, du 14 8bre. 1726.

Le Roy ayant par les Arrets de SonConseil des huict decembre mil sept cent vingt deux et douze Septembre mil sept cent vingt quatre, Commis les Srs. de la Chaise, et Perault, pour aller a la Loüisianne, faire rendre et arrester, les Comptes des Directeurs, Commis et Employés de la ditte Compagnie des Indes, et Sa Majesté voulant prevenir les evenemens qui pourroient reculer l'arresté des dits Comptes, s'il arrivoit que les dits Srs. de la Chaise et Perault, se trouvassent hors d'Etat Soit par maladie ou autrement, de remplir cette Commission, Ouy le raport du Sr. Le Peletier Conseillier d'Etat Ordinaire, et au Conseil Royal Controlleur General des finances.

Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a commis et commet le Sr. Amyault d'Auseville Conseiller au Conseil Superieur de la Loüisianne, pour au deffaut des Srs. de la Chaise et Perault, faire rendre et arrester les Comptes des Directeurs Commis et Em-

ployez et autres qu'il appartiendra tant des marchandises et Effets, envoyez au dit Pays de la Loüisianne par la Compagnie des Indes depuis l'année mil Sept cent dix-sept, que de celles Qui leur ont esté remises par les Commis du Sr. Crozat, pour estre après les Comptes arrestés, les Directeurs et autres Comptables contraints au payement des somnes dont ils seront relicataires par touttes voyes deues et raisonnables. Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y etant, Tenu a Fontainbleau le quatorzième jour d'octobre mil sept cent vingt-six. Signé Phelippeaux, et au desous est Ecrit ce qui Suit.

Enregistré le present en consequence de L'Ordonnance du Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Loüisianne de cejourd'huy Sur notre Registre, par Nous Greffier en Chef au dit Conseil, au folio quatre vingts cinq V.° et recto. a la Nouvelle Orlean ce dix-huict fevrier mil sept cens trente. Signé Rossard Greffier avec parraphe.

Pour ampliation
D'auseville.

De Par Le Roy.

No. 37. Milice. Ordonnance concernant les Milices des Isles du Vent 1e. 8bre. 1727.

Sa Majesté S'Etant fait representer L'ordonnance du 29 avril 1705, portant reglement au sujet des Milices des Isles francoises de L'amerique par laquelle le feu Roy (entre) autres choses Etably quatre Regimens a La Martinique, deux a la Guadelouppe, et Un a La Grenade, et des Colonies pour les Commander, Elle a estimé qu'il convenoit, au maintien et bonnes disciplines des d. Milices, de suprimer les dits Regimens, et de remettre ce corps, en compagnie Independantes, les Unes des autres, hors les cas, ou Elles se trouveroient assemblées, Et Sa Majesté jugeant a propos d'expliquer sur cela ses intentions, Elle a rendu la presente ordonnance qu'elle veut Estre executée selon sa forme et teneur, ainsy quil suit.

Article 1er.

Sa Majesté a suprimé et suprime Les Regimens Etablis, par l'ordonnance du 29 avril 1705, a la Martinique, la Guadeloupe,

et La Grenade, et veut qu'a lavenir, les milices des d. Isles, ensemble celle de L'Isle de Marie galante soit en compagnie, tant d'infanterie que de Cavalerie, Independantes les unes des autres, hors les cas, ou elles seront assemblées quil y ayt dans chaque compagnie d'infanterie Un Capitaine, un Lieutenant et un Enseigne, et dans chaque compagnie de Cavalerie, Un Capitaine, Un Lieutenant, et Un Cornette, lesquels seront proposés a Sa Majesté, par le Gouverneur, et Lieutenant General des d^ts^. Isles, ou par l'officier qui y commandera, en son absence, et que les dits officiers soient pourvûs, scavoir, Les Capitaines d'une commission de Sa Majesté, et les lieutenants Enseignes, et Cornettes de lettres de Service; declare nulles, toutes les Commissions Brevets, et ordres accordés aux officiers des d. Milices, avant la Publication de la presente ordonnance.

2e.

Les dits Officiers joüiront, Scavoir Les Capitaines de L'exemption de capitation pour douze negres, les lieutenants pour huit, les Enseignes et Cornettes pour six.

3e.

Les Capitaines de Milice, seront choisis parmy ceux qui seront actuellement, Colonels en pied, lesquels auront la preference des Compagnies quils demanderont; la meme preference sera Ensuitte accordée aux Colonels reformés, aux officiers des Trouppes qui se seront retirés du service, aux Lieutenants Colonels reformés des d. Milices, gentilhommes et aux autres officiers de Milices les plus avisés, et qui seront les plus distingués.

4e.

Les Colonels en pied, ou reformés, qui prendront des Compagnies, conserveront leur Rang, Et Roulleront avec les Capitaines Entretenus suivant la datte de leurs commissions, Les capitaines des trouppes qui se seront retirés du service, et qui seront choisis pour remplir les places de Capitaines de Milice, conserveront leur ancieneté de Capitaine, a L'Egard des Capi-

taines qui n'auront été ny colonel; ny capitaine des trouppes, ils nauront rang qu'après le dernier Capitaine des trouppes françoises et suisses, lorsque ces corps seront assemblés, pour quelque Enterprise.

5e.

Les Capitaines de Milice, autres que ceux qui auront été Colonels, auront le rang de dernier Capitaine entretenus, et Commanderont a tous les Lieutenants, de meme celuy de ded. Lieutenant Entretenu, Commanderont a tous les Enseignes, et les Enseignes, celuy de ded. enseigne Entretenu.

6e.

Donne Sa Majesté pouvoir, attendu L'Eloignement des Lieux, au Gouverneur, Et Lieutenant General, ou au Commandant en son absence, de faire sortir des arrets, lorsquils le jugeront convenable au bien du service, les officiers de Milice qui y auront été mis, et d'interdire les dits officiers, meme Lever leur interdiction, sans prendre a ce sujet les ordres de Sa Majesté, et dans les cas, ou ils meriteroient detre cassés, de Nommer des Commandants, a la place des Capitaines jusqu'a ce que Sa Majesté y ayt pourvû.

7e.

Donne pareillement Sa Majesté pouvoir au d. Gouverneur Lieutenant General, ou au Commandant en son absence, lorsqu'il vaquera des Compagnies d'y nommer Un Commandant a chacune, en attendant que Sa Majesté en ayt pourveu les sujets qu'il proposera.

8e.

Il y aura sept ayde majors de Milices a La Martinique, quatre a la Guadeloupe, Un a la Grenade, Et Un a marie Galante, lesquels seront choisis, parmy les lieutenants, et ils joüiront de l'Exemption de huit negres chacun.

9e.

Les dits Ayde Majors seront subordonnés aux Majors Entretenüs, dans chacune des d. Isles, et lorsque les Compagnies Seront Rassemblèes, il fera dans le detail, les fonctions de la Majorité.

10e.

Veut Sa Majesté que tous ses sujets habitans aux dites Isles du vent, autres que les officiers de guerre, et de justice, ayant commission Brevets et ordres de Sa Majesté, servent en qualité d'officiers, cadets ou soldats dans les dites compagnies de Milice, a peine de trente livres d'amende, contre les Contrevenants, et de Cinquante Livres contre l'habitant chez lequel se trouvera un ouvrier, domestique ou Engagé qui ne sera pas compris dans les dites compagnies, lesquelles amendes, seront jugées par le gouverneur Lieutenant general, le commandant en son absence, Et L'intendant, ou Commissaire ordonnateur en son absence, et le produit employé, aux travaux des fortifications.

11e.

Les Compagnies, tant françoises que suisses entretenus auront toujours la droite, lorsquelles formeront un Corps avec les milices, et dans toutes les Expeditions, ou Elles seront Employées Ensemble.

12e.

Les Capitaines Et officiers de Milices Executeront les ordres des Gouverneurs particuliers, et officiers Majors des dites Isles ou commandants des Quartiers, pour tout ce qui pourra Regarder la discipline Et Police des habitans.

13e.

Ils ne seront point subordonnez aux Capitaines et officiers des trouppes entretenus, lesquelles ne prendront aucune connoissance de leur discipline ny de la police des habitans, et se

meleront seulement du detail des soldats, et pareillement les capitaines et officiers de Milice, ne Commanderont point les trouppes, ny n'en prendront point connoissance.

14e.

Veut cependant Sa Majestè, que dans le tems d'une occasion de guerre, les officiers de troupes et de Milice, Commandent L'un et l'autre corps, Et que le Commandement entr'eux ayt Lieu, suivant les articles 4 et 5 de la presente ordonnance.

15e.

Veut aussy Sa Majesté, qu'en L'absence, ou au déffaut d'officiers Majors, ou commandant dans un quartier, L'ayde major, ou autre officier de Milice, recoivent le mot de l'officier Commandant des trouppes. Mande Et ordonne Sa Majesté, au Gouverneur, et son Lieutenant general aux Isles du vent de mettre, Et faire mettre la presente ordonnance a Execution, Enjoint à L'intendant aux dites Isles de tenir la main, a son Entière Execution, En ce qui le Concerne, Ordonne en outre Sa Majesté, a tous ses officiers tant Majors que de ses trouppes Et Milices comme aussy aux habitans des d. Isles de se conformer a la presente ordonnance, nonobstant celle du 29 Avril 1705, laquelle naura plus lieu a l'avenir Fait a fontainebleau Le premier octobre 1727, Signé Louis, et plus bas Phellipeaux.

No. 38. Extrait des Régistres du Conel. d'Etat. 10 Aoust. 1728.

Sur ce qui a été representé au Roy par les directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes, que depuis qu'il a plû a Sa Majesté de conceder a la d. Compagnie la Province de la Louisianne, Elle auroit donné avec un succés qui augmente de jour En jour, tous ses soins pour Etablir dans le dit pays les Cultures les plus utiles au Commerce, Et pour En multiplier les habitans, en leur accordant les avances de vivres, d'ustanciles, de Negres, et tous les autres secours qui pourroient dépendre d'Elle. Que dans la veüe d'Engager un plus grand nombre de familles, tant françoises qu'Etrangeres a s'y Etablir, Elle auroit concedé En franc aleu a differens particuliers des Etendües considerables de

terres, a proportion du nombre de personnes quils se proposoient d'y Etablir pour leur Compte: Que les uns ont Envoyé a la Loüisianne les ordres Expediés par les directeurs de la Compagnie, pour prendre possession des d. terres, mais que les autres les ont gardé jusqu'a present sans les avoir representé au d. pays. Que dans ces ordres Elle auroit expressement specifié qu'ils ne pourroient placer dans des lieux deja concedés ou reservés par la d. Compagnie par ce que tant pour se conformer a l'arrest du Conseil d'Etat de Sa Majesté du douze octobre 1716 concernant la distribution des Terres de la Louisiannes par petites portions, que pour se faire un domaine particulier dans l'Etendüe duquel Elle pût Etablir des cens, rentes, et devoirs Seigneuriaux, En vertu des lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté du mois d'Aoust, 1717, Elle auroit ordonné au Sr. hubert chargé de la Regie de ses affaires au dit Pays, par sa depesche du vingt cinq Septembre 1717 de ne point placer, ni donner de Concessions en franc aleu depuis Manchac En descendant le fleuve Saint Louis jusqu'a la mer, mais de distribuer les terres qui Se trouveraient dans la dite Etendue de pays par Concession de deux ou trois arpens de front sur soixante de profondeur aux differentes familles, Ouvriers et Soldats qui voudroient s'y Etablir, Cette disposition ayant pour principal objet de parvenir a multiplier les habitations des deux côtés du fleuve, tant au dessus qu'au dessous de la nouvelle Orleans, afin de pouvoir y rassembler au besoin un nombre d'hommes suffisant pour deffendre l'Entrée de la Colonie du costé de la Mer: Qu'En consequence il auroit esté Expedié par les directeurs pour la Compagnie au d. Pays, plusieurs ordres provisionnels de Concession, suivant lesquels les Concessionnaires sont entr'autres choses assujettis a mettre En valeur leurs terreins, ou partie d'iceux dans six mois; a payer les droits Et devoirs Seigneuriaux qui seront Etablis, a faire dresser des procés verbaux de prise de possession, contenant l'Etendue et les bornes de leurs terreins, Et a Envoyer ces procés verbaux avec les d. ordres provisionnels a la d. Compagnie En france. pour sur iceux leur estre Expedié par Elle des Lettres de Concession En forme: Que non seulement aucun de ces Concessionnaires n'ont satisfait à ces conditions, mais

que les gens ausquels la Compagnie auroit confié l'administration de ses affaires au dit Pays ont Eu si peu d'attention a la distribution des Terres, qu'ils ont souffert que la pluspart des particuliers qui ont Eu la permission d'En prendre en franc aleu, se soient placés dans le terrein cy dessus Expliqué, Et Expressement reservés pour de petits habitans, Et pour le domaine de la Compagnie: Que même ils en ont accordé Et pris pour Eux immediatement attenant Et vis a vis la nouvelle Orleans des Etendues tres considerables dont ils auroient surpris de la Compagnie l'approbation, sous le faux pretexte que ces terres Etoient continuellement noyées, quoyque cette Entreprise fut formellement contraire aux conditions portées par les d. ordres provisionnels, lesquels mettant la Compagnie en droit de refuser a ces particuliers les lettres de Concession necessaire pour leur assûrer la proprieté des d. Terres dont ils se sont rendus usurpateurs, Ils n'ont osé faire dresser les procés verbaux qu'ils sont obligés de raporter de la scituation de l'Etendue, et des bornes des terres qu'ils possedent pour obtenir les d. Lettres de Concession, En sorte que tous ces detenteurs ne s'Etant assujettis a aucune regle, Et ayant meprisé les formalités Essentielles qui pourroient assûrer leur Etat, Et celuy de leurs voisins, ils se trouvent dans une confusion qui deviendroit une source inépuisable de discussions avec la Compagnie, Et de procés Entr'Eux, s'il n'y Etoit incessament pourvû: Qu'en outre la pluspart de ces mêmes detenteurs retenant depuis longtems de grandes Etendües de Terres sans les deffricher, Et sans qu'ils paroissent avoir d'autre dessein En les gardant que de les vendre, ou de les degrader a leur profit, il seroit dangereux de souffrir un abus si contraire a l'Etablissement de la Colonie, C'Est pourquoi la d. Compagnie ayant jugé necessaire d'apporter promptement l'ordre convenable a la tranquilité des habitans Et a la conservation des droits a Elle accordés par les Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté du mois d'Aoust 1717; Les directeurs de la d. Compagnie auroient tres humblement supplié Sa Majesté de casser Et annuller ceux des ordres Expediés jusqu'a la fin de l'année mil sept cent vingt trois pour la distribution des terres, lesquels ne se trouveront pas avoir été representés au d. Pays, ny mis

a Execution. D'obliger tous detenteurs de terre a representer par devant le Premier Conseiller au Conseil Superieur de la d. Province les titres En vertu desquels ils possedent les d. Terres. Et a en fournir des declarations Exactes. D'ordonner la reünion au domaine de la Compagnie des terres dont les pretendus proprietaires n'auront pas representé les titres, ny fourny de declarations, ainsy que des Terres abandonnées. De casser et annuler tout ordres de concession de terres qui auroit pú estre accordé En franc aleu dans l'Etendue de Pays qui se trouve des deux côtés du fleuve Saint Louis depuis le ruisseau de Manchac jusqu'a la Mer, En reduisant a vingt arpens de front sur la profondeur ordinaire les Concessions de plus grande Etendüe de terre qui auroient été accordées dans la d. Etendue de pays; Et reünissant le surplus au domaine de la Compagnie. De fixer un tems pour mettre les terres en valeur, en reglant les cas ou Elles seront reputées telles, Et ordonnant la reunion au domaine de la Compagnie des livres des particuliers qui ne s'y conformeront pas. De regler les profondeurs des Terreins qui sont Et seront concedés le long du fleuve. D'obliger tous proprietaires de faire borner leurs terreins, tant En largeur qu'En profondeur. De les obliger pareillement a prendre des Lettres de Concession En forme de la Compagnie dans le terme de trois ans, a peine de reünion des d. livres au domaine de la Compagnie. D'authoriser la d. Compagnie autant que besoin est a Etablir ses droits Seigneuriaux sur les terres Enclavées dans l'Etendüe de Pays par Elle reservée pour son domaine, pour lesquels droits Elle se propose les Lots Et ventes, les deffauts, saisines, Et amendes, suivant la Coûtume de Paris, Le Cens d'un sol de rente par arpent quarré sur les terres En valeur ou non En valeur, Et cent sols par teste de noir pour Entretiens de Curés, constructions d'Eglises, Presbiteres Et hôpitaux. D'obliger les Concessionnaires a prendre des permissions de la Compagnie pour vendre le tout ou partie de leurs terres. De permettre a la d. Compagnie de Conceder des terres dans la d. Province de la Loüisianne En fief Et Seigneurie, avec moyenne et basse justice, suivant les regles Etablies par la Coutume de Paris, Et ce nonobstant ce qui est porté par les Lettres patentes de Sa Majesté du mois d'Aoust

1717. De luy permettre pareillement de conceder le droit de Patronage des Eglises a Elle accordé par les d. Lettres Patentes. De declarer la chasse Et la pesche libre dans toute la Colonie. Et enfin d'ordonner que les particuliers qui ont obtenu des places a la nouvelle Orleans seront obligés aux formalités prescrites par les tenanciers de terre, et de bâtir dans un an sur lesd. places, a peine de reunion au domaine de la Compagnie, a quoy Sa Majesté ayant Egard. Ouy le raport du Sr. Peletier Conseiller d'Etat ordinaire Et au Conseil Royal Controlleur General des finances. Sa Majesté Etant En Son Conseil, a ordonné et ordonne ce qui suit.

Article 1er.

Tous les ordres Expediés par les directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes jusqu'a la fin de l'année mil sept cent vingt trois aux directeurs de la Colonie de la Loüisianne pour accorder des terres dans la d. Colonie, Lesquels ordres n'auront pas esté representés au d. Pays, Et pour lesquelles il n'y aura eu aucune prise de possession, n'y Execution de la part des particuliers a qui ils auront esté accordés, seront nuls Et de nul Effet.

2.

Tous ceux qui possedent des terreins Et habitations dans la d. Province, Seront tenus de representer pardevant le premier Conseiller du Conseil Superieur que Sa Majesté a commis a cet Effet, les ordres de Concession Et titres En vertu desquels ils les possedent, Ensemble de fournir copie des d. titres et une déclaration certifiées d'eux veritable, de la quantité des dites Terres, des Endroits ou Elles Sont situées, Et de celles qu'ils y ont mis En valeur, Scavoir, dans six mois du jour de l'Enregistrement du present arrest au Conseil Superieur de la Loüisianne, Et de la publication d'iceluy pour ceux qui habitent depuis Manchac des deux côtés du fleuve Saint Louis jusqu'au bas du dit fleuve, y compris la nouvelle Orleans Et son territoire, Et dans un an pour tous les autres habitans. Permet neantmoins sa Majesté au dit Premier Conseiller de commettre

dans les differens postes de la Colonie telles personnes qu'il jugera a propos pour recevoir la representation des d. titres Et les d. declarations.

3.

Les Terres qui n'auront pas esté defrichées, ny mises En valeur, dont les proprietaires n'auront point representé les titres, ny fourny copie d'iceux, Ensemble les declarations dans les termes cy devant ordonnés seront reünies au domaine de la d. Compagnie En vertu du present arrest sans qu'il en soit besoin d'autre, Et les dites terres Seront par Elles concedées a d'autres habitans pour En joüir par Eux En toute proprieté.

4.

Les terres qui auront été mises En valeur, et Ensuitte abandonnées Seront pareillement reünies au domaine de la Compagnie En vertu du present arrest sans qu'il en soit besoin d'autre, Et seront les dites terres concedées par la dite Compagnie a d'autres habitans pour En joüir par Eux en toute proprieté.

5.

Les particuliers qui auront des Concessions de terres qu'ils auront mises En Valeur, lesquels ne satisferont pas a la representation des titres, et a la declaration ordonnée par le present Arrest, Et dans les termes y mentionnés, seront condamnés En deux cens livres d'amende au proffit de l'hôpital de la nouvelle Orléans, Et faute par les d. proprietaires, six mois après le jugement portant condamnation de la dite Amende, Et signification d'iceluy de representer leurs titres et faire les d. declarations, leurs terres et habitations seront reünies au domaine de la d. Compagnie En vertu du present Arrest, sans qu'il en soit besoin d'autre, Et seront les d. terres concedées par la dite Compagnie a d'autres habitans, pour En joüir par Eux En toute proprieté.

6.

Ceux qui sans concessions ni titre se sont Etablis sur des terreins dans la dite Province, seront tenus dans les delais

portés par l'article deux du present arrest de fournir au dit Premier Conseiller, ou a ceux qu'il commettra une declaration Exacte des terres qu'ils y ont deffrichées Et mises en valeur, et de la quantitè de celles dont ils Estiment avoir besoin pour former leur Etablissement, Et faute par les dits particuliers d'y satisfaire les terreins sur lesquels ils Sont Etablis seront reünis au domaine de la Compagnie En vertu du present arrest, Et sans qu'il en soit besoin d'autre Et les d. terres Seront concedèes par Elle a d'autres habitans pour En joüir par Eux En toute proprieté.

7.

Sa Majesté a cassé Et annullé tout ordre de Concession qui auroit pû avoir esté accordé En franc-aleu des deux côtés du fleuve Saint Louis depuis Manchac jusques a la Mer, Ordonne que les titres en seront raportés dans le terme prescrit par l'article deux du present arrest, pour estre Ensuite Expedié aux proprietaires de nouveaux Acte de Concession a la charge des redevances qui seront cy après Expliquèes.

8.

Sa Majestè a reduit a vingt arpens de front sur la profondeur ordinaire les terreins d'une plus grande Etendue qui pourroient avoir estè concedés a chaque particulier des deux côtés du fleuve depuis Manchac jusqu'a la Mer. Veut cependant Sa Majesté que ceux qui auront deffrichè plus de vingt arpens de front sur trois arpens au moins de profondeur soient confirmès dans la possession de la quantité d'arpens de front deffrichés, sans qu'il leur soit rien retranché de la profondeur ordinaire, Et que le surplus des d. terres soit reüny au domaine de la Compagnie En Vertu du present arrest sans qu'il en soit besoin d'autre, pour estre les d. terres ainsy reünies distribuèes a d'autres habitans qui en joüiront En toute proprieté. Veut aussi Sa Majesté que les reductions des d. terres soient faites sur les ordonnances du Premier Conseiller au Conseil Superieur de la Loüisianne que Sa Majesté a commis Et commet pour cet Effet, lesquelles ordonnances serviront de titres aux proprietaires des d. terres, En attendant qu'il leur ait esté Expedié des Lettres de Concession par la d. Compagnie.

9.

Les terres dont les particuliers auront pris possession dans la dite Etendue de pays seront mises En valeur dans trois ans a compter du jour de la publication du present arrest, Et celles qui seront doresnavant concedées seront mises En valeur dans le terme de quatre ans a compter du jour de la datte de l'ordre qui sera Expedié par la dite Compagnie ou par ses preposés aux Concessionnaires pour prendre possession des d. terres, Et après ces termes Expirés, les terreins qui se trouveront Encore En friche seront reünis au domaine de la Compagnie.

10.

Chäque concession de terre sera censèe En valeur, lorsque le tiers se trouvera deffriché, et en Etat d'Estre labouré, sauf aux directeurs pour la Compagnie a la Louisianne d'accorder un nouveau delay suivant les cas qui leur paroitront privilegiés. Entend Neantmoins Sa Majesté que les Concessionnaires qui habiteront sur leur terrein, Et qui Se trouveront possesseur d'un nombre de bestiaux suffisant pour Employer toutes leurs terres En herbages ne soient point contraints d'En faire d'autre disposition, et que dans ce cas bien veriffiés leurs Concessions soient reputées se trouver en valeur.

11.

Les profondeurs de toutes les terres possedées dans la d. Etendüe de pays seront reglées suivant la scituation des lieux, depuis Vingt jusqu'a Cent arpens, Et pour constater l'Etat des Concessionnaires a cet Egard, ils seront tenus de placer des bornes qui fixent l'Etendue de leurs terreins, tant En largeur qu'En profondeur, et d'En faire dresser des procès verbaux par un arpenteur juré en presence de leurs voisins qui seront pour cet Effet appelés a l'apposition des bornes, pour estre les dits procés verbaux qui seront signés par les parties interessées remis au Greffe de la Commission.

12.

Tous possesseurs de terres seront obligés de prendre des lettres de Concession En forme de la d. Compagnie, Et pour leur En faciliter les moyens le Premier Conseiller au Conseil Superi-

eur Envoyera a la d. Compagnie les doubles des Ordonnances qu'il aura rendues, soit pour reduire la quantité de terres que chaque habitant possedera, soit pour valider les proces verbaux qu'ils auront fait dresser de la scituation, consistance, Etendüe Et bornes de leurs terres, afin que sur ces ordonnances Et procés verbaux y joints il soit Expedié par la d. Compagnie des lettres de Concession qui seront remises a ceux qu'il appartiendra, apres avoir esté registrés au greffe du Conseil Superieur de la Province, Et y avoir fait par Eux leur soumission d'Executer les clauses et conditions qui seront portées par les d. Lettres, Et faute par ceux qui possedent actuellement des terres des deux côtés du fleuve depuis Manchac jusqu'a la Mer, de se mettre en Etat dans le terme de deux ans, a compter du jour de la publication du present Arrest, d'obtenir des Lettres de Concession de la d. Compagnie, Ils seront poursuivis aux fins de reünion de leurs terres au domaine de la d. Compagnie, suivant la forme prescritte par l'article quatre du present arrest, Et a l'Egard de ceux qui possedent des terres hors la dite Etendue de pays, Ils seront pareillement tenus de prendre des Lettres de concession de la d. Compagnie dans le terme de quatre ans.

13.

Joüira la d. Compagnie dans l'Etendue de pays qu'Elle s'Est reservée pour Sa Seigneurie particuliere Ses droits de Lots Et ventes, deffauts, saisine, Et amendes suivant la Coutume de Paris, Et d'un cens d'un sol de rente par arpent en quarré sur toute l'Etendue de terre que chaque concessionnaire possedera, quand bien même cette Etendue de terre ne seroit pas Entierement deffrichée, Lequel cens ne sera payé que quatre ans aprés que le Concessionnaire aura pris possession de son terrein. Et pour mettre la dite Compagnie en Etat de pourvoir a l'Entretien des Curés et Missionnaires, et a la Construction des Eglises, Presbiteres Et hôpitaux. Permet Sa Majesté a la d. Compagnie de lever a son proffit annuellement Cinq livres par teste de Noir, ainsi qu'il est Etabli Et pratiqué dans les autres Colonies.

14.

Les Concessionnaires ne pourront vendre le tout ou partie des terres qui leur ont esté accordées, sans permission de la Compagnie, a peine de nullité des Contrats, de restitution de deniers, Et de Cinq cens livres d'amende aplicable a l'hôpital de la nouvelle Orléans, Et pour obtenir la d. permission ils seront obligés de faire apparoistre par un raport En bonne forme de l'arpenteur juré qu'il y a au moins le Cinqième des d. terres deffrichées, ou des Bâtimens dessus.

15.

La dite Compagnie pourra a l'avenir Conceder des terres dans la d. Province Et Colonie de la Louisianne au dessus de Manchac, En fief Et Seigneurie, avec moyenne Et basse justice conformement aux regles Etablies par la Coûtume de Paris, Et ce nonobstant ce qui est porté par les Lettres patentes du mois d'Aoust mil sept cens dix sept.

16.

Pourra aussi la d. Compagnie Conceder le droit de Patronage des Eglises a Elle accordé par les d. Lettres pattentes aux particuliers qu'Elle jugera a propos, a condition par Eux de Construire les Eglises paroissiales, Et de pourvoir a la subsistance et Entretien des Curés qu'ils y Etabliront.

17.

Declare Sa Majesté la Chasse de toute Espece, ainsi que la pesche des Rivieres, Lacs Et Etangs, libres dans la Province de la Loüisianne, sans qu'aucun habitant, n'y autre personne de quelque qualité Et condition que ce soit sous pretexte de Seigneurerie ou autrement puisse se l'attribuer a l'Exclusion des autres.

18.

Deffend neantmoins Sa Majesté de chasser dans les lieux clos et fermés, Et sur les terres Ensemencées de quelques grains, Et de quelques plantes que ce puisse estre jusques a ce que la recolte En soit faite.

19.

Tous particuliers qui possedent des places a la nouvelle Orleans, soit qu'ils ayent bâty dessus, soit qu'ils n'y ayent rien fait, seront tenus de se conformer pour les d. places a ce qui est reglé par le present arrest a l'Egard des terres sous les peines y portées, voulant Sa Majesté qu'ils representent leurs titres de possession, qu'ils fassent leurs declarations, qu'ils prennent des Lettres de Concession de la Compagnie, qu'ils soient assujettis aux Lots Et Ventes et a la levée de Cinq livres par teste de Negre, Et qu'ils s'obligent de bâtir sur leurs places dans un an, a peine de reünion des d. places au domaine de la Compagnie.

La presente ce Requerant le Procureur general du Roy ont été En Vertu de l'arrest du Conseil Superieur de la Province de la Louisianne du neuf du present mois de Janvier Publié et affichée a lissue de la grande Messe de la Paroisse et Ensuitte par notre d. greffier en chef au Conseil Registré sur notre Registre fol. 78 jusqu'a celui de85 V°. et R°. a ce que personne nen ignore A la Nelle. Orleans Le neuf Janvier mil sept cent vingt neuf. Par Le Conseil. Rossard. (Greffier.)

20.

Ordonne Sa Majesté au Commandant general de la Province Et Colonie de la Loüisianne Et aux gens tenans le Conseil Superieur de la d. Province, de faire Enregistrer le present arrest au greffe du d. Conseil, de le faire lire, publier Et afficher a ce que personne n'En puisse pretendre cause d'Ignorance, Et de tenir la main chacun En droit soy a son Execution, nonobstant toutes opposition qui pourroient y estre faites. Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Sa Majesté y Etant, Tenu a Versailles le dixieme jour d'Aoust mil sept cens vingt huit.

Phelypeaux.

De Par Le Roy.

Sa Majesté S'etant fait representer les ordres rendus par le feu Roy le 28 avril et 20 octobre 1694, qui font deffenses aux Capitaines de Ses Vaisseaux et a ceux des Bastimens marchands sous des condamnations peines et amendes d'Embarquer a leur retour des Colonies françoises de l'amérique aucuns habitans Soldats n'y Negres appartenants aux dits habitans sans la permission des Gouverneurs ou commandans aux dittes Isles et Estimant qu'il convient dans le temps present par rapport à L'augmentation du prix des Negres aux isles de changer quelques unes des dispositions des dites ordonnances. Sa Majesté a fait et fait tres Expresses Inhibitions et deffenses

No. 30. Ordonnance portant deffenses aux Capitaines de Vaisseaux de Sa Majesté et des Bastimens marchands d'Embarquer aucuns habitans Soldats ny Negres sans permission des Gouverneurs des Colonies. 1728.

a tous capitaines commandant Ses Vaisseaux et a ceux des Bastimens marchands qui feront leur retour des dites Colonies en france d'Embarquer Sur leur bords sous quelque pretexte que ce puisse être aucuns habitans Soldats ou Negres Appartenants aux habitans des dtes. Colonies Sans la permission expresse et par Ecrit des Gouverneurs où Commandans a peine contre les Capitaines ou aùtres officiers commandant ses vaisseaux d'interdiction pendant six mois et de cinq cent livres d'amende, et Contre les Capitaines et Bastimens marchands de six mois de prison et de pareille amende de Cinq cent livres, ordonne en oûtre Sa Majesté que tous les Negres appartenants aux habitans des dites Iles qui se trouveront sur les vaisseaux et Bastimens qui aborderont en france soit qu'ils sy soient cachez où autrement, seront payez par les Capitaines des dits Vaisseaux et bastiments aux Maitres à qui ils appartiendront au prix de mil livres pour Chacun de quelque âge et force qu'ils soient, Veut Sa Majesté que les amendes qui seront prononcées pour raison des dittes contraventions, soient appliquées moitié aux hôpitaux des ports ou les dits vaisseaux et Bastimens auront abordé et moitié au denonciateur, et ou il n'y auroit point de denonciateur quil soit payé sur la ditte moitié Cent livres aux officiers de l'amirauté qui en faisant la Visitte des batimens où recevant les Rapports des Capitaines auront découvert qu'ils ont Contrevenu a la présente ordonnance. Mande et ordonne Sa Majesté a Mr. Le Comte de Toulouze amiral de france aux vice Amiraux, Lieutenans generaux, Intendans, Chefs d'Escadre, Commissaires generaux, et Capitaines de ses vaisseaux et aux officiers des amirautez des ports de son Royaume de tenir La main a l'execution de la presente ordonnance et de la faire publier Et afficher partout où besoin sera a ce que personne nen pretende Cause d'ignorance, fait a fontainebleau Le quinze Novembre mil sept cent vingt huit.

No. 40. Arrest du Conseil D'Etat du Roy Concernant le

Sa Majesté ayant depuis longtems donné ses ordres pour se procurer une connoissance exacte des anciens billets de Caisse, qui ont été distribués dans la Colonie de la Louisianne, en acquit des Depenses faites pour son service, afin d'en regler le

payement des Billets de Caisse de la Colonie de la Louisianne. Du 23 Mars 1769. Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat.

payement suivant que sa justice Le lui dicteroit; Elle a vu avec peine que quelques soins que se soient donnés ceux qui ont été chargés de l'execution de ses ordres, ils n'ont pu parvenir a les remplir, par la dispersion des porteurs de ces billets, en sorte que La Conversion en recépissés du Tresorier de la dite Colonie, qu'avoit été ordonné n'a pu être affectuée en totalité, ce qui a empêché jusqu'ici de Connoitre le montant des dits billets et d'en faire faire le payement, suivant la reduction a laquelle Sa Majesté a cru devoir les assujetir, d'apres le discredit constant et exhorbitant dans lequel ils etoient tombés des avant l'année 1760, discredit qui avoit tellement augmenté depuis cette époque, que sa Majesté a été obligée de payer au double, et meme beaucoup audela tout ce dont Elle avoit besoin. Des motifs aussi certains de la perte que Sa Majesté a faite, seroient plus que suffisants pour la determiner a ordonner une reduction proportionnée sur la Valeur numeraire des dits Billets; Mais Sa Majesté considerant que la privation des intérêts du Capital de ces Billetts pendant un certain temps, pouvoit meriter quelque attention, Elle s'est determinée a traiter encore plus favorablement qu'ils ne devoient s'y attendre, les proprietaires des dits Billetts, en reglant leur payement d'une manière plus avantageuse. A quoi voulant pourvoir. Oui le rapport Le Roi étant en son Conseil a Ordonné et Ordonne.

Article Premier.

Les anciens Billets de Caisse de la Louisianne, ou les récepissés du Tresorier particulier de la Colonie dans lesquels ils auront été convertis, seront reduits aux trois cinquiemes de leur valeur Numeraire.

2e.

Les porteurs des dits Billets ou recepissés, seront tenus de les rapporter avent le 1er. Septembre prochain, au Sieur Marignier, commis aux Exercises du feu sieur Perichon, tresorier général des Colonies, que le Roi Commet a l'effet de les retirer et d'en payer le montant sur le pied de la reduction des deux

Cinquiemes, en reconnoissance des Colonies produisant cinq pour cent d'intêrêts, et garnies de leurs Coupons, dont le premier payable au mois de juillet prochain.

3e.

Defend Sa Majesté au dit Sieur Marignier, de recevoir et de payer pour aucune somme des dits billets, ou récepissés, déduction faite des deux cinquiemes du Capital qui lui sera réprésénté si la réduction faite, ils se trouvent au dessous de Cinq cents Livres, sauf a payer en argent les appoints audessus de la dite somme, qui ne pourront l'être en Effet.

4e.

Entend Sa Majesté que le produit de la reduction ci-dessus ordonnêe, ensemble Le montant des billets ou récepissés non representés dans le delai prescrit par le present arrêt, soit déduit sur les Dépenses de la Louisianne, des Exercises 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763 se reservant Sa Majesté de regler a cet Egard la Comptabilité des Tresoriers generaux des Colonies.

5e.

Sa Majestê considérant que dans le nombre des dits Billets, il auroit pu s'en trouver quelques parties qui auroient été judiciairement deposées avant l'année 1760, époque ou leur discrédit est devenu excessif, son intention est de s'en faire rendre Compte afin d'en ordonner, s'il y a lieu, le rétablissement sur un pied different de la Liquidation prescrite par le present Arrt.

Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roi, Sa Majesté y étant, tenu a Versailles le vingt trois mars mil sept cent soixante neuf, signé le Duc de Praslin.

Letter of Charles T. Soniat, Esq.

DONATING TO THE SOCIETY THE CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF MADRID, SPAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 5th, 1906.

To the President and Members of the

"LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed Chronological statement of papers and documents existing in the "National Historical Archives of Madrid," Spain, relative to Louisiana, during the Spanish Domination. The statement was prepared at my request, by Don Miguel Gomez del Campillo, Secretary of said Institution; and I hereby present the compilation to the Society with my compliments, and with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Society, and the hope that the information contained in the statistical lists, will prove of use and benefit to you, and also to all the States that formed a part of the Louisiana Territory.

Annexed to the documents in question, you will find the letter of Don Miguel Gomez del Campillo, advising me of the sending of the statement; and also his list of the file numbers and corresponding years relative to the papers and documents aforesaid.

With assurance of my esteem and high regard, I remain,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES T. SONIAT.

TRANSLATION OF

Letter of Don Miguel Gomez del Campillo to Charles T. Soniat, Esq., relative to the sending of the Chronological Statement.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

MADRID, Nov. 7th, 1906.

MR. CHARLES T. SONIAT, New Orleans,

Esteemed and respected Sir:—According to my promise in a previous letter, I herein enclose the "Statement of Papers and Documents existing in these Archives, referring to Louisiana;" and I trust this will be satisfactory to you and to the Historical Society of that State. If any doubt should exist, or if there be any further need of elaboration of the information I have sent, it will afford me much pleasure to be of service.

I have not included among the papers any reference to the navigation of the Mobile river, because this was not comprised within the Territory of Louisiana; but I have these notes ready if you should find any necessity to use them.

The work of selecting those papers and of making the necessary notes proved tedious and difficult, more so than I had supposed, because I did not have clear and definite classifications.

As to the amount we have agreed upon, please remit by check on the Credit Lyonnais, which, I surmise, has a branch in your city.

Repeating my offers with regard to anything you might need from the Archives, I have the greatest pleasure in expressing to you my high personal regard.

Your most affectionate servant,

(Signed) M. GOMEZ DEL CAMPILLO.

File Numbers and Corresponding Years.

Documents relating to Louisiana; about its cession to Spain by France, friendly treaties with various nations of Indians; questions of boundaries; occurrences of rebellions, etc.

Legajos	*Anos.*
240	1737—1808
745	1813
821	1796
918	1788
919	1789—90
920	1791
921	1792
926	1795
2845	1770—86
2863	1792
2912	1700—1800
2930	
2934	
3370	1795—1800
3372	1762
3397	1762
3404	1800
3562	1800
3882	1778—84
3883	1783—90
3884	1777—78
3885	1797—99
3889	1762—69
3891	1784
3892	1754—1813
3893	1786—1806
3894	1796—97
3897	1793
3921	1798
3958	1797
4119	1764

4829.....1796
5207.....1802
5208.....1803
5568.....1802
5630.....1802
4177.....1794
5305.....1786—1819
5507.....1805

Translation of Chronological Statement of Manuscripts and Documents to be found in the National Historical Archives in Madrid, Spain, Relative to Louisiana.—Prepared by Don Miguel Gomez Del Campillo, Secretary of the said National Library.

Year 1740-1757. Report relative to the meeting with the French inhabitants of Louisiana, near the borders of Texas and New Mexico, for the purpose of having that Colony extended to the possessions of his Majesty, and introducing its commerce into these regions.

Year 1752. The Viceroy of New Spain gives an account of the designs of the French Colonists of Louisiana, in Texas, and the actions taken against various persons.

Year 1761, September 22nd. Letter from the French Ambassador in Spain, the Marquis de Ossum, to Minister Wall, to which is appended a letter of Mr. Kerlerek, Commandant General of Louisiana. Contestation of the Minister. (Memorandum).

Year 1761, December 5th. Letter of the Ambassador, Marquis de Ossum, to the Minister, forwarding an account relative to the sending of supplies to Louisiana. Contestation. (Memorandum.)

Year 1762, November 3rd. Original treaty whereby France ceded to Spain the Colony of Louisiana.

Year 1762. Description of Louisiana by Mr. Kerlerek, as commanded to be made by order of the King of France, in order to make the cession to Spain.

Year 1762. Documents relative to the cession of Louisiana to Spain, referring to its situation, its revenues, employments; and the form of government it would be convenient to establish and description of the same, etc.

Year 1762. Report relative to the French Capuchin Missionaries, who desire to return to Louisiana.

Years 1763-1765. Letters of Don Fernando Magallon; of the Duke de Choiseul; the Marquis de Grimaldi, and the Count de Fuentes; relative to the delivery of Louisiana to Spain.

Year 1764. Letter of the Ambassador of France, the Marquis de Ossum, to the Marquis de Grimaldi, referring to the cession of Louisiana.

Year 1764. Relative to the destitute condition of the French colonists, in 1761, in New Orleans, on account of want of supplies.

Year 1764. Account of the administration of the Government of Louisiana, which Mr. Kerlerek prepared and delivered to the Count de Fuentes, by virtue of an order from the Duke de Choiseul.

Year 1764. List made by Mr. Kerlerek, of the French Officials whom he considers proper and necessary to serve during the first years in the administration of Louisiana.

Year 1764. Tender, by the King of France, of the officers and soldiers he has in Louisiana.

Year 1764. Julian de Arriaga remits two documents relating to the friendly attitude in Louisiana.

Year 1764. Copies of acts, reports, manuscripts, relative to the delivery of that part of Louisiana ceded to the English by the French.

Year 1764. Report about the sending, by France, of various documents having reference to Louisiana.

Year 1764. Preparations for a better plan of Government for Spanish Louisiana, suggested by Don Felipe de Isasi.

Year 1764. Mr. Rivoire gives an account of his arrival in New Orleans, and of the conditions of affairs in that colony.

Year 1764. Mr. Dabaddie forwards various documents relative to war materials, drugs, delicacies and other things, relating to Louisiana.

Year 1764. Mr. Lemoine is commissioned to collect merchandise in Holland, to furnish supplies for the savage nations of Louisiana.

Year 1764. Supplies which have been collected in Holland for the purposes already stated.

Years 1768-1769. Memorials of Gayarré, Loyola, Colina, Aubry and Bucarelli, referring to events in Louisiana.

Year 1768. The Intendant of New Orleans gives account of what happened during the uprising of the French against the Spaniards.

Year 1768. The Intendant of New Orleans forwards an account of what was published there, explaining the causes of the rebellion.

Year 1768. Notes of events in Louisiana from the time of the departure of Ulloa until the arrival of O'Reilly with his expedition.

Year 1769. Relative to the conduct of Mr. Aubry in New Orleans, before and after the uprising.

Year 1769. Letters of Don Juan Jose de Loyola, Royal Commissioner in Louisiana, with information about that region.

Year 1769. Precautions taken by the Governor of the King of Spain; with account of the motives of the insurrection and of what must be made known in Paris to the Count de Fuentes.

Year 1773. Relative to the sending of Dr. Parrin, physician, to Louisiana, to replace Mr. Beau.

Year. 1773. Relating to the permit granted Abraham Dugat to establish himself in Louisiana.

Year 1777. Relative to the propriety of establishing trade relations between the provinces of Louisiana and Texas; letters and reports from Governors and Captain Generals.

Years 1778-1784. Various documents relative to the collection of supplies for Louisiana; fancy articles for the Indians; provisions for the storehouses of that colony; and also what is contained in the treasure-house in Mexico; silver medals as friendly offerings to the Indians.

Year 1780. Expedition of Atanasio de Meneres, from Natchitoches in Louisiana to San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas.

Year 1782, January 22d. Royal edict, conceding new privileges to encourage commerce in Louisiana (with critical notes in the margin).

Year 1782. About the project of the Americans to Colonize and to found establishments in the Illinois district. Two letters from Martin Navarro, Intendant of Louisiana.

Year 1773. About the privileges which the king granted to the inhabitants of New Orleans and Pensacola; and immunity from taxation for a certain definite period.

Years 1783-1786. Documents referring to the sending of the Acadians to Louisiana, for account of the Kingdom of Spain.

Years 1784-1787. Report about the supplying of provisions to the Indians of Louisiana and the Floridas. With statements and notes about the same; communicated by the Intendant of Louisiana.

Years 1784-1787. Reports relative to the boundaries of Louisiana and the Floridas with the United States. Also letters from Miro, Governor of Louisiana, and Galvez, Vice-Roy of New Spain.

Year 1784. Events at the Fort of Natchez, and about the navigation of the Mississippi. Accompanying this is the correspondence between Galvez and Floridablanca, also letters from Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Natchez, referring to the expedition to the Choctaw Indians, and the treaty entered into with the latter and with the Chickasaws. Political conditions in Louisiana.

Year 1784. Report relative to the expenses incurred for the peace conference with the Indians at Pensacola and Mobile.

Year 1784. Agreement between Spain and the Talapuche Indians at a conference held in Pensacola. Meeting of the Creek Indians in Mobile.

Year 1784. Commission issued to Don Diego de Gardoqui to determine the limits and the navigation of the Mississippi.

Year 1784. Report about the sending of Ursuline Nuns to New Orleans.

Year 1784. Thomas Delaire, commissioned at la Rochelle, for the sending of the Nuns.

Year 1784. Project presented by Mr. Buffet Duquayla, with regard to trading with the Indians.

Year 1784. The trade with the Indians of Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1784. Report about the denial of the right which the Americans claim, to the free navigation of the Mississippi; for the annulment of the treaty of November 30, 1782.

Year 1784. The Count de Galvez asks to be advised as to the true limits of the Province of Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1784. The Intendant of Louisiana advises of the entrance into the Mississippi River of a one-masted American ship coming from Rhode Island, and not having a permit to discharge the cargo.

Year 1784. Report about the establishment of American colonies between the Mississippi and the Apalaches.

Year 1784. Record of letters from the Count de Galvez, forwarding other letters from the Intendant of Louisiana, about the extending of protection to the Talapuche Indians.

Years 1784-1819. Report relative to concessions of lands in Louisiana to the Duke of Luxemburg.

Year 1785. Documents relating to Manuel de Asprez, commissioner in charge of the embarkation of the Acadians.

Year 1785. Thomas Green commissioned to the Provinces of Georgia.

Year 1785. Documents referring to the goods furnished the Indians in the conferences in Pensacola and Mobile.

Years 1785-1787. Report about the remissness of the Irish Clergy in Louisiana and the Floridas, with regard to instructing the English and the Americans who are residing in these provinces.

Years 1786-1788. Report relative to the spirit of dissatisfaction and hostility existing among the Creek and the Talapuche Indians, and others against the Americans of Georgia, who are trespassing upon the lands of the Indians and invading their hunting places.

Year 1786. Report about the advice given by Galvez to the Chief in Louisiana, and approved, to maintain friendly relations with the Indians in view of the intrigues of the United States.

Year 1786-1806. Report of the firm of Panton, Leslie & Co., of Pensacola.

Year 1786. Report about the permission granted to the firm of Panton, Leslie & Co., by the King, to have an establishment in Florida, so as to trade with the Indians.

Year 1786. Report about the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nations.

Year 1786. May. Royal edict concerning concessions to two trading expeditions to neutral ports.

Years 1786-1787. Report about the sailing, from time to time, to London, of several vessels from the Floridas, with rich cargoes suspected of being contraband; and in order to ascertain the true situation of two islands within the English Dominions of the name of Santo Spiritu.

Year 1786. Report about the project of Mr. Buffet Duquayle relative to trading with the Indians.

Year 1786. Report about the New Country which the State of Georgia proposes to establish on the borders of the Mississippi.

Years 1786-1787. Letters forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Captain, the Intendant, and to the Governors of Loui-

siana and the Floridas, about trading with the Indians, and the dispositions of goods and provisions.

Years 1786-1787. New instructions given to Don Diego de Gardoqui, relative to preparing the definitions of limits and navigation of the Mississippi, the principal object of his mission.

Year 1786. Report about $17,119 deposited in the coffers in New Orleans, proceeds of goods seized from Mr. Noyant de Bienville.

Year 1787. Report about the secret maneuvers resulting in the attack of the Americans from Natchez.

Year 1787. Report about inquiry on the attempt of the American Colonel, Clark, to attack the Fort of Natchez.

Year 1787. Letter of the Marquis de Campo, Ambassador in London, referring to the commerce of the English in Florida; and other letters of the Intendant of Louisiana about the same. Commerce carried on by Spanish vessels from New Orleans with Philadelphia.

Year 1787. Ordinances of the Captain-General of Louisiana, relative to commercial matters.

Year 1787. Report about enforcement of the order by which no more permits are to be issued to London ports.

Year 1787. Permission granted Don Guillermo Panton to trade with the Indians.

Year 1787. Communication of Don Antonio Valdez to the Count of Floridablanca, relating to the project of Mr. Wouves to induce families from Kentucky to establish themselves in Louisiana.

Year 1787. Report relative to the above proposition.

Year 1787. Note about a certain number of muskets requested for the use of the Talapuche Indians to attack the Americans.

Year 1787. The Intendant of Louisiana gives an account of the financial condition of his administration, and the appropria-

tion he has made of one hundred thousand dollars for commercial purposes.

Year 1787. William Fitzgerald asks permission to establish thirty families in Louisiana.

Years 1787-1789. Report about population of Louisiana in a general way. Propositions and letters of Brigadier Wilkinson. Correspondence of the Governor of Louisiana. Communications.

Years 1787-1789. Report about the population of Louisiana and the Floridas, and the sending of Irish priests to these colonies.

Year 1788, April 7. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State relative to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1788, April 14. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, informing about resolutions adopted relative to action taken with regard to commerce with Louisiana.

Year 1788. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, about the petition for an establishment of a manufacture of malt liquor in Louisiana.

Year 1788, July. Letter of the Governor of Louisiana about the treaty which MacGullivray, Commissioner of the Talapuche Nation, is about to conclude with the Commissioners of the United States.

Year 1788, September 1st. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State relative to the conflagration which occurred in New Orleans on the 21st of March; and the measures taken to relieve the distress caused thereby.

Year 1788, November 20. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State in which is given information about the proposition of Brigadier Wilkinson to attack from Louisiana the inhabitants of Kentucky.

Year 1788. The sending by Gardoqui of the frigate "Lida," with one hundred and thirty families for colonization purposes.

Year 1788. Documents relative to Pedro Brian Brovin, who desires to establish himself in Louisiana, with one hundred people.

Year 1788. Report about friendly acts with various Indian Nations.

Year 1788. Report about supplies needed by the Indians, and the manner of making trading arrangements with them, and the means to properly conduct the same.

Year 1788. Letter of Mollinedo, Ambassador in London, about the commerce of the English with the Indians.

Year 1788. Letter of Ambassador Marquis de Campo, and other letters of the Intendant of Louisiana, about the supplying of provisions to the Indians in that colony.

Year 1788. The Governor and the Intendant of Louisiana report favorably upon a memorial of Mather and others, relative to an extension of trading privileges with the Indians.

Year 1788. Report of the expedition of Captain Villeneuve in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Districts.

Year 1788. Martin Navarro, Intendant of Louisiana, remits the final account of the amount of money and the quantities of supplies furnished to the English prisoners in the last war.

Year 1789, March 23. Exemption granted the firm of Mather & Panton of the duty of six per cent. on importations.

Year 1789, April 3. Orders and instructions to the Captain-General of Louisiana, relative to the conference with the Indians.

Year 1789, May 25. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State in which it is proposed to nominate for Commander and Governor of Natchez, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Year 1789. Preparations for the location of families, the distribution of lands and the delineation of parishes.

Year 1789. William Butler petitions to be permitted to introduce families for colonizing Louisiana.

Year 1789. Petition of Augustin MacCarthy to establish 2,000 to 3,000 Catholic persons from the United States in Louisiana.

Year 1789. Project of Maurice Nowland to establish thirty families from the United States in Louisiana.

Year 1789. About the admission of people from Kentucky who desire to settle in Louisiana.

Year 1789. Proposition of Diego White to define the relations and connections between Louisiana and the Territory of Franklin and Cumberland, whose boundaries adjoin the possession of His Majesty.

Year 1789. Commission forwarded to Carlos Grandpré, Commandant of Natchez.

Year 1789. About the establishment of George Morgan in Anse-a-la-Graisse, and inducements to people from Ohio to emigrate.

Year 1790, June 14. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, in which it is treated not to take account to verifying the voyage of Gayoso de Lemos to the counties of Franklin and Cumberland. Conference between the Commissioners of the Talapuche Indians and the United States of America.

Year 1790, November 17. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, by which Don Francisco Randon is appointed Lieutenant for Louisiana.

Year 1790, December 20. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, relative to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1790, December 23. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, relative to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1790. Report about the repressive measures to be taken for obstructing the establishment of Americans in Spanish Territory in Louisiana.

Year 1790. Letter of the Governor of Louisiana, relative to exemptions from duties granted the firm of Panton.

Year 1790. Documents referring to the contracts which the firm of Panton, Leslie & Co. made with the Spanish Government for the purpose of furnishing supplies for the Indians.

Year 1790, March. Letter of the Governor of Louisiana, inclosing request of Mr. Strother, merchant, asking permission to send every year a ship to London with merchandise.

Year 1790. Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos petitions to be appointed Governor of New Orleans.

Year 1790. Letter of the Governor of Louisiana, and orders approving the instructions given to Don Pedro Foucher and Colonel Morgan, with reference to the establishment of a port at Anse-a-la-Graisse.

Year 1790. The Intendant of Louisiana reports the death of the Irish priest, Michael Lamport, who was about to depart for the Tombigbee.

Year 1791, January 24. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, relative to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1791, June 3. The Supreme Council treats of the arrival of a frigate having sailed from Louisiana.

Year 1791, October 17. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, in which are contained regulations for the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1791. Claim of the Irishman, David Fitzgerald, to establish himself in New Orleans and become a subject of the King of Spain.

Year 1791. Suggestion of Don Diego de Gardoqui, about the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Year 1791. Report about the establishment of a fort in the Nogales District.

Year 1791. Project of Dr. O'Fallon to incite war for the conquest of Louisiana.

Year 1791. Documents referring to the North American General Wilkinson, pensioned by the Government of Spain as its confidential representative in Louisiana.

Year 1792, February 27. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State, relative to the drafting of a regiment of young men of Louisiana.

Year 1792, May 28. Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the State about the capture of William Bowles and another Englishman who incited disturbance in Florida.

Year 1792, June 25. Proceedings of the State Council with reference to privileges to encourage the commerce in Louisiana with the Floridas.

Year 1792, July 16. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is reference to the case against the English adventurer, William Bowles.

Year 1792, November 3. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is given an account of the treaty with the Chickasaw Nation, with the Chief of the Choctaw Nation, and with other Chiefs and warriors, meeting in Natchez, with extracts from the articles of agreement.

Year 1792, November 9. Proceedings of the State Council, in which are treated various matters relating to Louisiana and the Floridas; also giving an account of relations with the Indians.

Year 1792, November 16. Free trade with Louisiana. Subjects taken up between the King and the State Council.

Year 1792. The Governor of Natchez gives a geographical and political description of the district under his charge, so as to prove the indisputable right of the King to the lands of the Nogales and the Yazoos.

Year 1792. The Captain-General of Louisiana remits the legal proceedings to the Registry at Cadiz, relative to the mulatto Beauve.

Year 1792. Suggestion of Don Diego Gardoqui about adopting regulations for the free commercial intercourse between Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1792. Record of the Royal decree approving the regulations for the commerce of Louisiana.

Years 1792-1794. Correspondence of the American Commissioners, relative to an agreement as to limits and navigation of the Mississippi.

Year 1792. Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, gives an account and remits copies of treaties concluded with the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Crique, Talapuche and Creek Indians.

Year 1792. Treaty concluded with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, whereby it is declared that the territory in which is located the Fort of Nogales, belongs to the King of Spain.

Year 1793. Proceedings of the State Council, relative to the Curator of Louisiana.

Year 1793, April 26. Proceedings of the State Council, in which there are mentioned apprehensions of an insurrection in Louisiana.

Year 1793, May 3. Proceedings of the State Council relative to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1793, May 24. Proceedings of the State Council with reference to the commerce of Louisiana.

Year 1793. The Governor of Louisiana gives account of a hurricane from which the province suffered on the 18th of August.

Year 1793. Appointment of Commissioners by Spain and by the United States, to discuss questions of boundaries.

Year 1793. Report relative to the memoir presented by the American Officer Short, concerning the boundaries of the United States and the right to the navigation of the Mississippi.

Year 1793. General correspondence of the Captain General of Louisiana and the Floridas, the Baron de Carondelet.

Year 1793. Report about the suit instituted against Domingo Asereto in New Orleans.

Year 1793. Report relative to having Pedro Olivier hold the title of official representative of his Catholic Majesty, among the Creek Indians.

Year 1793. Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, gives an account of the treaty of peace passed with the Creeks, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Alabamas, Choctaws and Talapuches, in the Fort of Nogales on October 28th.

Year 1794. Correspondence of the Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet.

Year 1794, March 7. Proceedings of the State Council about a treaty of alliance with the Indian tribes contiguous to Louisiana. Designs of the French on the Floridas.

Year 1794, May 2. Proceedings of the State Council in which are contained the notices of the invasion of Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1794, June. Instructions given by the Missouri Company of Discoverers, to its agents, approved by the Governor.

Year 1794, June. Articles of agreement proposed by the Mercantile Interest of St. Louis, for the purpose of forming an expedition of discovery to the west of the Missouri; approved by the Governor-General.

Year 1794, July 25. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is reference to letters of Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, relative to propositions of the Kentucky and Ohio regions. Navigation of the Mississippi.

Year 1794, September 26. Proceedings of the State Council in which is given an account of letters from the Captain General about the designs of the French against that colony.

Year 1794., September 26. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is given an account of the events therein.

Year 1795, April 10. Proceedings of the State Council, containing data about a fire which occurred in New Orleans on the 8th December, 1794.

Year 1795, May 1st. Proceedings of the State Council about the adoption of measures taken to recoup the damages caused by the fire in New Orleans. First issue of paper money.

Year 1795, July 8. Condition of the assets and resources of the Missouri Company; and giving a short review of its expeditions.

Year 1795, August 14. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is contained an account of the dispute with the United States, about the boundaries of North America. Navigation of the Mississippi. Intentions of the Americans in Louisiana.

Year 1795, October 27. Original treaty of amity, limits and navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States.

Year 1795, June. The Governor, Baron de Carondelet, advises that he has taken possession of the Barrancas de Margot, near the Mississippi, ceded by the Chickasaw Nation. (With accompanying plan).

Year 1795, November 13. Proceedings of the State Council, in which is treated the matter of the fortifications of the Barrancas de Margot in Louisiana.

Year 1795, December 18. Copy of the plan of Andres Tood, an inhabitant of Canada, petitioning to be allowed to import certain products for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and for the exportation of furs.

Year 1795. Correspondence of the Governor of Natchez, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Year 1795. Correspondence of Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana.

Year 1795. Report of Captain Luis Villemont, Commander of the regiment of young men of Louisiana.

Year 1796, January. Copy of letter of Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, about the formation of a society named the Missouri Discoverers, under the command and direction of Santiago Collormeni. Means taken to prevent the usurpation of the English.

Year 1796, May. Extracts from several letters of the Governor of Louisiana with respect to taking measures to prevent the Americans from establishing themselves in Mussel Shoals near the Mississippi, and to take possession of the Barrancas de Margot.

Year 1796, May 27. Proceedings of the State Council, in which there is an account of the condition of the Louisiana colony.

Year 1796. May 27. Records of the State Council, treating of the promulgation of the treaty with the United States.

Year 1796. Letter of the Intendant of Louisiana, giving an account of the misdeeds of a French pirate.

Year 1796. Correspondence of the Intendant of Louisiana, Don Juan Ventura Morales.

Year 1797. The Intendant of Louisiana gives an account of an expedition as far as the Port of Nogales, of the ships which were then in upper Louisiana, under the command of Howard.

Year 1797. Definitions of the expositions made by the Intendant of Louisiana and the Floridas, Don Juan Ventura Morales.

Year 1797. The Intendant of Louisiana claims the return to his administration, of the privilege of privately determining proceedings and suits which are instituted in his District, relative to agreements of sales and partitions of royal lands.

Year 1797. The Intendant of Louisiana gives an account of his conference with the Governor and the results, to have repaired for account of the royal house the dwelling which he occupies.

Year 1797. Report about the meeting between the Intendant and the Governor of Louisiana, for the purpose of disposing without delay, of the stones used as ballast by the frigate Louisiana.

Year 1797. Report about the rebuilding of the forge belonging to the King's Amorer in Pensacola.

Year 1797. The Governor of St. Augustine gives advice of the action taken by the Council of war, whether or not to supply goods to the Indians.

Year 1797. Report as to what goods the Intendant of Louisiana should supply to the Port of Nogales.

Year 1797. Report relative to the delivery of provisions which the Minister of the United States has sent to relieve the distresses of the Spanish establishments in the Illinois region.

Year 1797. Report relative to the hostile measures which the English had prepared in Canada against Upper Louisiana.

Year 1797. Conference between the Intendant and the Governor of Louisiana, relative to having a vessel docked for account of the Royal House.

Year 1797. Project of the English to provoke an uprising of the Indians on the borders of Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1797. Report about having bought from Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty-six dollars, a portion of ground situate in Ursulines Street in New Orleans.

Year 1797. Sailing from New Orleans of the sloop of war Louisiana, with a cargo of powder and other supplies.

Year 1797. Report about granting Edouard Manuel Cabe the pay of lieutenant of militia in Louisiana.

Year 1797. Correspondence of the Intendant of Louisiana, Don Juan Ventura de Morales.

Year 1797. Correspondence of Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Louisiana and of west Florida.

Year 1797. Letter of Juan Manual Alvarez to the Prince de la Paz about the designs of the French against Louisiana in Florida.

Year 1797. Correspondence between Prince de la Paz and Talleyrand about the alliance of the two powers against England; and the retrocession of Louisiana.

Year 1798. The Governor of Louisiana gives an account of the first going into effect of the lines dividing the territory of his Majesty from that of the United States.

Year 1798. Report declaring that the Intendant of Louisiana must not enjoy the right of determining causes relative to distributing and partitioning Royal lands, conformably to the ordinances of the Intendant of New Spain.

Year 1798. Correspondence of the Intendant of Louisiana, Don Juan Ventura Morales.

Year 1798. Correspondence of Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Louisiana and of West Florida.

Year 1799. Report about granting a passport for Louisiana, to the Count de Froberg.

Year 1799. Report relative to the estate of the late Jean Baptiste Destrehan, the Assistant Treasurer of the French troops.

Year 1799. Letters of the Governor of Louisiana, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, referring to Kentucky by Brigadier Wilkinson.

Year 1799. Correspondence of Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Louisiana.

Year 1799. Correspondence of Don Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant of Louisiana.

Years 1799-1801. Report relative to the arrival in Spain, of the French General Berthier, to treat of the retrocession of Louisiana.

Year 1800. Report about what the Governor of Louisiana inquires, relative to the right of the Intendant to execute his decrees without the consent of the Governor; and if he is authorized to issue paper money, and to dispose of the supplies contained in the storehouses.

Year 1800. Report about the enlargement of the rules governing the commerce of Louisiana with neutral persons and places.

Year 1800. Report relative to conspiracy of a number of negroes against Louisiana in that locality called Punta Cartada.

Year 1800. Report with reference to precautions and decrees of the Governor of New Orleans against Felipe Roland.

Year 1800. Documents relative to concessions of lands in Louisiana, granted by the Baron de Carondelet to the Baron de Bastrop.

Year 1800. Petition of the Frenchmen, Cassagne, Huguet and Raymond and Company to bring into Louisiana five thousand negroes.

Year 1800, October 19. Original treaty between Spain and the French Republic, whereby Spain cedes Louisiana to France.

Year 1800. Record of documents relating to the treaty aforesaid.

Year 1801. Documents relative to Carlos Burke, about the establishment of Catholics in Baton Rouge, Province of Louisiana.

Year 1802. Notes of the Minister of War, relative to the boundaries of Louisiana and of Florida.

Year 1802. The American Minister explains about the rights of his country to navigate the Missouri and dispose of its products in New Orleans.

Year 1802. Report about the right claimed by the Americans to deposit their goods in New Orleans for the purpose of trading, without being subjected to the payment of any duties.

Year 1803. Ambassador Azaza in Paris, sends a note relative to Talleyrand's communications; with Talleyrand's letter about the precautions taken in Louisiana respecting the commerce of the United States.

Year 1803. Simon de Echeruria presents a project with reference to Louisiana.

Year 1804. Inventories and appraisements of the buildings belonging to the King, in New Orleans.

Year 1804. The Captain General gives an account of the disappointment and of the designs of the United States at not having received the whole territory of Louisiana, as far as West Florida.

Year 1804. Delivery of Louisiana to the Americans by the French Prefect.

Year 1804. About the medical society which Estaben Fouignet de Pellegrue founded in Louisiana.

Year 1804. Mr. James Freret complains of the conduct observed towards him by the Governor of Louisiana.

Year 1805. Examinations of the archives and libraries in quest of papers relative to boundaries.

Year 1805. Notes from Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney to Don Pedro Cevallos relative to boundaries of Louisiana.

Year 1805. Topographical maps of Louisiana.

Year 1806. Report from the commercial firm of Panton, Leslie and Company.

Year 1808. Report about restitution to the United States of fugitive slaves of Louisiana.

Year 1808. About the want of right of the American Governor of Louisiana to embark at New Orleans any portion of the ships' stores belonging to the Royal House of Spain.

Year 1808. Services which Juan Francisco Mericult rendered in Louisiana; and the grave injustices and losses he suffered.

Year 1811. Report preventing the French Consul at New Orleans from embarking lumber and ships (stores belonging to the King,) on Board the "San Francisco de Borja."

Year 1812. The Captain general of Florida, gives cognizance, with accompanying copies, of differences that he has arbitrated between the governor of Louisiana and the commandant of the West.

Year 1812. Differences between the Commandant of Pensacola and the Governor of New Orleans relative to the inquiry about the American designs for the conquest of part of that territory.

Year 1812. Information sent by the commandant of Florida relative to acquisition by the State of Louisiana of the territory and District of Baton Rogue.

Year 1813. Deliberation about accepting the propositions of the United States government to evacuate the Floridas and part of Louisiana, and the territory which they usurped for the purpose of aiding the rebels of America.

Year 1814. Plan of Louis Colouet with regard to retaking Louisiana by force.

Year 1814. Plans of the negotiations necessary to obtain the restitution of Louisiana and the return of lands usurped by the United States.

Years 1823-1830. Claims of the American Minister, relative to lands in Louisiana and Florida.

Year 1829. Petition of James Foster, relative to lands he owns in Louisiana and the Floridas.

Year 1829. Various events and demonstrations on the arrival of the troops of his majesty in New Orleans.

Year 1830. The American Minister requests the favor of being permitted to consult certain documents concerning donations and sales of lands in Louisiana.

Year 1832. His Majesty's minister in the United States informs that the United States Government has requested the Congress to pass a law confirming the concessions of lands, made by the King, in Louisiana.

Year 1832. Investigation of the funds which the late Juan Brid left in New Orleans.

Year 1833. List of the Governors of Louisiana from the year 1769 to the year 1800.

Without Date.

An anonymous memorial (in French) about Louisiana.

Reflexions sur la Louisiana par un citoyen Espagnol.

Memoire historique et politique sur la Louisiane, par Mr. De Senlis.

HOW TO BUILD THE CHALMETTE MONUMENT.

By Alfred F. Theard, Civil Engineer.

A Paper read before the Society April 13, 1907.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A little over a year ago, at the request of one of my personal friends and of the ladies who form the membership of the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812, I made a personal investigation of the then existing conditions at the Chalmette Monument. I studied closely the conditions under which the work had been planned and partly executed, and thereafter submitted a written report covering the result of my investigation and making some suggestions as to the continuance of the work. These suggestions were submitted to and approved by these ladies.

I never even suspected at the time that I was about to put myself in a peck of trouble.

What I had done was done because of my sympathy with those who were striving to make this monument a fitting tribute to the memory of the heroes of 1815, and I felt honored to have been called upon to help along this good cause. But not so. The friendship of the gentleman who had spoken to me made him look upon my work as through a magnifying glass, and he so impressed the ladies with the importance of my suggestions that my report was used as one of the documents to solicit Federal aid and to support the strong case admirably presented to Congress by their Association.

And now that the case has been won, that all who have contributed to the victory are congratulating themselves, this same friend came to me and asked that I should appear before you tonight to explain briefly how the Chalmette Monument should be completed. I thank him for the kind opportunity he has given me of meeting you ladies, and of addressing such a distinguished and talented association, but I am afraid that you

will be somewhat disappointed after I have completed my part of the program. Indeed, you must have noticed how seldom an engineer is called upon to speak in public. As a rule, you will find the members of the other professions always ready and at times anxious to express their views on all public questions or intricate problems, even when these problems should properly be studied and solved exclusively by the Engineer.

Is this because we are not able to make public speeches, or because the nature of our professional work is, in itself, uninteresting? I think it is because of both reasons. As a rule the Engineer is of a retiring disposition, preferring to carry out his professional work quietly and unostentatiously, both in the field and in the office; and, when the option is given him, he generally prefers to submit a written report than to deliver an address. This is proper, because our work is naturally positive and not conducive to oratorical effect. The second reason why the Engineer is apparently of a retiring disposition is that his work is so technical and mathematical, that it is really uninteresting in a public address.

To break the monotomy of these remarks, it would have been perhaps better if lantern slides had presented to you the pictures of the Chalmette Monument as it is, as it was contemplated originally, and as I suggest that it be completed. But the members of the Historical Society are so familiar with the conditions at the monument, that as I give a short description, it can be readily understood by all.

Indeed, you all know how the Chalmette Monument was originally designed by Newton Richards; how his plans were adopted by the Jackson Monument Association in May, 1855; and how a contract for the erection of the monument was awarded to Newton Richards and John Stroud and Company in June of the same year.

The designs submitted, the original being at present in the notarial archives in this city, covered four distinct plans, numbered from "1" to "4," inclusive, graded in cost and finish from an expensive and elaborate monument nearly two hundred feet in height, to a plain column barely sixty feet high;

the one being of proportionate size and finish, with an ornamental capital; the other being devoid of any ornamentation with a bare and simple appearance.

The design selected (marked No "2" on the original plan) while less elaborate and expensive than the most costly, was, undoubtedly, in my opinion, the most appropriate and the most beautiful. It consisted of a plain shaft, 142 feet high, resting on five steps, each two feet high, and starting about two feet six inches above the natural surface of the ground; the shaft to be sixteen feet eight inches square at the base, and twelve feet six inches at the top; the base of the shaft on the four faces to have corniced projections surmounted with sculptured emblems; one of these to serve as an entrance to a spiral stairway leading to a chamber at the top; the stair being lighted by small openings at regular intervals; both shaft and base to be faced with marble.

The work was partly erected and a careful examination has confirmed me in the belief that what was done was done in accordance with the specifications annexed to the original contract, and with a view of the carrying out of the work as originally contemplated. Indeed, the foundations, as specified, were to consist of a double floor of eight inches lumber laid transversly fifty-four feet square; then a thickness of 20 feet of brick work, fifty-three feet square, diminished by gradual offsets of two feet six inches each, at every two feet above the natural surface, to a square of 22 feet at a point three inches below the marble facing of the shaft. No excavations were made to examine the foundations, but it is evident that they are in very good condition, resting on a fairly good bottom, and amply sufficient to support the monument as it is now or as it is proposed to complete it.

The shaft, as it stands today, is 56 feet 10 inches above the line at which the top of the step would meet it; this step or base being, if completed, about 12 feet 6 inches above the natural surface. From the natural level to this point, a mound extends around the base of the monument, with a diameter of about 185 feet. At the foot of the mound is a ditch which drains the entire plot. At the top of the shaft the very crude

wooden cover (an ordinary flooring on five pieces of 4 by 12 laid crosswise) shows conclusively that neither the designer nor the Jackson Monument Association ever intended to leave the work at that point.

As much of the shaft and foundations as I have been able to examine show that what has been done has been done well; and, in considering this, we must not forget that this unfinished work on the immediate bank of the river, has withstood the fury of the elements during the last fifty years—quite a severe test, especially for the parts exposed to the weather.

The vistors to the Chalmette Monument, perhaps through a desire of becoming famous by their close, very close, association with this monument, or probably through their craving for the slow destruction of all monuments, are responsible for the miserable condition of the interior of this historic shaft.

The present measurements of the shaft are: Base, 16 feet 8 inches square; top, 14 feet 11 inches square, outside; and base, 10 feet 8 inches diameter; top, 9 feet 11 inches diameter inside.

As already said, the base is 12 feet 6 inches above the ground, thus making the total monument at present 69 feet 4 inches above the natural surface of the soil.

The present large mound, which covers the entire base, and on top of which is a shell walk, is not intended to be a part of the ultimate structure, but has properly served as a protection for the uncompleted base, and will, no doubt, help to preserve it until it is properly covered with marble.

You will notice that I have spoken at great length of the structure as it was originally designed, and that I have laid great stress on its present condition and appearance. I have done so purposely. I do not see how the plans first used in the erection of the monument can be improved upon, and I would suggest that the monument be completed as originally designed.

Of course, this was only partly possible, owing to financial reasons; it would be absolutely necessary to complete, as it was proposed, those parts which would be used.

The base must be exposed to a point about 2 feet 6 inches above the natural surface, and thence covered with marble to conform with the original design. To reduce the cost of the base, it might be covered with marble, and the steps completed only in the shape of a cross, somewhat on the style of the Lee monument. While this would look well, it would, in my opinion, detract from the beauty of the structure as originally designed.

The shaft could be extended, on the same lines, to a height of 17 feet above the present height, and capped, at that elevation, with a pyramid 12 feet high; all, of course, to be covered with a marble similar in color and finish to that at present on the shaft. The top to be provided with a square chamber lighted and ventilated by three large openings on each face, these to be closed with iron screens of suitable design.

Thus the entire structure would offer an imposing appearance, and stand very nearly 100 feet high above the ground level.

On the inside, the original specifications would necessarily have to be carried out to the letter, unless the money was available to face the walls with a thin veneer of white marble laid in the shape of panels along the spiral stairway, to be also properly completed. This, of course, would modernize the structure, and considerably embellish it. The corniced projections on the outside should be appropriately carved and completed.

At the time of the report above referred to, I submitted plans showing more conclusively what I have attempted to describe, and would ask that those of you who are interested and who have been so attentive to my remarks, examine, at leisure, those plans, a copy of which will be in the hands of your secretary and accessible to you at any time.

As for the surroundings and approaches to the monument, I think it would be proper, if the land could be secured, to have a roadway, at least 100 feet wide, connecting the monument plot with the Chalmette Cemetery. It might require an additional appropriation, however, particularly if I am correct in my estimate that the cost of completing the monument on

the lines suggested would be about $20,000, exclusive of the purchase of land. If no land is acquired, a proper driveway, lined on both sides with artificial stone walls, should connect the public road with the monument, that of course, would be on the present plot.

But it strikes me that I have spoken a long time, and should I attempt to add any further description of my plans and suggestions for the completion of the Chalmette Monument, I would necessarily have to go into a lot of details and specifications, and be imposing on your good nature.

I wish, however, to insist that the new work should be done in a proper manner. The victory which has been won proves the influence of the distinguished ladies who have helped this cause, and particularly the admirable fight made by the wife of one of your most worthy members, Mrs. W. O. Hart, who went to Washington, appeared before the Committee of Congress, and by her eloquent appeal, obtained a favorable report and an appropriation which has made this work possible. This victory has proven the unceasing watchfulness of our respected Representative at Washington.

And now remember well, ladies, "Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut;" Let the Historical Society and the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812 see to it that, when this work is done, the monument be completed in a fit and appropriate way so that it may become a credit not only to those who have planned and designed it, not only to those who have generously contributed to its erection; not only to him in whose honor it was erected, the gallant and respected American, Andrew Jackson; not only to those who lost their lives in the great battle which it commemorates, but that it may as well become the pride of the members of this society, and particularly, of these good ladies, who, by their indefatigable zeal, patriotism, devotion and respect for the achievements of their forefathers, will succeed in getting this great monument completed after it had been abandoned and nearly forgotten, and the spot on which it stands almost obliterated by the greed and cupidity of a heartless corporation.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Present a Gift to the United States Battleship "Louisiana."

New Orleans, La., January 8, 1907.

To the Louisiana Historical Society:

The undersigned, appointed a committee to make, on behalf of the Society, a suitable gift to the United States Ship "Louisiana," beg to report that, on December 15, 1906, there were presented to the ship the various histories of Louisiana in eleven volumes, contained in a suitable case. The presentation was made by our president, Professor Fortier, and, without disparagement to the other addresses made on the date mentioned, we may say that his was the gem of the occasion, and we consider it worthy of preservation in the archives of our Society, and, therefore, beg to reproduce it in full as a part of our report.

Captain Couden, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Governor Blanchard, in presenting this beautiful silver service to the magnificent ship named for our State, has well expressed the feelings of our people in regard to the great honor conferred upon Louisiana by giving her name to a powerful vessel of the American Navy. We are proud of the history of our Navy; we know how heroic it has been, from the time of Paul Jones to that of Dewey, and we are sure that the battleship "Louisiana" will always carry gloriously our national banner, in whatever part of the globe she may be. If called upon by Providence to defend that banner in combat, both the gallant ship and the gallant men on board will do their full duty, as American ships and Americen men have done on all occasions. It is, therefore, an honor highly appreciated by all Louisianians to see the name of their beloved State borne by this grand man-of-war.

Allow me to say, however, Captain Couden, that we believe that the honor is reciprocal, and that if the State is honored, the battleship should also be proud of her name. There is no

stain on the escutcheon of Louisiana. We glory in her history, and I may be permitted to repeat here what I said at the Cabildo, in May, 1901, to the gracious and patriotic McKinley: "We would not tear, Mr. President, a single page from the history of Louisiana; we would not erase a single line from it." That glorious history we wish the men on board this vessel to know in all its details, and this is why the Louisiana Historical Society has asked to be represented at these ceremonies and to be allowed to present to the battleship "Louisiana" a set of "Histories of Louisiana."

Our Historical Society was founded in 1836, and it has striven, amidst great difficulties, to collect and preserve the documents relating to the history of Louisiana, and to make it better known. The best proof of the devotion of the members of the Society to their patriotic work is the fact that the five books which we have with us today were written by members of the Society, three by presidents of the Association and two by its secretaries.

Our earliest historian, after the colonial days, was François Xavier Martin, a learned jurist who has left his impress on the jurisprudence of the State, and whose personality was interesting and picturesque. He published in 1827 his "History of Louisiana," a work written with French conciseness and clearness.

Next comes, in 1830, a short history written in French by Charles Gayarré, who on procuring important documents from France, rewrote his account of the French domination and published it in French in 1846. Not satisfied with these labors, Mr. Gayarré published, a few years later, a large history in four volumes, comprising the French, Spanish and American dominations. "The work of Gayarré," said George Bancroft, "is one of great merit and authority, built firmly on trustworthy documents." Mr. Gayarré was indefatigable in his efforts to further the study of our history. He died in 1895, aged ninety, and his name will always be venerated in the State as that of "The Historian of Louisiana."

Miss Grace King, whose charming novels give so correct and pleasing a picture of life in our Crescent City, and whose "History of New Orleans" is a work of art, published, in 1893, in

collaboration with Prof. John R. Ficklen, of Tulane University, a history for schools which has been very valuable in teaching our boys and girls the noble deeds of their forefathers. Professor Ficklen's historical work is marked by scholarly research and accuracy.

The fourth book to be presented today to the battleship Louisiana is the work of the present president of the Louisiana Historical Society. It was published in 1904, in four volumes.

The latest History of Louisiana is that of Mr. Albert C. Phelps. It forms part of the celebrated "Commonwealth" series of histories and was published in 1905. It has met with well-deserved success.

On the punch bowl of this service you see, Captain, the representation of one of the most important scenes in our history, the heroic explorer, La Salle, taking possession at the mouth of the Mississippi, in the name of the King of France, of the territory watered by the great river and its tributaries. La Salle gave to that immense province the name Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV, and we should be proud of that name, for whatever were the faults of the "Grand Monarque," he was laborious, sensible and courageous, firm in bad fortune, as well as in good, ever tactful, courteous and gallant, dignified and magnificent. Let us hope that the Louisianians, throughout their history, have possessed the qualities of Louis XIV and have had none of his defects. One of his qualities we may justly claim to possess, it is unfailing chivalric devotion to fair and gentle ladies.

It is interesting to recall the fact in the presence of sailors, that it was a brave officer of the French Navy, the Canadian, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, who was the founder of Louisiana in 1699, and his brother, Bienville, also a sailor, who founded New Orleans in 1718. We should never forget that it was the French and their descendants, the Creoles of Louisiana, who were the pioneers on our soil, and who sowed the seed from which our great State was to grow. The French domination has left here an imperishable inheritance, in the very blood of our people, in our laws, our language, our literature, and our customs. We may truly say that it is to the

influence of the Latin races which ruled Louisiana for more than a century that we owe the artistic temperament of our whole people, that esthetic taste for which they are celebrated.

The French domination came legally to an end in 1762, when the wretched King Louis XV donated the greater part of the province of Louisiana to his cousin, Charles III of Spain. The Louisianians, however, would not submit to the rule of the foreigner, and in 1768 rose in a revolution of which we are justly proud, for not being able to remain Frenchmen, they conceived the idea of establishing a republican form of government on the banks of the Mississippi, eight years before Jefferson wrote his immortal Declaration of Independence.

The Spanish domination is represented on the silver service by the Cabildo, built in 1794, and which still stands by the side of our historic Cathedral and in front of our no less historic Place d'Armes, now called Jackson Square, in honor of the victor of Chalmette. With the exception of O'Reilly, who put to death ruthlessly the chiefs of the revolution of 1768, the Spanish governors of Louisiana were men of merit and honor, and we like especially to recall the administration of Bernardo de Galvez, who drove the British from west Florida by the capture of Baton Rouge, Mobile and Pensacola, between the years 1779 and 1781. The Louisianians gave thus signal help to the Americans in their great contest for independence. We are glad also to recall the heroic feat of Galvez at Pensacola. When the Spanish fleet hesitated to cross the bar he embarked on board the brig "Galvestown" and entered the harbor, followed by a schooner and two gunboats, in spite of a terrible fire from Fort Barrancas. For this exploit the King of Spain allowed Galvez to put on his escutcheon the ship "Galveztown," with the glorious motto "Yo Solo," "I alone." Let us say here that the "Galveztown" was a Louisiana vessel and was commanded by Rousseau, a brave Louisiana sailor.

On the punch bowl one sees also the representation of the scene of the transfer at the Cabildo, on December 20, 1803, of the whole province of Louisiana from France to the United States. This, after the foundation of the colony, is the most

important event in our history, for it marks the beginning of the period called the American Domination. From that time the Louisianians have not been the subjects of European rulers, but have governed themselves, and their history as Americans has not been less glorious than when they were Frenchmen or Spaniards. The star of Louisiana, on the flag of the United States, shines with a pure and brilliant light.

I have the honor and the pleasure, Captain Couden, to present to the battleship "Louisiana" in the name of the Louisiana Historical Society, and of the Committee here present, the Histories which I have described above, and to beg you to accept them."

Captain Couden, in responding, said:—

"The gallant Professor has presented to us the different histories of Louisiana, which I assure you is a most acceptable gift, and I promise you I will read every word in all of them. (A voice: 'You're a brave man.' Laughter). I admire the men of French descent. They are what I always thought they were—gallant gentlemen, every one. There are none braver. They ventured forth in a land unknown; they spread civilization and religion; they sacrificed much, but they have given us a great heritage. The sons and daughters, and particularly the daughters, of those bold cavaliers, have my unstinted admiration. There is a glamor, a poetry, a romance about them that attracts and holds one's admiration."

In conclusion, we may state that the "Louisiana" is the first ship to receive the histories of the State for which it is named, and also the first ship to receive a State flag, which was presented by the United States Daughters of 1776-1812.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Hart, *Chairman,*
Chas. T. Soniat,
Chas. G. Gill,
Louis G. LeBeuf, M. D.
T. P. Thompson,
H. G. Dupré,
Committee.

Report on the Transcripts of Documents in the Ministère des Colonies, Paris, France, Copied for the Society by M. Victor Tantet.

Mr. President and Members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

In order that the members and the public might appreciate the value of the documents which the society has been endeavoring, and will continue, to collect, it was suggested to me by the president that I should give a brief account of one of the important series of original documents now in our possession.

This series, the collection of which was undertaken some years ago at the instance of the president, consists of authentic copies of documents bearing upon the history of Louisiana now in the Ministère des Colonies, at Paris. The copies are made under the personal direction of M. Victor Tantet, Sous-Directeur des Archives, in large manuscript volumes corresponding in title and content to the originals. Those believed to be of most immediate bearing and interest have been copied first; and what we already have constitute a series of the utmost value for the history of this State and city in particular, and also to a considerable extent for the whole of the territory ceded to the United States by France.

In a brief report it will not be possible to give a syllabus of each of the volumes now in the library of the society. I shall confine myself, therefore, to enumerating the volumes by title, giving a summary of the general nature of the contents of each, and a table of contents of the last volume received. In the enumeration below I have arranged the volumes, for convenience, in something like chronological order, giving the period covered by the matter in each.

1. Correspondance générale de la Louisiane. Letters, royal orders, reports, etc., covering the period from 1678 to 1706. Bound in two volumes.

2. Correspondance générale de la Louisiane. Tables des matières dans ce volume. The nature of the contents is indicated by the title; the volume covers the period from 1707 to 1712.

3. Correspondance générale de la Louisiane. Tome 48. 1768.

4. Correspondance générale de la Louisiane. Tome 49. 1769. These two volumes cover a most interesting period of Louisiana history, and give the most important official accounts of the various romantic and tragic episodes in the story of the change of rulers at New Orleans.

5. Concessions à la Louisiane. Grants and concessions in Louisiana from 1719 to 1769.

6. Concession Ste. Catherine. 1719 to 1730. Contents given below.

7. Passages à la Louisiane. A most valuable list of the vessels that made trips to Louisiana, and of the passengers they carried, statistical information covering practically the active period of the Company of the West, 1719 to 1724.

8. Récensements. Censuses of Louisiana, including the various settlements, from 1706 to 1741.

9. Etat civil. Censuses, reports and other statistical matter, from 1720 to 1734.

10. Inventaire des plans, cartes, et mémoires relatifs à la Louisiane. Dépot des fortifications des colonies. The contents are indicated by the title.

11. Renseignements sur divers qui étaient passés à la Louisiane. From 1725 to 1729. Miscellaneous items.

12. Documents de 1803. Rétrocession à la France/. Remise aux Etats Unis. All of the official documents covering the close of French rule in Louisiana.

The utter inadequacy of any general title to convey a correct idea of the matters contained in many of these volumes will be appreciated when we examine one of them more particularly. I have chosen for this purpose the one most recently received, both because it contains matter of special interest, and because the members of the Society have already heard something of the contents of volumes received earlier.

The volume on the Concession Ste. Catherine aux Natchez contains a great mass of matter dealing with the affairs of the

settlement at Natchez, from mere statistics to quarrels with the resident agent and wars with the Indians. For convenience, I have numbered the items; they do not, of course, appear so numbered in the volume.

1. Charges presented against M. Dumanoir, Directeur des concessions, by certain of the residents in the Ste. Catherine settlement, accusing him of what we should call non-feasance in office. Compare the other papers on this trial of strength between Dumanoir and the settlers, in Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 18. The quarrel seems to have begun about 1724.

2. Memorial of the settlers at Ste. Catherine to the Compagnie des Indes, presenting claims for re-imbursement on account of the failure of the said company to fulfill its obligations as to furnishing transportation for emigrants, etc.

3. Blank procuration générale of Dumanoir to unnamed party, dated at New Orleans, March 16, 1731.

4. Permission granted to the Sieur Deucher, *et als.*, to import into the settlement 1,500 negroes. February 6, 1720.

5. A very interesting extract from a letter (May 11, 1721), from the Sieur Des Longrais at Natchez, describing the damages inflicted by the Indian outbreak. Witnessed by Dumanoir, New Orleans, May 21, 1721.

6. A memorial on the subject of the Natchez Indians and their outrages, presented to the Conseil supérieur de la Louisiane, May 20, 1723. Attested, January 10, 1725, by Le Page Duprat, Bidaulx, et als.

7. Account of the attack on the settlement by the Natchez Indians, October 21st to November 6, 1722, signed by the Inspectors, by clerks, and settlers, January 26, 1723.

8. Official report of the Indian attack, February 9, 1722, signed by Dumanoir, Bienville, Delatour, and Delorme Dalcour.

9. Report upon Dumanoir's stewardship as director for the company.

10. Acts of the company affecting the rights of the settlers.

11. Dumanoir's formal reply to the charges against him.

12. Affidavit of the chief notary of the Council that all papers concerning Natchez had been entrusted to the Sieur Kolly, and had been lost in the massacre at that place. Signed Rossard, New Orleans, March 16, 1731.

13. Procès verbal and inventory of the effects of Dumanoir, by Antoine Brusté, and approval of the seizure upon request of the settlers, signed by De Lachaise, and witnessed by Rossard and Macmahon, March 15, 1727.

14. Extract from a report, very optimistic in tone, from Dumanoir to the company, Natchez, July 18, 1721.

15. Revocation, on the plea of the owners, of Dumanoir's agency, and appointment of the Sieur de Mandeville, dated Paris, May 19, 1727.

16. Procuration to Dumanoir from the owners, Paris, December 29, 1719.

18. Order of the Council of State and of the King (March 5th and July 24, 1730), taking into the hands of Royal Commissioners the settlement of the dispute between those interested in the Concession Ste. Catherine and Dumanoir.

It will be seen from this summary that the volume contains items of much interest. The dry records of statistical reports are from time to time enlivened by Indian outbreaks, of which we happily can have no personal experience, and also by the misdeeds and squabbles of officials, of which it may be we can find illustrations in more recent history. Should time permit, it would be a pleasure in a future report to give a more careful analysis of the contents of other volumes. And I should suggest that our publications would be much enriched if some of the more important narratives in these documents could be included.

Respectfully submitted,

PIERCE BUTLER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Act of Incorporation, Officers, Committees and Members.

The Louisiana Historical Society was organized January 15th, 1836, and was reorganized in June, 1846. The Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana by Act No. 6, approved January 16th, 1860, which was re-enacted as follows:

No. 108] AN ACT.

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the following named persons, viz: Charles Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry and J. D. Bruns, of the City of New Orleans; William B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rogue; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be know and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

Section 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts, documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that, for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the domicil of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at pleasure,

may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by law entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the president or presiding officer of said Society.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any five of the persons named in the first section of this Act, may constitute a quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a constitution and by-laws for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in the event of a dissolution of this Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That branches of the State Society may be formed in any part of the State.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(*Signed*) *LOUIS BUSH,*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(*Signed*) *LOUIS A. WILTZ,*

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 30th, 1877.

(*Signed*) *FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,*

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

WILL A. STRONG,

Secretary of State.

OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES.

OFFICERS.

Prof. Alcée Fortier, President.
Mr. Charles T. Soniat, First Vice-President.
Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President.
Prof. Arthur T. Prescott, Third Vice-President.
Mr. Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary.
Prof. Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.
Mr. William O. Hart, Treasurer, 134 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—The officers of the Society.

Work and Archives Committee—Prof. Alcée Fortier, ex officio chairman; Prof. Henry M. Gill, Thomas P. Thompson, Chas. F. Soniat, Chas. G. Gill.

Finance Committee John F. Couret, Chairman; Frank E. Bernard, Thomas McC. Hyman.

Membership Committee—Judge Henry Renshaw, Chairman; Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Col. James D. Hill.

MEMBERS.

Agar, Mr. William.
Aldrich, Prof. Morton A.
Augustin, Mr. James M.
Avery, Prof. W. J., Lafayette, La.
Baker, Mr. Page M.
Baldwin, Mrs. Albert.
Baldwin, Mr. Albert, Jr.
Baldwin, Mr. Harry F.
Baldwin, Mrs. H. F.
Baldwin, Mr. J. P.
Ballard, Miss Jeanette.
Barrow, Mr. W. M., Baton Rouge, La.
Beer, Mr. William.
Behan, Gen. W. J.
Behan, Mrs. W. J.
Behrman, Hon. Martin.
Bernard, Mr. Frank E.
Beugnot, Mrs. Aimée.
Blair, Mr. J. P.
Blake, Mrs. F. P.
Blakely, Mr. A. R.
Blanchard, Gov. N. C.
Brady, Dr. C. Milo.
Breaux, Chief Justice Jos. A.
Breazeale, Hon. Phanor, Natchitoches, La.
Bremer, Miss Cora.
Brockmeier, Rev. Francis C.

Broussard, Hon. Robert F.
Browne, Mr. Richard H.
Bruenn, Mr. Bernard.
Buck, Mr. Charles F.
Burnette, Prof. F. H.
Bush, Mr. Reuben G.
Bush, Mrs. Reuben.
Butler, Prof. Pierce.
Callan, Dr. John.
Cenas, Miss Clarisse.
Chouteau, Mr. Pierre, St. Louis, Mo.
Claiborne, Mr. Charles F.
Claiborne, Mrs. W. C. C.
Cline, Dr. Isaac M.
Collins, Mr. Conrad G.
Couret, Mr. John F.
Crabites, Mr. Pierre.
Craighead, Dr. E. B.
Cruzat, Mr. J. W.
Cusachs, Mr. Gaspar.
Cusack, Miss Marcella.
Dart, Mr. Henry P.
Davis, Mrs. Mollie E. M.
Deiler, Prof. J. Hanno.
De la Vergne, Col. Hugues J.
Denegre, Miss Amèlie.
Denegre, Mrs. George.
Denegre, Mr. Walter D.
Dillard, Prof. James H.
Dixon, Prof. Brandt V. B.
Dupré, Hon. H. Garland.
Dupré, Miss Louise.
*Durel, Prof. L. C.
Dymond, Miss Florence.
Dymond, Hon. John, Belair, La.
Dymond, Mr. John, Jr.
Elder, Mrs. Susan, B.
Estopinal, Hon. Albert.
Farrar, Mr. Edgar H.
Favrot, Mr. C. A.
Fenner, Mr. Charles E.
Fernandez, Mr. Gabriel, Jr.
*Ficklen, Prof. John R.
Fleming, Prof. W. L.
Fortier, Prof. Alcée.
Fortier, Mrs. L. Augustin.
Fournier, Mrs. Josephine E.
Frankenbush, J. W.
Gill, Mr. Charles G.
Gill, Prof. Henry M.
Gosserand, Mr. H. L.
Graham, Mrs. Louise.
Grima, Mr. Edgar.
Gunby, Mr. A. A., Monroe, La.
Harrod, Major B. M.
Hart, Mr. Frank.
Hart, Mr. William O.
Heller, Rev. Max.
Henderson, Miss Sarah.
Herron, Miss N.
Hill, Col. James D.
Hincks, Mrs. J. A.
Hirsch, Mrs. Cerf.
Hodges, Lieut. C. B.
Howard, Mr. Harry T.
Howe, Hon. William W.
Hudson, Major E. M.
Hughes, Hon. William L.
Hunsicker, Mr. Henry, Shreveport, La.
Hyman, Hon. Thomas McC.
Isaacson, Major Alfred H.
Jones, Dr. E. W.
Jones, Mrs. Joseph.
Jones, Miss Rebecca.
Johnson, Mr. B. F., Washington, D. C.
Johnston, Mrs. W. P.
Joubert, Mr. Leon.
Kenner, Mr. Hiddleston.
Kernan, Mr. Benjamin W.
Kernion, Mr. George C. H.
Kerr, Mr. Frank M.
King, Judge Fred D.
King, Miss Grace.
King, Miss N.

*Deceased.

Koppel, Mr. George.
Kracke, Mr. John.
Labouisse, Mr. John P.
Land, Justice A. D.
Lapeyre, Mrs. George F.
LeBeuf, Dr. Louis G.
Lelong, Mr. A. A.
LeMonnier, Dr. Y. R.
Leopold, Hon. S., Phœnix, La.
Leovy, Mr. Victor.
Leucht, Rev. I. L.
Levert, J. B.
Levy, Mr. Frank.
Lewis, Dr. Ernest S.
Lincoln, Mr. Rixford J.
Livaudais, Mr. Alfred.
Livaudais, Mr. L. A.
Low, Mr. Clarence F.
Lyons, Mr. I. L.
Lyons, Mrs. I. L.
McCall, Hon. Henry.
McCloskey, Mr. Bernard.
McGrath, Miss Mattie B., Baton Rouge, La.
McGuirk, Mr. Arthur.
McIlhenny, Miss Sadie.
McLoughlin, Mr. James J.
McLoughlin, Mr. T. S.
Maginnis, Mrs. Charles B., Houma, La.
Maring, Rev. Henry S.
Marr, Mr. Robert H.
Mason, Prof. John A.
Massardier, Rev. John M.
Matas, Dr. Rudolph.
Matthews, Mr. Clifton, Farmersville, La.
Matthews, Mr. J. Creighton.
May, Mrs. John.
Merrick, Hon. E. T.
Meyer, Miss Hilda.
Meyer, Mrs. Victor.
Mickle, Gen. Wm. E.
Michel, Capt. Ben., Pilot Town, La.
Michel, Mr. Georges A.
Miller, Frank M.
Miller, Mr. T. Marshall.
Minor, Miss Kate.
Morgan, Mr. H. G., Jr.
Moss, Miss E. E.
Newman, Mr. Hart.
Ogden, Mr. Henry D.
Ogden, Miss Marie.
Olivier, Mr. Pierre D.
Owen, Mr. Thomas M., Montgomery, Ala.
Parham, Mrs. W. F.
Parkerson, Mr. William S.
Perret, St. John.
Pemberton, Prof. John P.
Perrilliat, Col. Arsène.
Pescud, Mr. Peter F.
Phelps, Mr. Albert C.
Philips, Mr. John W.
Philips, Mrs. J. W.
Phillips, Prof. U. B.
Prescott, Prof. Arthur T., Baton Rouge, La.
Peuch, Mrs. Nelvil.
Pugh, Mrs. Thomas B., Napoleonville, La.
Puig, Mr. Felix.
Rapier, Mr. E. S.
Renshaw, Judge Henry.
Richardson, Major H. B.
Richardson, Mrs. Ida.
Richardson, Mrs. John P.
Richardson, Miss Lillie.
Rochester, Miss Jennie V.
Rochester, Mr. John J.
Rodd, Mrs. E. W.
Rost, Judge Emile.
Rouen, Mr. Bussiere.
Sayler, Mr. H. L., Chicago, Ill.
Seago, Mr. W. K.
Seymour, Mr. W. H.
Shields, Mr. F. S.
Simon, Mr. L. C.
Slack, Mr. A. L., Tallulah, La.
Smith, Mrs. Katherine.

Smith, Mr. R. N. Gourdain.
Soniat, Mr. Charles T.
Soniat, Mr. Leonce M., Dorceyville, La.
Soniat, Mr. Lucien.
Spearing, Mr. J. Zach.
Sterne, S. Walter.
Stubbs, Mrs. W. C.
Stubbs, Prof. W. C.
Sugar, Leon.
Sulakowski, Mrs. Rebecca.
Tassin, Mr. John S.
Théard, Judge George H.
Thompson, Mr. Bernard.
Thompson, Mr. T. P.
Thompson, Mr. Waddy.
Titche, Mr. Bernard.
Tobin, Mr. John F.
Trepagnier, Dr. Dalton H.
Trepagnier, Col. F. O.
Trezevant, M. B.
Urquhart, Miss M. A.
Vaught, Mrs. D. A. S.
Viosca, Mr. P. Percy.
Voohries, Mr. Albert.
Waddell, Mr. Frank H.
Waguespack, Mr. W. J.
Wall, Mr. Isaac D., Clinton, La.
Walmsley, Mr. R. M.
Walshe, Mr. George C.
Ware, Mr. James A., Whitecastle, La.
Weis, Mr. Samuel W.
Wells, Rev. Charles L.
Westfeldt, Mr. P. M.
White, Mrs. Sidney.
Whitney, Mr. Morgan.
Whitney, Prof. M.
Whittington, Mr. G. Purnell.
Wilde, Miss Jennie.
Wilkinson, Prof. L. W.
Wilkinson, Mr. Theodore S.
Williams, Mr. Espy W. H.
Wilson, Hon. Andrew H.
Wogan, Mrs. Jules.
Young, Mr. George W.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Prof. E. L. Berthoud.
Most Reverend Archbishop Blenk.
Hon. Paul Capdevielle.
Senator Murphy J. Foster.
Hon. Peter J. Hamilton.
Hon. W. W. Heard.
*Hon. Adolph Meyer.
*James R. Randall.
Baron de Pontalba.
*Mr. Victor Tantet, Paris. France.
Hon. Henry Vignaud, Secretar. of the American Embassy, Paris, France.

Résumé of the minutes of the Louisiana Historical Society, March 16, 1904, to December 18, 1907.

March 16, 1904.

A donation was received from Mr. Wells, of the seal of E. Mullion, Commandant of the troops at Alexandria.

*Deceased.

Society passed a resolution expressing regret at the death of Hon. E. T. Manning, a valued member.

Mr. Henry Blache donated to the society a printed proclamation of Governor Galvez.

A motion was made by Prof. J. R. Ficklen, and seconded by Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught that President Fortier appoint a committee of three to confer with the Court House Committee, for the purpose of making suggestions as to the architecture of the building.

The following were elected member: Prof. W. J. Avery, Miss Cora Bremer, Mrs. Cerf Hirsch, Mr. T. V. O'Gorman.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston read a paper on the "Early American History of the Ohio Valley."

April 20, 1904.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat reported for the auditing committee that there was a balance of $1,265.50 remaining after paying all expenses of the celebration in December, 1903.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Tassin, seconded by Mr. C. G. Gill and duly carried, the celebration committee was discharged, as its work had ceased.

Col. J. D. Hill, chairman of the special committee on members, reported that the committee recommended the following persons for membership: Messrs. F. S. Shields, R. H. Marr, A. T. Prescott, Colgate Scudder, J. A. Ware, Judge A. D. Land, Dr. E. W. Jones, Rev. I. L. Leucht, Miss Mattie B. McGrath. They were elected members.

Mr. J. A. Woodville was also elected a member.

President Fortier reported that he and Mr. Gaspar Cusachs had sent to the World's Fair at St. Louis such books and documents as were suitable for exhibition.

President Fortier appointed Prof. E. Woodward, chairman; Col. J. D. Hill and Mr. Espy Williams a committee to confer with the Court House Commission relating to the architecture of the new Court House.

Professor Fortier recommended to the society the advisability of considering the establishment of a department of history by the State of Louisiana, similar to those of Alabama and Mississippi. He appointed a committee—Prof. J. R. Ficklen, chairman; Mr. T. P. Thompson and Mr. J. S. Zacharie—to investigate the matter and report on same to the society.

Father Widman read an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper entitled "Florida, As Described by a Spaniard in 1568."

Hon. J. S. Zacharie read a valuable paper on the "Archives of Havanna," as seen in his recent visit to that city.

Attention of the society was called to the fact that certain of the members had recently received great honors.

Newton C. Blanchard had been elected Governor of the State. Joseph A. Breaux had become Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Louisiana, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor had been conferred on Paul Capdevielle.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat made a short address congratulating President Alcée Fortier on the success of his History of Louisiana, recently published, and expressed the gratification and appreciation of the members for this valuable historical work.

May 18, 1904.

The society elected the following members: Miss Clarisse Cenas, Miss Louise Dupré, Miss Lillie Richardson and Mr. E. S. Rapier.

On motion of Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, the society passed a resolution suggesting to the Legislature of Louisiana the advisability of giving Indian names to any new parishes that might be created.

Hon. J. S. Zacharie read an interesting paper on the "Archives of the City of New Orleans."

June 15, 1904.

The society elected the following members: Messrs. T. D. Dimitry, Harry T. Howard and E. L. Symonds and Dr. I. M. Cline.

The committee on Essays reported that the prize of $20 and a commemoration medal had been awarded to Adolph C. Renand, a student of the High School of Monroe, La.

A committee—Mr. C. F. Law, chairman; Mr. C. T. Soniat and Judge W. H. Seymour—was appointed to endeavor to secure quarters for the society in the new Court House Building.

Mr. J. W. Cruzat donated a photograph of de Villiers.

OCTOBER 19, 1904.

Professor Fortier reported that he had received from Mr. Victor Tantet the copies of the volumes of the year 1768-1769 in the archives of the Ministere des Colonies Paris. The treasurer reported a balance in hand of $940.00. Miss Florence Hayward special Commissioner of History at the St. Louis Exposition, sent a communication informing the society that a grand prize had been awarded it for its historical exhibit at the Exposition. President Fortier stated that Mayor Paul Capdevielle had loaned many volumes of the city archives for the exhibit at St. Louis. The society thanked Mr. Fortier and Mr. Gaspar Cusachs for the pains they had taken to make the exhibit a success. Mrs. T. B. Puig was elected a member of the society. The society approved the following communication sent by the committee to the Court House Commission.

RESOLUTION.

OCTOBER 19, 1904.

Hon. Bernard McClosky, President of Court House Commission:

Dear Sir—The erection of an important public building which must stand for generations as an epitome of the wisdom and taste of the period which planned and erected it, is an event of personal interest to all good citizens.

The Louisiana Historical Society has a lively appreciation, as indeed all must have, of the unique character of the architecture of New Orleans. Inherited from Spain and France, and modified by two centuries of adaptation to our climate and

usage, it has acquired a character and distinction equal to the Colonial style of New England, and the mission style of California. We have seen with deepest regret, that the tendency in architectural style has in recent years been away from the traditions which have, in this part, given such distinction to our city and towards a conventional and commonplace manner prevalent in the country towns of the West. Unless this tendency is arrested, a decade will not have passed before the charm and beauty of our Colonial architecture will have given place to dullest mediocrity. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the new court building, soon to be erected in the heart of the old city, should be in accord with the character of building which distinguishes New Orleans from other American cities, and which affords one of the chief sources of interest to the visitor of taste.

In venturing to express this opinion, the Louisiana Historical Society is aware that the same obvious consideration has been entertained by the responsible Board of Control, upon whose decision this matter finally rests, but this society feels this question one of such general public concern that it is assured that all added testimony can not fail to be an acceptable support to those who bear the responsibility.

Very respectfully,

Col. James D. Hill,
Prof. E. Woodward,
Espy Williams,
Committee.

President Fortier reported that he and Mr. J. D. Augustin had published the account of the Centennial Ceremonies of December, 1903.

Hon. James S. Zacharie made a report of the ceremonies at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, on Louisiana Day. Mr. Edward Euderle, of New Orleans, donated to the society the sword of a Col. Moritz, said to have been an officer in the army of Napoleon at Waterloo. The society discussed the question of federation of Historical Societies and the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. James S. Zacharie, were passed:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1904.

Whereas, at a meeting held at St. Louis in the Louisiana Cabildo building on September 16, 1904, of representatives of the historical societies of the States of the Louisiana Purchase and of the adjacent States and Territories, it was determined to form a federation of the historical societies of those States and Territories, with the object of encouraging the study of the history, the preservation of historical landmarks, Indian lore, and names, and the publication by the National and State Legislatures of historical documents, etc.,

Be it resolved, That the Louisiana Historical Society heartily approves of the formation of a federation of the historical societies with those objects, and joins in the said federation;

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of the society forward a copy of these resolutions to Judge W. O. Douglas, chairman of the committee at St. Louis, with the request that he communicate it to the other societies.

Be it resolved, That the president and first vice-president of the society be appointed as delegates to attend any and all meetings to form a federation of the historical societies of the States of the Louisiana Purchase and adjacent territories.

NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

Hon. James S. Zacharie reported that he and president Fortier had sent, on November 21, the following telegram to the New York Historical Society:

The Louisiana Historical Society heartily congratulates the New York Historical Society on its centennial anniversary.

Messrs. P. T. Olivier and Gabrial Fernandez, Jr., were elected members of the society.

Prof. J. R. Ficklen proposed certain amendments to the constitution of the society, these were read and under the by-laws action was deferred to the next meeting.

DECEMBER 21, 1904.

Professor Fortier reported that in all seven volumes had been copied, under the supervision of Mr. Tantet, from the documents in the Ministère des Colonies, Paris.

Miss Ida Jenkins was elected a member. The society adopted certain amendments to its constitution, and the secretary was instructed to have the constitution printed.

JANUARY 9, 1905.

The treasurer reported a balance in bank of $758.15. Col. F. M. Kerr and President Craighead were elected members.

The society elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Alcée Fortier; first vice-president, James S. Zacharie; second vice-president, Gaspar Cusachs; third vice-president, A. T. Prescott; treasurer, George W. Young; recording secretary, Charles G. Gill; corresponding secretary and librarian, John R. Ficklen. On motion of Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, the society passed a resolution thanking Miss Grace King for her services during the passed years as secretary of the society, and expressing the regret of the members at her resignation. President Fortier named the following committees: finance committee, Messrs. Jno. E. Couret, Frank Bernard and Thos. McC. Hyman; committee on work and archives, Messrs. T. P. Thompson, Chas. T. Soniat and Henry M. Gill; membership committee, Messrs. J. D. Hill, Henry Renshaw and Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught.

President Fortier read a very interesting paper on Baron Coubertin, the founder of the Carnot medal at Tulane University.

FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

Prof. J. Hanno Deiler delivered a lecture on "The First Germans on the Lower Mississippi." This was of great interest and value, as Professor Deiler has spent several years in research and investigation of this subject.

MARCH 15, 1905.

Mr. George W. Young communicated his resignation as treasurer of the society. The resignation was accepted with regret, and the society passed a resolution thanking him for his services. Mr. Edgar Grima was elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. Albert Estopinal was elected a member. Hon. James S.

Zacharie read a paper entitled "New Orleans, How it was Peopled; Old Customs during a Century." This is a valuable contribution to local history.

April 19, 1905.

The following were elected members of the society, Mayor Martin Behrman, Major Alfred H. Isaacson, Capt. Ben Michel, Hon. S. Leopold, Dr. John Callan and Prof. L. W. Wilkinson. Mr. H. G. Morgan, Jr., of Fairview Plantation, La., donated to the society an historic bell bearing date 1806. The bell formerly belonged to François Aime, a great grandfather of Professor Fortier. The society passed a resolution thanking Mr. Morgan for the gift. Mr. J. S. Tassin was requested to have photographed the church and priest house corner Conti and N. Rampart, and also the Lambert residence. President Fortier was requested to endeavor to have members of the society to write accounts of various immigrations to Louisiana. President Fortier announced the donation to the society, through Mr. P. E. St. Martin, of a petition sent to Congress in 1817. President Fortier read a very interesting paper entitled "The Sugar Planters of the Old Regime." The paper was much appreciated by the society and a vote of thanks was extended to him for his historic description of plantation life of that period.

May 17, 1905.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held Wednesday, May 17, 1905, at 8 P. M., in the Public Library Building, New Orleans. Professor Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. In the absence of Mr. C. G. Gill, recording secretary, Mr. T. P. Thompson acted as recording secretary.

Mr. James R. Randall, the distinguished Southern poet and a former resident of New Orleans, was the guest of the society and delivered a delightful address, telling of his former life in this State and of his contributions to literature. An admirable report of the meeting, written by Mr. J. M. Augustin for the *Picayune,* is copied herein.

"This poem of mine seems to have gained such world-wide fame," said Mr. Randall, "that my friends really do not care to know if I have written anything else. Some time ago I told a friend of mine that I would have liked to have made a collection of my writings for publication, and he replied: 'Oh, that does not matter. You have "Maryland, My Maryland," to immortalize your name.' And I jestingly remarked to him that perhaps those who are most ready to bestow eternal laurels upon me might hesitate about lending me a five-dollar bill. And to this he retorted that I should not expect to get immortality and house rent at the same time.

"'Maryland, My Maryland,' is a creation of my youthful days in Louisiana. It was during the Civil War. I was a professor in Poydras College, Pointe Coupee Parish, on Fausse Riviere, one of the numerous cut-offs of the Mississippi River. The College was about seven miles from the main river landing, and one day I rode to the steamboat landing to get copies of the New Orleans daily papers. I got a number of the True Delta, and I read in that newspaper an account of the passage of a Massachusetts regiment through Baltimore on its way to the seat of war, and details were given of the serious disturbances which accompanied the march of that regiment, and I read in that account that one of my schoolmates had been wounded. That news set my Southern blood to fever heat—I was seized with patriotic fervor, and on my return to the college, I composed the poem. The college boys were the first to hear it read, and it roused them to such enthusiasm that I began to think there must be something in the poem, so I sent it to the True Delta of New Orleans, and it was published. Not long after I realized that the song had caught the Southern heart, and soon it was extensively copied and in every Southern home it was sung. I have written other things since, but not one of my efforts has ever come up to the reputation of that song.

"A friend of mine returning from England told me that while in London he met a very beautiful lady, whom he took to be English, as she spoke the language so fluently, and she asked him if he would like to hear her sing one of the songs of his

native land. He begged her to do so, and she sang 'Maryland, My Maryland.' He was astonished to hear an Englishwoman sing a Confederate song, and he told her of his surprise. 'Oh, I am not English,' she informed him, 'I am Russian, and I learned to sing this in my native land, beyond the White Sea.'

Mr. Randall spoke with much feeling about his former residence in this city. He named some of his friends of early days, among them Gen. Adolph Chalaron, whom he was glad to meet again in such good health. How many, however, have gone to the other world since forty years have passed. He spoke of Leopold Armand and John Laurent, of Pointe Coupee Parish, who went to the war and never returned. The circumstances of Laurent's death were particularly sad. He was killed at Shiloh, having been shot through the heart, and when his body was prepared for burial, two letters which he had placed in his inside coat pocket over his heart were found pierced with the bullet which had ended his life. One of the letters was from his wife and the other was from Mr. Randall.

"Laurent was one of my stanchest friends," said Mr. Randall, "and he was one of three brothers who went to fight for the Confederacy. He had married, only three months before, the sweetheart of his youth. They had become estranged, and she was about to wed a rich young planter of Pointe Coupee Parish, but he died, and Laurent again pressed his suit and was accepted. In spite of the prayers of his young wife, and the entreaties of his friends, who argued that he need not enlist as a soldier, as his two brothers, unmarried men, had already left for the fields of battle, but he was full of a patriotic ardor, and would not listen to arguments, and he departed, never to return. On Shiloh's battlefield he found a soldier's glorious death."

Mr. Randall, in conclusion, said that he would repeat to the members of the Louisiana Historical Society what he had said to the Daughters of the Confederacy at a recent meeting in Baltimore, "Maryland and Louisiana are the dearest spots on earth to me."

Mr. Randall was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and in announcing the

election of the distinguished vistor, Professor Fortier said that the society was highly honored with the presence of Mr. Randall and still more honored with his acceptance of honorary membership.

"The honor is mine," said Mr. Randall, "For I consider a historian and a student of history or any one interested in an active manner in the study of history to be worthy of all esteem and respect."

Mr. James S. Zacharie read a sketch of Audubon Park, with special reference to the mooted point of last meeting as to whether the park was the site of the De Boré or of the Foucher Plantation. Mr. Zacharie read a letter which Prof. W. C. Stubbs had received from Judge Gayarré, the historian, in 1889, in which Judge Gayarré said that the Audubon Park site was formerly the plantation of Pierre Foucher, son-in-law of Etienne de Boré, whose property was on the lower line of the Foucher estate. The big oak near Agricultural Hall must be a bicentenarian, for when Judge Gayarré first noticed it in 1815 (he was then 10 years of age), it was as large as it appeared in 1889. In his letter the Judge says that he climbed that big oak in 1815 to see the soldiers pass by on their way to the battlefield of Chalmette to fight the British invaders. The avenue of oaks was laid out by Pierre Foucher in 1819.

Professor Fortier suggested that the meeting of the society in October be devoted to celebrating the centennial year of the birth of Chas. Gayarré, historian of Louisiana, and for many years president of the society, 1860-88.

Mr. Zacharie made a motion to that effect, which, being seconded by Mr. Cusachs, was carried.

Report of Colonel Hill, chairman of the membership committee, was read and approved, and in accordance therewith the following were elected members: Henry Hunsicker, L. D. Wall, Clifton Matthews, I. Gaudet, Phanor Breazeale, A. L. Slack.

Mr. Zacharie proposed the name of Mr. W. M. Barrow and he was elected a member. Prof. J. H. Dillard was elected a member of the society.

Mr. J. E. Tassin reported that he had ordered photographs taken of the old mortuary chapel.

The meeting then adjourned.

JUNE 21, 1905.

The treasurer reported a balance in bank of $868.28. Mr. Georges A. Michel was elected a member. The executive committee was requested to select members of the society to read papers at a meeting to be held to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Chas. Gayarré.

President Fortier and Secretary Gill were appointed a committee with full power to make all necessary arrangements for the society taking part in the reception of President Roosevelt on his proposed visit to New Orleans.

President Fortier read to the society an old document, being a memorial to Congress by the citizens of New Orleans in 1817, protesting against the sale by the United States of certain property in New Orleans, described as the space between the river and first line of houses, which ground served for public use.

President Fortier reported that in examining some historical documents in Paris, he had found that in 1722 Baton Rouge was called Dironbourg.

NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

President Fortier stated that no meeting had been held in October owing to the absence of numerous members from the city. He reported that since the last meeting the society had lost by death the following members: Archbishop Chapelle, Mr. Branch W. King, Mr. E. L. Simonds, Miss Mary Morgan, and Mrs. R. M. Walmsley.

President Alcée Fortier and Mr. J. R. Ficklen and Mr. C. G. Gill were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressing the regret of the society. The committee was instructed to communicate the resolutions to the families of the deceased.

Hon. Albert Voorhies was elected a member. President Fortier reported that the executive committee had selected December 20, 1905, for the Gayarré memorial meeting.

The treasurer reported a balance of $976.67.

Mr. G. L. Ferry sent to the society an oil portrait of Archbishop Perche and two historical paintings, gifts of Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia.

Mr. William Beer read a paper on "Unexplored Sources of Materials for Louisiana History."

Prof. J. P. Pemberton called attention to the fact that the coat of arms on the tablet of the tomb of Almonaster, in the Cathedral, had been almost effaced. Rev. Henry Maring and Prof. Pemberton were appointed a committee to call on Rev. Father Laval, the rector, and ask that the inscription be renewed.

The society adjourned to December 20, 1905.

DECEMBER 20, 1905.

This public meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, December 20, 1905, in the hall of the Progressive Union, No. 528 Camp street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. In calling the meeting to order, Professor Fortier said: "Two years ago the Louisiana Historical Society celebrated the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and it is eminently proper this year to celebrate the centennial year of the brilliant man who gave the best account of that great event. The members of this society will never forget that it was Charles Gayarré who reorganized the society in 1846, and was its president from 1860 to 1888. His work for the history of Louisiana was so important that it would be highly improper not to remember him in this, his centennial anniversary year. If France commemorated Victor Hugo and George Sand, why should not Louisiana also honor the memory of its great historian, Charles Gayarré, who has done so much for our history and our literature. If this commemoration did not take place in January, yet

the year has not gone by, and the people of Louisiana will be pleased that this tribute is paid to the distinguished Louisianian."

President Fortier stated that the Executive Committee had selected December 20, 1905, for the meeting and that invitations had been issued to the public, and that an appropriate program had been prepared.

President Fortier expressed his gratification at seeing so many members and guests of the society present to do honor to the occasion.

Messrs. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., through Hon. James S. Zacharie, presented to the society a portrait of Charles Gayarré.

The society passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the thanks of the Louisiana Historical Society be tendered to Messrs. F. F. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., for the donation of the portrait of the Hon. Charles Gayarré, and the society avails itself of this opportunity to express its great appreciation of the interest and the enterprise of this house in the republication of the works of this illustrious historian of Louisiana."

The program prepared for the evening was carried out and the following papers on the life and works of Gayarré were read:

"The Life of Charles Gayarré," by Judge Henry Renshaw.

"The Histories of Louisiana," by Prof. John R. Ficklen.

"Philip II," by Prof. Alcée Fortier.

"Fernando de Lemos," by Hon. James S. Zacharie.

"The School for Politics," by Hon. William O. Hart.

"The Periodical and Pamphlet Literature," by Mr. Wm. Beer.

Mrs. Gayarré, the widow of Charles Gayarré, had been invited to attend the meeting, but could not leave Canton, Miss., where she was visiting relatives. The following letter written by her was received expressing her regret at not being present:

Dear Mr. Fortier—It is with the deepest regret that I cannot be present at the centennial of my husband's birth. The

invitation was received last evening. I would be glad to hear once more the name of my husband, which should be inscribed high on the roll of fame and honor.

With many thanks for consideration and friendship, I remain,

Cordially yours,

MRS. S. A. GAYARRÉ.

On motion made by Mr. Thos. P. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Chas. G. Gill, the society passed resolutions regretting the absence of Mrs. Gayarré.

Mr. Pierre Chouteau, a member of the society living in St. Louis, sent the following telegram:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 20, 1905.

Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society:

I regret my inability to join the Louisiana Historical Society this evening in paying a tribute of admiration and gratitude to the memory of Judge Gayarré.

The society, on motion made by Col. James D. Hill, contributed fifty dollars to the Times-Democrat fund for the Silver Service for the battleship Louisiana.

The meeting was then adjourned.

JANUARY 8, 1906.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held on January 8, 1906, at 8 P. M., in the Public Library Building, No. 610 Camp street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order, and Mr. C. G. Gill, the recording secretary, read the minutes of the previous meetings. The minutes were adopted.

President Fortier stated that he had invited to the meeting the U. S. Daughters of 1776-1812, and that he was delighted to see a delegation present from that organization.

The resignations of Prof. J. R. Ficklen, as corresponding secretary and librarian, and Mr. Edgar Grima, as treasurer,

were read and accepted. The society passed resolutions thanking them for their services during the year.

The society elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Prof. Alcée Fortier, president; Hon. James S. Zacharie, first vice-president; Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, second vice-president; Prof. Arthur T. Prescott, third vice-president; Mr. Chas. G. Gill, recording secretary; Mr. T. P. Thompson, corresponding secretary and librarian; Mr. W. O. Hart, treasurer.

Major E. M. Hudson presented to the society, in a beautiful address, the sword and pistols of the late Gen. Fred. N. Ogden; gifts to the society from his widow. Hon. James S. Zacharie received the gifts for the society and responded with appropriate remarks. Gen. W. J. Behan and Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, being called on, made forcible addresses relative to the life and character of General Ogden.

Col. James D. Hill, at the urgent request of the members of the society, gave a most interesting account of the life of General Ogden during the Civil War and reconstruction times. Colonel Hill, who was a comrade of General Ogden, and who perhaps knew him more intimately than any other man, spoke with much feeling of the noble character of General Ogden, and his remarks were frequently applauded.

A motion was made by Hon. James S. Zacharie that the society, by resolutions, thank Mrs. Ogden for the gifts. This was duly seconded and carried. President Fortier announced that the motion had been carried and that the society would honor the gifts by placing them in the library of the society.

Mr. James M. Augustin read the paper of the evening, "The Louisiana Militia and Lafitte's Men at the Battle of New Orleans." The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Augustin for his interesting and instructive historical paper.

Mr. Zacharie made some very interesting remarks relative to the Battle of New Orleans, and read a letter addressed to him by Lord Longford, grand-nephew of Pakenham, in which Mr. Zacharie was referred to certain British archives for information in regard to Pakenham.

A letter was received from Governor Blanchard, transmitting to the society a gift of a field glass picked up on the battlefield at Chalmette shortly after the battle; this is said to have been the property of a British colonel and to have been left by him in the flight. The society passed a vote of thanks for the gift and directed President Fortier to communicate same to the Governor.

Rev. Father Maring was authorized, subject to the approval of Father Laval, to have restored the inscription on the marble slab over the tomb of Almonester at the St. Louis Cathedral.

Father Maring and Professor Pemberton, as a committee, were instructed to inquire into the expense of having some of the tombs and monuments repaired in the old St. Louis Cemetery.

An appeal was made to the society to assist in raising funds to complete the monument at Chalmette, and Mrs. W. O. Hart gave an interesting account of work of the Daughters 1776-1812.

Professor Fortier announced the appointment of the following committees:

Executive Committee—The officers of the society.

Work and Archives Committee—Prof. Alcée Fortier, chairmen, *ex officio*, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Charles G. Gill, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, Mr. Charles T. Soniat, Prof. Henry M. Gill.

Finance—Mr. John F. Couret, chairman; Messrs. Frank E. Bernard and Thomas McC. Hyman.

Membership Committee—Judge Henry Renshaw, chairman; Col. James D. Hill and Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught.

President Fortier then thanked the members and guests of the society for their presence and attendance at the meeting, which had proved to be one of the most interesting in the history of the society,

The meeting was then adjourned.

February 21, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held in the Public Library Building, No. 610 Camp street, on Wednesday, February 21, 1906, at 8 P. M.

President Fortier called the meeting to order and Mr. Chas. G. Gill, the recording secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. These were adopted.

President Fortier announced to the society the recent deaths of Mr. John M. Henshaw, Rev. C. M. Widman and Hon. James S. Zacharie. He appointed committees to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The committees reported as follows:

Be it resolved, That the society learns with regret of the recent death of Mr. John M. Henshaw, of New Iberia, an esteemed and valued member, who was deeply interested in the work of the society.

Be it further resolved, That the secretary inscribe these resolutions on the minutes and send a copy to the family of the deceased.

ALCÊE FORTIER,
CHAS. G. GILL,
J. M. AUGUSTIN,
J. S. TASSIN,
Committee.

The Rev. Conrad M. Widman, S. J., having departed this life on February 16, 1906, his fellow members of the Louisiana Historical Society deem it appropriate to place on record an expression of their high regard for his character and services, and of their great sorrow at his death.

He was born in Germany, on the 22d of August, 1833. On the 20th of December, 1851, he entered the Society of Jesus; and shortly thereafter came to the United States, his field of duty being in the South, where his long life was devoted to the lofty and kind purposes of religion and education.

He was assiduous in study; he was earnest in act. His extensive erudition was united with gentle courtesy. Clear sighted intellectually, compassionate in temperament, his sympathetic ministrations brought brightness and solace to the lives of others. His work was not only for the rich and learned, but his sympathies and labors were also spent, and perhaps by predilection, on the poor and unlettered, who always found in him a helper and comforter in their temporal as well as spiritual affairs.

A friend to varied learning, he was a zealous and valued member of this society. His acquaintance with the modern and ancient languages, of which he read and spoke at least nine, fitted him for research in the various departments of human knowledge.

The Louisiana Historical Society, deploring his death, not only as the withdrawal of a revered associate, but as a public loss, tender to the Jesuit Community of New Orleans, of which he was so beloved and prominent a member, their heartfelt sympathy.

HENRY RENSHAW,
H. S. MARING, S. J.,
T. P. THOMPSON,
Committee.

The Louisiana Historical Society sincerely deplores the death of James S. Zacharie, its first vice-president.

In his busy life, both private and public, his activities for good and for the advancement of historical knowledge have rarely been equalled.

His character, in its domestic and social relations, affords an example worthy of emulation by those who remain, while his zeal for the objects and purposes of the society has enriched its monuments of Louisiana history to a noteworthy extent.

As a citizen, he was ever watchful and untiring in his efforts for the public welfare.

His loss will long be felt in this society and it will be difficult, indeed, to fill his place in our midst.

This society tenders its sincere sympathy to his bereaved family, an expression of which, together with a copy of these resolutions, will be transmitted to them by the secretary, and the same will be inscribed on its records.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. HUDSON,
EDGAR GRIMA,
CHAS. T. SONIAT,
Committee.

These resolutions were adopted.

The society elected the following members: Miss Rebecca Jones, Dr. Y. R. Le Monnier and Mr. John F. Tobin.

The finance committee reported that the committee had examined the treasurer's books and found same correct.

The society elected Mr. Chas. T. Soniat first vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James S. Zacharie, and Mr. Albert Phelps corresponding secretary to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. T. P. Thompson.

The Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Alabama sent an invitation to the society to be present at the unveiling of a memorial cross to Bienville, founder of Mobile, 1711, on February 24, 1906.

Major E. M. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Soniat, moved that President Alcée Fortier represent the society at the ceremonies and that the necessary funds be appropriated by the society for his expenses. This was carried. President Fortier was authorized to select a substitute in his place in case he could not go.

In the order of business, reading of historical documents, President Fortier read an old manuscript letter written by Francois Xavier Martin to a Colonel Hamilton in 1811. The letter is the property of Mr. Gaspar Cusachs.

Mr. T. P. Thompson was added to the committee on work and archives.

Mr. J. S. Tassin presented to the society in the name of Miss Annie King, the album and photographs of historical places in New Orleans, collected by her for the committee on photographs.

The society passed a vote of thanks to Miss King for the gift, and thanked Mr. Tassin and the committee for their services.

On motion of Mr. Grima, duly seconded, Judge Henry Renshaw, Prof. J. P. Pennerton and Miss Amelie Denegre were added to the committee on photographs.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MARCH 21, 1906.

President Fortier reported that he had, as a representative of the society, been present at the unveiling of the cross to Bienville on February 25, 1906, at Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile, was elected an honorary member of the society and Mr. G. Purnell Whittington, of Alexandria, Louisiana, was elected an active member. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,139.43.

Professor A. T. Prescott, of the State University, at Baton Rouge, read an interesting paper on "Taxation in Louisiana."

APRIL 18, 1906.

President Fortier appointed a committee, Mr. E. H. Farrar, chairman, Mr. W. O. Hart and Prof. H. M. Gill, to draw up resolutions relative to the death of Hon. Ernest B. Kruttschnitt.

Prof. W. G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institute, in Washington, gave an interesting account of the work in history of that institution.

Prof. Morton A. Aldrich, of Tulane University, read a paper entitled "The Influence of Frontier Life on American Character." The society requested Professor Aldrich to allow its publication by the society as being of great historical value.

The society tendered votes of thanks to Professors Leland and Aldrich.

Gen. W. E. Mickle was elected a member.

MAY 16, 1906.

The society met in the Hall of the Progressive Union.

The society adopted the following resolutions prepared by the committee.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1906.

To the members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

The undersigned committee, appointed at the April meeting to prepare and present resolutions out of respect to the memory

of the late Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, beg leave to report the following:

That in the death of Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, which occurred on Monday, April 16, 1906, there passed to his eternal rest one of the greatest men that Louisiana ever produced.

Whether as a citizen in the ordinary walks of life, as a lawyer in the front rank of the legal profession, as a publicist, whose enduring work is shown in the splendid public school system in this city and in the reforms brought about by the Constitution of 1898, or as a counsellor and friend to his associates and intimates, the loss of Mr. Kruttschnitt will be felt as long as the memory of those who knew him remains.

As a member of this organization, his deep learning and varied attainments endeared him to all.

In the domestic relations of life as a son and brother, he was a model for others.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this society, in common with the people of this city and State, deplore the death of Mr. Kruttschnitt, and as a slight tribute to his memory, inscribe these resolutions in our minutes and transmit a copy to his bereaved family.

Respectfully submitted,

Edgar H. Farrar, *Chairman.*
W. O. Hart,
Henry M. Gill,

Committee.

President Fortier reported that the society had received a grand prize, a bronze medal, for its exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mr. Waddy Thompson was elected a member.

The treasurer reported a balance of $1,185.77.

Gen. W. J. Behan introduced Captain Lewis Guion as the speaker of the evening.

Captain Guion delivered an eloquent and instructive address on "The Recent Confederate Reunion and the Spirit of the Confederacy."

President Fortier, on behalf of the society, thanked Captain Guion for his address, and requested him to allow the society to publish it.

JUNE 13, 1906.

First Vice-President Soniat called the meeting to order, and Chas. G. Gill reported a quorum present.

Mr. Soniat stated that President Fortier was unavoidably absent from the city on business at Tulane University; that President Fortier had requested him to express to the members of the society his regret at not being present at the meeting, and that this was his first absence since holding the office of president of the society.

The treasurer reported a balance of $1,082.67.

The paper of Hon. Arthur McGuirk was postponed to the October meeting.

Mr. Beer read a short but interesting paper entitled "A Contribution to the History of the Battle of New Orleans."

OCTOBER 24, 1906.

President Fortier reported that he had received from Mr. Tantet two volumes of transcripts of Correspondence General in the Library of the Ministry of the Colonies, Paris.

On motion of Mr. Beer, seconded by Mr. Thompson, President Fortier was instructed to have Mr. Tantet make copies of three more volumes.

Mr. A. C. Phelps sent in his resignation as corresponding secretary, stating that on account of ill health he was forced to resign. His resignation was accepted with regret, and Prof. Pierce Butler was elected to fill the vacancy.

President Fortier and Mr. Chas. G. Gill were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of participation by the society in the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Arthur McGuirk read a very interesting and instructive paper on the Constitution of Louisiana. The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. McGuirk.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat read an account of his visit, during the summer, to the National Library in Madrid, where he found many documents relating to Louisiana. Mr. Soniat stated that he had ordered, at his own expense, a list of these documents to be made by the librarian, and that he would present it to the society when it arrived. The society thanked Mr. Soniat for his generous gift.

Mr. Soniat urged upon the society the necessity of making efforts to get the Federal Government to have copies made of the historical documents in France and Spain relating to Louisiana.

On motion made by Mr. T. P. Thompson and seconded by Mr. H. M. Gill, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That the suggestions made by Mr. Chas. T. Soniat in his report of this day, be approved and adopted.

Be it further resolved, That this society urgently requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in securing from the National Government, the means of having true copies made of all documents and papers to be found, in France, in Spain, and in Cuba, relating to the Province of Louisiana, and that they be deposited in some public place for the use of historians and such persons as would wish to consult them.

Be it further resolved, That our Senators and Representatives from this State enlist the co-operation of their fellow members in Congress, from the various States carved out of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, so as to carry out the purpose of these resolutions.

President Fortier stated that a few years ago the society had endeavored, through Gen. Adolph Meyer, to interest the Federal Government in doing this work. General Meyer, who was present at the meeting, said that he believed that the Government would now make an appropriation to do this work, and promised to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and ask an appropriation therefor. The society thanked General Meyer for his promised aid.

Hon. Robt. F. Broussard was elected a member.

The society passed a resolution thanking Hon. Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American Embassy, Paris, for his kindness in transmitting through the American Embassy the transcripts of the documents from Mr. Tantet.

President Fortier reported that under the recent Act of the Legislature the Board of the State Museum had been re-organized and that the Governor had named him and Mr. W. O. Hart on said board as representatives of the society.

The meeting then adjourned.

DECEMBER 5, 1906.

The society met in the Hall of the Progressives. No meeting was held in November owing to the removal of Public Library.

Baron de Pontalba, of Paris, and Archbishop Blenk, of New Orleans, were elected honorary members. Lieut. C. B. Hodges, of the United States Army, was elected an active member.

Prof. Pierce Butler read a description of the contents of the transcripts sent from Paris by Mr. Tantet.

The treasurer reported a balance of $916.25.

President Fortier translated some extracts of unpublished letters in Spanish of Governor Miro. These letters, belonging to Baron de Pontalba, had been loaned to the society through Mr. J. W. Cruzat, who is preparing the letters for publication by the society.

The society thanked Mr. Cruzat for his services.

Mr. Chas. T. Soniat presented to the society a list in Spanish of the titles of the documents pertaining to Louisiana in the National Library at Madrid, compiled under the direction of the librarian. A translation in English, by Mr. J. M. Augustin, accompanied it.

The society thanked Mr. Soniat for his generous gift.

JANUARY 8, 1907.

The annual meeting of the society was held on Tuesday, January 8, 1907, in the Hall of the New Orleans Progressive Union, No. 528 Camp street.

President Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 P. M., and Mr. Chas. G. Gill, recording secretary, announced a quorum present.

The United States Daughters 1776-1812 had been invited to participate in the meeting, and a number of the ladies were present.

Mrs. D. R. Miller, of the United States Daughters 1776-1812, who had been invited to contribute a paper for the meeting, read an interesting account of the Chalmette Monument and the work of the United States Daughters 1776-1812, in caring for its preservation and their efforts to have it completed.

Hon. Carleton Hunt, the speaker of the evening, delivered a brilliant and scholarly address on the life and character of Andrew Jackson. The address was highly interesting and was appreciated heartily.

On motion of Chas. G. Gill, Mrs. Miller and Mr. Hunt were tendered votes of thanks by the society.

Judge Seymour exhibited a letter written by Gen. Jackson on the field of Chalmette, and two autographs of Gen. Jackson.

The following members were elected: Messrs. St. John Perret, John J. Rochester and Walter Stern.

The treasurer reported a balance of $824.00.

The society elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Alcée Fortier, president; Chas. T. Soniat, first vice-president; Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, second vice-president; Prof. A. T. Prescott, third vice-president; Mr. W. O. Hart, treasurer; Mr. Charles G. Gill, recording secretary, and Prof. Pierce Butler, corresponding secretary and librarian.

President Fortier announced the following committees:

Executive Committee—The officers of the society.

Work and Archives Committee—President Alcée Fortier, chairman *ex officio;* Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Chas. G. Gill, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, Mr. Chas. T. Soniat and Prof. H. M. Gill.

Finance Committee—Mr. John F. Couret, chairman; Messrs. Frank Bernard and Thomas McC. Hyman.

Membership Committee—Judge Henry Renshaw, chairman; Col. James D. Hill and Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught.

FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held on Wednesday, February 27, 1907, in the Hall of the Progressive Union. First Vice-President Charles T. Soniat called the meeting to order at 8 P. M., and announced that President Fortier had sent his regrets to the society, and stated that he was unable to be present, being on a committee to entertain the officers from the visiting French men-of-war. Mr. Gill, the secretary, announced a quorum present, and read the minutes of the previous meeting. These were adopted.

Mr. W. O. Hart, the treasurer, reported on the receipts and expenditures for the month ending February 27th. The report showed a balance on hand of $990.00. The report was received and ordered filed.

The report of the committee appointed on the ceremonies on the battleship Louisiana reported. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Rixford J. Lincoln was elected a member on motion made by Judge Renshaw.

Prof. Pierce Butler read a paper entitled "The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company and other Episodes in the life of Judah P. Benjamin." The paper was taken from a book now in preparation by Prof. Butler on the life of Judah P. Benjamin, and was exceedingly interesting. The work will be of great historical value. The society tendered a vote of thanks to Prof. Butler.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MARCH 20, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held on March 20, 1907, at 8 P. M., in the Hall of the Progressive Union, 528 Camp street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order and minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The treasurer's report was read and received.

Baron Edward Pontalba wrote accepting membership in the society. Prof. E. L. Berthoud, of Golden, Colorado, sent his resignation on account of ill health. His resignation was received and the society elected him an honorary member.

Mr. John Labouisse was elected a member.

Secretary Gill read a letter of invitation that had been sent to Mayor Behrman by the Louisiana Society of Los Angeles to be present at the annual festival on May 6.

On motion, made by Mr. W. O. Hart, the society decided to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, on April 13, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

President Fortier appointed as a committee of arrangements Mr. W. O. Hart, chairman, Prof. Pierce Butler, Mrs. J. E. Fournier, Mr. Chas. G. Gill, Mr. Jno. J. Rochester.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, seconded by Gen. Behan, the society resolved that the Senators and Representatives who had aided in the passage of the measure for the Chalmette monument be thanked for their efforts.

President Fortier read to the society some very interesting extracts from his history of Mexico, soon to be published.

The meeting was then adjourned.

April 13, 1907.

The special meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson was held on April 13, 1907, in the hall of the Progressive Union, 528 Camp street.

President Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. As this was a public and special meeting, the society transacted no business. A fine literary and musical program was carried out, a full report of which is contained in the report of the committee in the minutes of May 15, 1907.

The meeting was largely attended, and the ceremonies were most interesting.

After the adjournment of the meeting refreshments were served to the guests of the society, and this feature of the entertainment proved most enjoyable.

May 15, 1907.

A meeting was held in the Hall of the Progressive Union, Prof. Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order, and Mr. Chas. G. Gill, secretary, announced a quorum. The following report of the committee of arrangements of the Jefferson meeting was read and adopted.

To the Louisiana Historical Society:

The undersigned, appointed a committee at the March meeting of the Society to arrange a proper celebration to the memory of Thomas Jefferson on April 13, 1907, the anniversary of his birth, beg leave to report as follows:

That on that evening Progressive Union Hall was filled with a large and intelligent audience, invitations having been extended to the public in general, to distinguished personages of the city and State, and the various patriotic societies of New Orleans.

The hall was appropriately decorated with the flags of the United States and of Louisiana, and the ceremonies were presided over by the president of the society, who made the opening address, and at the close read Jefferson's epitaph and made appropriate remarks with reference thereto.

The main paper of the evening was read by Prof. J. R. Ficklen, of the Chair of History of the Tulane University, and was entitled "Some Political Theories of Thomas Jefferson."

A very interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. Alfred F. Theard, civil engineer, on "How to Build the Chalmette Monument," Mr. Theard's plans having been submitted to the Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, who had the bill in charge, and which contributed largely to the appropriation to complete the monument, a work in which this society has always been interested.

Hon. H. Garland Dupré read with force and enthusiasm the "Declaration of Independence," and the musical program under the direction of Mrs. Theresa Cannon Buckley was attractive and inspiring.

The States and Territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase were represented by fourteen young ladies, each of whom bore the name of the State she represented. These young ladies were the following: Miss T. Hunzelman, Miss M. Peyrat, Miss L. L. Riddell, Miss C. Feeney, Miss Emma Rohrbacher, Miss A. Nores, Miss A. David, Miss L. Pinski, Miss Cecile Cassard, Miss Coralie Renaud, Miss Estelle Hodgson, Miss Vivien Hodgson, Miss Stella Lathrop, and Miss R. E. Bernard.

The feature of the program was the magnificent singing by Miss A. Nores of "Louisiana."

Others of the young ladies who sang were Miss C. Feeney, Miss T. Hunzelman, Miss R. E. Bernard and Miss M. Peyrat.

The thanks of the society are due and should be extended to all who assisted in making the celebration a success and one long to be remembered.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Hart, *Chairman,*
Chas. G. Gill,
John J. Rochester,
Mrs. J. E. Fournier,
Pierce Butler, *Committee.*

The society passed resolutions thanking the committee for its work and thanking the different people for their assistance in making the meeting a success. Mr. W. K. Seago and Prof. M. Whitney were elected members. Mr. B. F. Tiemann wrote a letter to the society suggesting a design for a State flag. This communication was received and ordered filed. Mr. W. O. Hart offered a resolution that the society donate $50.00 to the Beauregard monument fund. This was carried. Mr. Hart offered a resolution that the society appropriate $50.00 for the proposed Confederate monument on the battlefield at Mansfield, La. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Chas. G. Gill made a motion, seconded by Mr. Charles T. Soniat, that the society indorse the Bi-Oceanic Exposition to be held in New Orleans in 1915. The motion was carried. Professor Fortier read, as the paper of the evening, some extracts from the unpublished

diary of Miss Helene Dupuy. The diary is written in French, and relates the life and experience of Louisianians in Ascension Parish during the Civil War. Miss Dupuy was the daughter of Philbert Dupuy and Amaise Ayarand, and was married to J. Dodd Smith, of Ascension Parish. The dairy is a very interesting contribution to the History of the Civil War in that part of our State. The meeting was then adjourned to the third Wednesday in October.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, October 16, 1907, at 8 P. M., at the State Museum, 730 Carondelet street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order and Mr. Chas. G. Gill, secretary, announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Board of Curators of the State Museum by a letter addressed to Prof. Alcée Fortier, invited the society to hold its meetings in the history room of the State Museum. The invitation was accepted and the Board of Curators thanked for the kind invitation.

President Fortier called the attention of the society to the recent death of Prof. J. R. Ficklen, for many years a valued member of the society. He spoke very feelingly of the life and work of Professor Ficklen. Professor Fortier appointed Prof. Pierce Butler, Mr. Wm. O. Hart and Judge Henry Renshaw to draw up resolutions of regret and report to the society, the committee reported the resolutions, which were adopted on motion of Mr. Soniat, and which were duly seconded. It was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the resolutions, on a separate page, be entered in the minutes. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The recent death of Prof. John R. Ficklen has been felt as a sad blow to the intellectual life of our city and State, in the loss of one in the full vigor of his powers, who was ever using those powers for the advancement of true scholarship and in the service of literature, and one whose growing fame had spread far beyond the confines of this community; and

Whereas, This loss will be peculiarly felt by the Louisiana Historical Society, it is fitting that this society should give public expression to its feeling, recording its estimate of the friend and scholar whose heart and pen were always to be relied upon; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the members of the Louisiana Historical Society extend their sincerest sympathy to the family of our late distinguished member, feeling that we share with them, at least in part, the sense of personal loss, for there was none among us who knew Professor Ficklen but found him always a courteous gentleman, a friend ever ready in the kindest way to help us and to share generously with us the learning upon which his fame rests. As an historian, his work was marked by scrupulous exactness in detail, by the spirit of fairness and open-mindedness which bespeaks kindliness and good judgment, and by delicacy of taste and a sense of style which, with the other qualities, has already won for him a deservedly high rank and a reputation that was sure to be further extended. It is not for us to speak in detail of his work in the wider fields of literature and history; but one work upon which he was engaged at the time of his death, a history of Reconstruction, touches our State and our Society so closely that we cannot but regret the loss of his ripe scholarship and calm judgment in the completion of it. As a member of the society, and as one of its officers, it is needless to say that Professor Ficklen was ever ready and efficient in his service. The publications of the society, and the minutes of its meetings, bear witness to the constancy and the variety of his contributions to the minor as well as to the greater episodes of the history of this State; and it is through these papers, these discussions in the meetings of the society, that we see him working out the larger projects in which the public was a sharer; and it is in this work that the society will most keenly feel his loss. In the prime of his usefulness, with ever widening fame and plans that he should have brought to successful issue, he has been taken from the field of his chosen work. And we, his fellow members, most sincerely deplore his death.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the society, and that copies be sent to the family of Professor Ficklen and to the press of this city.

PIERCE BUTLER,
W. O. HART,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Committee.

Mr. Ambrose Lee donated to the society a photogravure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, printed by the Ambrose Lee Publishing Company, of New York. The society passed resolutions thanking him for the gift.

Judge Renshaw, chairman of the membership committee, proposed the following persons for membership and they were elected: Prof. L. C. Durel, Prof. U. B. Phillips, Prof. John A. Mason and Miss Jennie V. Rochester.

Professor Fortier read selections from the letters of Pontalba to Governor Miro and Miro's answers.

The society expressed great regret at the recent death of Mr. Victor Tantet, of Paris.

A motion was made by Mr. Charles G. Gill, and seconded by Mr. Rochester, that President Fortier appoint a committee of three members to co-operate with the committee of the State Museum in the work of putting tablets on certain houses of historical interest in the city of New Orleans. Professor Fortier appointed Judge Henry Renshaw, Mr. Charles Soniat and Prof. Pierce Butler.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Curators of the State Museum, extended an invitation to the society to place in the State Museum such of the property of the society as was suitable for public exhibit. The following motion, made by Prof. U. B. Phillips, was carried: A committee of three, including the president, be appointed and empowered to deposit property owned by the society with the Louisiana State Museum. Professor Fortier appointed Prof. Pierce Butler and Mr. Charles G. Gill to act with him.

The question of the advisability of establishing a State Department of Archives and History was discussed. A motion was made and carried that Professor Fortier appoint a committee to investigate and report back to the society. President Fortier appointed the following committee: Prof. Pierce Butler, Judge Henry Renshaw, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Charles Soniat and Mr. W. O. Hart to act with himself.

NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, November 20, 1907, in the State Museum. Professor Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 P. M., with a quorum present. Recording Secretary Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting and these were approved.

The following were elected members of the society: Mr. J. B. Levert, J. W. Frankenbush, Frank M. Miller, W. L. Fleming and H. G. Morgan, Jr.

Mr. F. H. Burnette, horticuturist of Louisiana State University Agricultural Experimental Station, wrote a letter asking whether any information could be given concerning the growth of European grapes in Louisiana during the early French period. No one knew about it.

The society adopted a resolution to reprint certain articles of Professor Fortier in the next publication of the society.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat read a very interesting compilation, made by himself of Acts of the Legislature relating to the Louisiana Historical Society. Mr. Soniat was thanked by the society for his paper.

Judge Renshaw reported progress for the committee on tablets.

Mr. H. H. Brooks donated through C. T. Soniat certain pieces of Confederate music.

Prof. U. B. Phillips read a very interesting and instructive paper on plantation and frontier system in the South. The society thanked him for this paper.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DECEMBER 18, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held Wednesday, December 18, 1907, at 8 P. M., at the State Museum, President Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. Secretary Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting and these were approved.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat and Mr. W. O. Hart sent their regrets at not being able to attend the meeting, and they were excused from attendance.

The committee appointed to examine the condition of the boxes containing the documents at the Tulane University was authorized to spend the necessary money to buy new boxes.

President Fortier called the attention of the society to the recent death of Mr. Toby Hart, the father of Mr. W. O. Hart, the treasurer of the society. The society passed resolutions expressing regret and tendering the sincere sympathy of the members. The secretary was instructed to communicate the resolutions to Mr. W. O. Hart.

Mr. Charles G. Gill, for Mr. W. O. Hart, introduced the following resolutions.

Whereas the School Board of New Orleans has honored our late member, officer and earnest worker, Hon. James S. Zacharie, by naming one of the public schools after him; and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that the Louisiana Historical Society, with which he was so long connected, and which honors his memory and mourns his loss, should take notice thereof; therefore

Be it resolved, That this association do present to said school a portrait of Mr. Zacharie, with such ceremonies as may be appropriate on such occasion.

Be it further resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three with full power to act, to take charge of the matter, confer with the School Board, and arrange the time for the presentation.

These were adopted and a committee consisting of Mr. W. O. Hart, Mr. Charles T. Soniat and Prof. Alcée Fortier was appointed under the resolutions.

President Fortier announced to the society that the recent work on Judah P. Benjamin, by Mr. Pierce Butler, corresponding secretary of the society, had met with great success, and in the name of the society congratulated Professor Butler on his able production.

Prof. F. H. Burnette and Mr. Edgar B. Stern were elected members.

Prof. F. H. Burnette, Horticulturist of the Experimental Station of the Louisiana State University, read an interesting and instructive paper on "The Pecan Historically Treated." Professor Burnette was thanked for his scholarly paper.

President Fortier announced that Prof. John A. Mason would read at next meeting, January 8, 1908, a paper on "Free Trade in France in the Eighteenth Century."

The meeting was then adjourned.

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THE TITLE TO THE JESUITS' PLANTATION.

By Charles T. Soniat.

An Address Delivered Before the Louisiana Historical Society.

The origin of the title to the Jesuits' Plantation, adjoining, in 1726, the upper limits of the City of New Orleans, dates back to 1682, when Robert Cavelier de la Salle, under instructions from Louis XIV, King of France, explored the Mississippi River to its mouth, and there by right of discovery took possession, in the name of his sovereign, of that vast territory through which the waters of that great river flowed, and gave it the name of "Louisiane." Whilst endeavoring to colonize Louisiana, in 1687, he was murdered by some of his companions. The next attempt at colonization was made by Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur d'Iberville, in 1699; he established his headquarters at Biloxi, by the appointment of his brother, Francois-Marie Lemoyne, Sieur de Sauvole, as Commandant, and his brother Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, Sieur de Bienville, as second in command. Sauvole died July 22nd, 1701, and was buried at Biloxi, Bienville becoming his successor as Commandant. Iberville died of yellow fever on July 9th, 1706, at Havana, where he had landed to obtain reinforcements for his Louisiana Colony.

In 1707, Bienville was recalled to France, through ill reports made against him by one La Salle, Chief Commissary of the Province. De Muys was appointed in the place of Bienville, but died in Havana before reaching Louisiana.

Upon the favorable report of Diron D'Artaguette, sent to Louisiana to investigate the conduct of the officials of the colony, Bienville was reinstated. The Colony continued in a lingering state until September 14th, 1712, when Louis XIV gave to Anthony Crozat the exclusive commerce of all the Province of Louisiana, for a period of fifteen years. Lamothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit, was appointed Commandant, with Bienville next in command, on May 17th, 1713. Louis XIV died at Versailles on September 1st, 1715, leaving as heir

to the throne of France his great-grandson, Louis XV, then a minor about five years of age. Cadillac was recalled in 1716 and De L'Espinay was appointed in his place. Bienville remained in power until the arrival of De L'Espinay on March 9th, 1717, accompanied by Hubert as Chief Commissary. On August 13th, 1717, Crozat surrendered his charter to the Duke d'Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV.

France at that time, through bad administration, became financially embarrassed; many schemes were proposed for her relief, and the one of John Law met with special favor from the Duke of Orleans. Law founded in 1716 the "Banque Générale," with power of issuing paper money, which soon commanded a premium over specie. In 1717, to his banking system of credit he added a scheme for the colonization of Louisiana; he then created an immense corporation, under the style and name of the "Western Company," as per charter granted to him by the Parliament of Paris, registered on the 6th of September, 1717. This corporation was given exclusive control of commerce with Louisiana, for a term of twenty-five years, with right of ownership of all lands, coasts, ports, harbors and islands forming part of the Province of Louisiana, and also with power to grant lands in allodium or franc aleu. The capital stock was divided into shares of 500 livres each, the number being unlimited; the affairs of the Company to be managed by Directors appointed by the King for the first few years, and thereafter triennially by the stockholders. John Law was made Director General of the concern, which was also known to the public under the name of the "Mississippi Scheme." In 1718 the "Banque Générale" became "Banque Royale," with Law as Director General; and its notes were guaranteed by the King.

In the beginning of the year 1718 Bienville was the Commanding Officer in charge of the Colony, at Fort Louis, Mobile. One of his first acts, in February, 1718, was to select a suitable place, on the banks of the Mississippi River, for the location of the principal establishment of the Colony; and the spot chosen is where the present City of New Orleans now stands, flourishing as one of the great ports of America.

In order to carry out the scheme of Law, three companies of infantry and about seventy colonists were embarked, on March 9th, 1718, with much éclat and enthusiasm, for Louisiana; and upon the return of the vessels to France, wild rumors were circulated about the wealth and resources of the new country, with assurances given that large dividends would be declared. The scheme was properly boomed, and the bubble went up, with people of all classes investing in the shares of the company, which were then made easy of purchase on the Bourse of Paris; immense fortunes, on paper, were made, soon to vanish away, after the bubble had burst.

In May, 1719, the companies of "East Indies," and of "China" were consolidated with the "Western Company;" and one large and powerful corporation was created under the style and name of "Compagnie des Indes" or "India Company."

By virtue of the powers granted to the "India Company," under its charter, to cede lands, in allodium, Bienville, in his capacity of Commandant-General of the Province, and Hubert, as Chief Commissary, ceded to Bienville for his own use and benefit the following vast tracts of land, on March 27th, 1719, fully described at pages 18 and 19 of the Book of Louisiana Concessions, in the possession of the Louisiana Historical Society, to wit:

Right Bank of the Mississippi River.

I. A tract of land situated on the other side of New Orleans, facing the city, on the West side, and on the East side at St. Antoine's Point, ceded to Mr. Hubert, running in depth to the lake, on the South side, at about a distance of one league.

Left Bank of the Mississippi River.

II. Another tract of land situated above and adjoining the boundary line of New Orleans, fronting the Mississippi River, in depth running W.¼ of N. W. to the Mississippi, in the bend of the river below the Tchoupitoulas.

The two concessions above described were approved and confirmed at Paris, on February 6th, 1720, by the Directors of said India Company; and as such, registered in the Clerk's office of the Superior Council of Louisiana, in Deed Book folio 15, at New Orleans, on April 21st, 1723.

As it may be of interest to some of you, I herewith transcribe the following translated copy, from the French, of Mr. Bienville's concession situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at page 20 of the aforesaid Book of Louisiana Concessions:

"We, Commandant-General and General Directors, on the demand of Monsieur de Bienville, do grant him, in franc aleu (allodial tenure) the concession of a tract of land situated above, and at the limits of New Orleans, fronting on the Mississippi River, and running in depth to the West, quarter North-West, up to the Mississippi in the bend of the river below the Chipitoulas; which land cannot be better defined nor surveyed on account of the country being overflowed. By virtue of our powers, the land is granted to our said Sieur de Bienville, upon which he can, from this date, proceed to work and clear up, at convenient places, pending the issuance of the concession in form, to be sent to him from France."

Done at New Orleans the 27th March, 1719.

(Signed) De Bienville & Hubert.

Bienville sent the above to Paris for confirmation. D'Artaguette, one of the Directors of the Company at Paris, wrote to Bienville, in New Orleans, on February 6th, 1720, that the Company could not send him letters of concession, in form, for the property selected by him, until he should send a procès-verbal of the situation and extent of said lands, but that in the meanwhile he would enclose him a ratification of his acts of concession by the Directors at Paris, which would place him in a position to put up such improvements as he might deem necessary.

In December, 1720, Law fled from France, after the explosion of his Bank and financial schemes.

On the 1st day of December, 1722, Bienville, at New Orleans, wrote to the Council of Administration of the affairs of the Province of Louisiana, at Paris, representing that the Company had granted to him a concession of nearly three leagues, or nine miles, situated above New Orleans, which he could not make profitable for want of laborers; and accordingly he prayed that permission be granted to him to enter into a contract or treaty with twelve or fifteen German families who had lost everything by the last storm, to occupy said lands, and with the privilege of granting each a part of his concession. On December 11th, 1722, the Directors of the Company, at Paris, acceded to the request of Bienville.

As soon as Bienville became the owner of these two valuable tracts of land, his great desire, naturally, was to obtain the transfer of the seat of government from Mobile to New Orleans. It was only in August, 1722, that he finally succeeded in his efforts to transfer the headquarters of the Colony from Fort Louis, Mobile, to New Orleans, where he permanently established his domicile; he then began immediately to dispose of parts of his valuable concessions; by the execution of concessions of about six arpents front on the river by forty in depth, upon payment to Bienville of an annual rent of six livres per arpent front, together with two capons and two days labor for each arpent per annum.

As the lands were becoming daily more valuable, and as Bienville was turning out to be a rich landlord, the people began to be envious of his wealth, and started to circulate bad reports concerning his administration, and specially that he had misrepresented the facts whilst appropriating these two concessions, by stating that they were, in great part, overflowed lands, when in truth they were the most valuable lands that could be conceded. For these and other reasons Bienville was recalled to France in 1724 to render an account of his doings and of his administration of the affairs of the Company in Louisiana.

In the aforesaid Book of Concessions is to be found, at pages 417 to 436, a very interesting memoir of Mr. Bauet,

dated December 20th, 1724, giving a statement of the companies of infantry in the service of the India Company in Louisiana, and the condition of the lands and inhabitants in the posts of Missouri, Illinois, Natchez, Natchitoches, Bayougoulas, Tensas, Cannes Brulées, Chapitoulas and New Orleans. At that time there were about 380 inhabitants in New Orleans. On September 10th, 1724, the famous Black Code, relating to negro slaves, was published in New Orleans.

Perrier arrived in New Orleans in October, 1726, to replace Bienville. Lassus, Surveyor of the Province, by order of Perrier, made a plan of New Orleans and its environs in 1726; in October, 1727, he surveyed the lands of the Company, and in February, 1728, he surveyed those of Bienville.

In an edict relative to lands situated in Louisiana, rendered at Versailles, August 10th, 1728, to be found at pages 214 to 242 in the aforesaid Book of Louisiana Concessions, in possession of this Society, the following appears:

"Upon representation made to the King by the Directors of the India Company, that since it pleased his majesty to concede to said Company the Province of Louisiana, said Company has given, with increasing success, all the care necessary to establish, in said Province, the industries most important for commerce; and to increase the number of inhabitants it has made advances in supplies, implements, negroes, and all other necessaries depending upon it; that with a view of engaging a greater number of families of French and foreign origin to settle in the Colony, said Company did grant, in allodium, to divers individuals, vast tracts of land, in proportion to the number they proposed to establish for their account. Said Company had ordered Sieur Hubert, in charge of the administration of its affairs in said Province, by letters of September 25th, 1717, not to place or grant concessions, in allodium, from Manchac, in descending the St. Louis River to the sea; but to distribute the lands which are within the limits of the Province by concessions of two and three arpents front by sixty in depth, to different families of laborers and soldiers who may desire to establish themselves therein; that

arrangement having for its principal object to multiply the settlements on both sides of the River, above and below New Orleans, and in order to assemble on any occasion a number of men sufficient to defend the entrance of the Colony toward the sea. And in consequence there were sent by the Directors of the Company, in said Province, several provisional orders of concession, according to which the grantees were, among other things, bound to place in value their said lands or part of them, within six months, to pay such taxes and dues as might be imposed, to prepare official reports of taking possession, containing the extent and limits of their lands, and to send said proces-verbal with the said provisional order to said Company in France, and in return to receive new letters of concession in form. That not only have none of the grantees complied with said conditions, but that the *individuals to whom the Company confided* the administration of its affairs, in said Province, paid so little attention to the distribution of said lands that they suffered most of the individuals who had the permission to take lands, in allodium, to place themselves on the grounds above mentioned, which were expressly reserved for small farms, and for the domain of the Company; and that they granted and took for themselves an immense extent of lands, adjoining and opposite New Orleans, of which they had obtained approval by the Company, *under false pretenses, that said lands were continually inundated,* although said undertaking was formally contrary to the conditions stipulated in the provisional orders, thereby putting the Company in a position to refuse to those individuals letters of concession necessary to assure them of the right of ownership to said lands, of which they became *usurpers.* They did not dare to prepare official reports, which they were bound to make of the situation, extent and limits of the lands possessed by them, in order to obtain letters of concession, so that, the said possessors not having complied with any regulation and having *set at naught* the essential formalities which could assure their possessions and those of their neighbors, they would find themselves in a confusion which would become an endless source

of discussions with the Company, and unforseen lawsuits among themselves. And furthermore, most of those possessors are retaining for a long time vast tracts of uncleared lands, with no other purpose of keeping them except for sale. The Directors of said Company pray his Majesty to rescind and annul those orders issued up to the end of the year 1723; to *rescind* and *annul* all orders of concessions of lands which might have been granted in allodium, within the Province, to be found on both sides of the River St. Louis from the stream of Manchac to the sea, by *reducing* to *twenty arpents* frontage by the ordinary depth, the concessions of greater extent of lands which might have been granted in said Province and reuniting the surplus to the domain of the Company, and to declare hunting and fishing free in the entire Colony,'' etc.

The above was a report to the King, by Sieur de Pelletier, Councillor of State. His Majesty being present in his Council, ordained, by Article 7, the recision and annulment of all orders of concession heretofore granted in allodium on both sides of the River St. Louis, from Manchac to the sea, as prayed for by the Directors.

The evident intent and purpose of that edict was to strike at Bienville and deprive him of his two vast concessions and of the large revenue he was deriving therefrom.

We now come to the Jesuits' Plantation. The Jesuit Fathers, whilst carrying on their missionary work in Louisiana, foresaw a great future for New Orleans, and accordingly purchased thirty-two arpents front on the Mississippi River, adjoining the upper limits of New Orleans, and forming part of the concessions made to Bienville, as stated above, as follows:

I. A tract of land from Bienville, individually, on April 11th, 1726, consisting of twenty arpents front on the Mississippi River by fifty arpents in depth, immediately adjoining the upper limits of New Orleans.

II. Another tract of land from Bienville, individually, on May 1st, 1728, consisting of five arpents front on the Mis-

sissippi River by forty arpents in depth, adjoining the above tract of land.

III. Another tract of land from Cæsar Le Breton des Chapelles, on December 2nd, 1743, consisting of seven arpents front on the Mississippi River by forty arpents in depth, adjoining the above tract of land.

I.

Title to the Tract of Twenty Arpents.

I now take pleasure in submitting to your consideration the following extracts taken from a copy of the deed of sale by Bienville to the Jesuit Fathers on April 11th, 1726:

Deed.

By an act passed before Me. Caron and Chevre, Notaries, at Paris, France, on April 11th, 1726, Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville, styling himself Commandant-General of Louisiana, and Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis, residing at rue Champ Fleury, in a house having for a sign a "Pineapple," situated in the Parish of St. Germain L'Auxerrois, Paris, France, Sold and transferred, with all warranties unto:

The Reverend Father Louis D'Avangour, religious priest of the Society of Jesus, residing in Paris, at the Royal College of "Louis Le Grand," rue St. Jacques, acting for and in the name of his said Society, by virtue of a general power of attorney granted to him by the Reverend Father Bodin, Superior of said Society of Jesus, in the Province of France, on the 13th January, 1722, and executed before Me. De Rouny, Notary at Paris, the following described property, to wit:

"Twenty (20) arpents of land front on the Mississippi River, with all the depth to the extent of fifty arpents, without, however, infringing on the lands ceded or to be ceded by the said de Bienville to the extent of forty arpents in depth, the aforesaid twenty arpents being situated above and adjoining the City of New Orleans, facing the Mississippi River, and in depth running Westward, one-quarter North-West, adjoining the limits of the City."

This was a part of the same property which had been ceded to Bienville by the India Company, by concession dated March 27th, 1719, as above stated. The buildings and improvements on said plantation included a frame house of about fifty feet in length, also a main building, a pigeon house and fruit garden. The lands, with the improvements thereon, were sold together with a negro man named "Brisefer," his wife and daughter (slaves), 3 bulls, 1 mare, 6 sheep, 1 ram, 4 she-goats, 1 he-goat, donkies (with the exception of one female donkey), and also all pigeons in pigeon houses.

Father de Beaubois agreed, in the deed, to cause himself to be put in possession of everything on the place by Captain de Noyan, nephew of Bienville, residing in New Orleans, or by others having authority to act, upon proper receipt and discharge being granted. It was further stipulated in said deed that the twenty arpents, buildings and cattle thereon were to be enjoyed and disposed of by the said Father de Beaubois, Superior of the Society of Jesus in the Province of Louisiana, presently living in the College of Louis Le Grand, Paris, and accepting same in full ownership; the possession thereof to commence May 1st, 1727.

This sale was made for the sum of 12,000 livres, payable in an annual and perpetual rent of 600 livres to Bienville or bearer, in Paris, in four equal payments, quarterly every year, the first to fall due July 1st, 1727, and this to continue as long as said rent shall remain due, and the principal unpaid. It was stipulated in said deed that the arrears of said rent, and the principal of the sale, were to be paid to said Bienville only in gold and silver, and *never in royal paper-money*, notwithstanding all edicts, decrees and declarations of the King to the contrary. The said rent-annuity was redeemable at any time, by the payment to Bienville of the sum of 12,000 livres, in two equal payments of 6,000 each, with all arrears of rent due and exigible, in gold and silver; said payments to be made only after notice, in writing, to be given to Bienville, at his domicile in Paris, France, one month before quarterly payment.

On June 27th, 1730, before Caron and Chevre, Notaries at Paris, Bienville acknowledged to have received, at his residence in Paris, from Reverend Father D'Avangour, in gold and silver, for and in the name and for account of the Society of Jesus, the sum of 12,000 livres, for and in consideration of the reimbursement of the 600 livres of rent annuity constituted in the above mentioned deed of sale, and for which the said Bienville granted a full receipt, acquittance and discharge. The whole will more fully appear by reference to a copy of the aforesaid sale passed before Caron and Chevre, Notaries, at Paris, France, of record among the archives at the City Hall in New Orleans; the original deed being in the office of Me. Gillet, Notary, successor to Me. Chevre, at Paris. I take pleasure in submitting to you a copy translated from French of said act of sale by which Bienville conveyed to the Jesuit Fathers, under date of April 11th, 1726, his country residence and farm, then adjoining the upper limits of the old Carré.

II.

Title to the Tract of Five Arpents.

By an act passed before Me. Rossard, Royal Notary in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Clerk of the Superior Council, dated May 1st, 1728, le Sieur de Noyan, acting as the agent and attorney in fact of his uncle Bienville, sold to the Jesuit Fathers, in perpetuity, a tract of land measuring five (5) arpents front on the Mississippi River, by forty (40) arpents in depth, and adjoining the tract of land above described, with charge to pay six livres of rent for each arpent, also two capons and two days of labor for each arpent.

III.

Title to the Seven Arpents Tract.

By an act passed before Henry, Notary, on December 2nd, 1743, Cæsar Le Breton des Chapelles, Comptroller of the Navy and First Council of the Province of Louisiana, sold to the Society of Jesus seven (7) arpents front on the Mississippi River by forty (40) arpents in depth and adjoining the above tract of five arpents.

IV.

The Commons or Terre Commune.

A certain tract of land in the form of a triangle *ambligone* was ceded to the Society of Jesus, on the 10th day of August, 1734, by Bienville and Salomon, from the extreme boundary limit of the City of New Orleans, up to the main source of Bayou St. John; making in superficies 339 arpents 200 toises square, taken from the commons of the City of New Orleans; which tract of land was ceded to the Jesuit Fathers in consideration of a *canal* which they obligated themselves to make, up to the branch of Bayou St. John, in order to procure a waterway to the City, with the express stipulation that it be confirmed by his Majesty within two years, and in default thereof, said lands were to be reunited to the domain of the King. The said obligation was never complied with by the Jesuits, hence said tract of land remained the property of the crown, and did not figure in the seizure proceedings against the Jesuit Fathers in 1763.

Plantation.

The first three tracts of land as described above, and united together, constituted, in 1743, one large property, called the "Jesuits' Plantation," having a front of thirty-two arpents on the Mississippi River by fifty arpents in depth and adjoining the upper limits of New Orleans; which plantation, outside of the city limits, was under the jurisdiction of the Syndic of "Tchoupitoulas." In accordance with the stipulations contained in the deed of sale by Bienville to the Jesuit Fathers, Reverend Nicholas Ignace de Beaubois formally took possession of Bienville's plantation on May 1st, 1727.

Mention may be made here that he is the same Father de Beaubois who had suggested to Perrier, Commanding General, successor to Bienville, to invite the Ursuline Nuns to come to New Orleans to educate the girls of the Province. And it was on August 6th, 1727, that the Ursuline Nuns arrived in New Orleans with several Jesuit Fathers; the said Nuns were given the former residence of Bienville, where they lived until

1734, when they built their convent house on Condé street, now Chartres, between Hospital and Ursulines streets; being the site of the old Archbishopric; which building is considered to be the oldest in the Crescent City.

On January 23rd, 1731, the "West India Company" failed, and surrendered its charter to the Government of France; and then the commerce of the Province became free to all French subjects.

Bienville was appointed Governor of the Province of Louisiana in 1732, arriving in New Orleans in January, 1733. Francois Saucier, Surveyor, examined and inspected, from September 20th to November 25th, 1737, by order of Bienville, all the lands on both sides of the Mississippi River previously conceded to Bienville, giving a full and detailed report of the names of the owners and condition of said lands, as the whole will appear by reference to the aforesaid Book of Concessions, from page 36 to page 144.

Bienville continued to govern the affairs of the Colony until May, 1743, when he departed for Paris, France, where he died on March 7th, 1768, after a long service of forty-five years in the Province, with the exception of a few intervals.

Le Marquis de Vaudreuil succeeded Bienville, in 1743, and continued in office until 1753. It was during de Vaudreuil's administration, in 1751, that Lieutenant Guy de Soniat du Fossat, great ancestor of the undersigned, came to Louisiana, where he served the Colony, in various capacities, until his death in 1794. Louis Billouart de Kerlérec arrived in New Orleans in February, 1753, succeeding de Vaudreuil; he remained in office until 1763, when he was recalled and sent to the Bastille in Paris, France.

Louis XV, King of France, on November 3rd, 1762, ceded, in full ownership, purely and simply, and without exception, to his cousin Charles III, King of Spain, all the country known as Louisiana, including New Orleans, and the island on which the city is situated; which cession was accepted by the King of Spain, on November 13th, 1762; both acts of cession and acceptance were kept secret. The King of France, however,

continued to act as possessor of the ceded Province of Louisiana. Nicholas Chauvin de La Frénière was appointed Attorney-General, on January 1st, 1763; he is the same person who vigorously prosecuted the Jesuit Fathers in 1763, and was shot by O'Reilly in 1769. D'Abbadie was appointed March 6th, 1763, as Commissary-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Louisiana, to supersede Kerlérec.

Both La Frénière and D'Abbadie landed together at New Orleans on June 29th, 1763. La Frénière was instructed to prosecute, before the Superior Council, the seizure and sale of all the property of the Jesuit Fathers in Louisiana.

Louis XV, on April 21st, 1764, publicly made known the cession of Louisiana to the King of Spain; and by letter instructed D'Abbadie to transfer Louisiana, in conformity with the act of cession of November 3rd, 1762, to the accredited officer or commissioner designated by the King of Spain, whenever appointed; which official communication was received by D'Abbadie, in New Orleans, in October, 1764. On the 4th day of February, 1765, D'Abbadie died. Aubry succeeded D'Abbadie and remained in office until March 5th, 1766, when Don Antonio de Ulloa arrived in New Orleans to take possession of the Province of Louisiana for and in the name of the King of Spain.

Aubry immediately recognized Ulloa as Governor on behalf of Spain, and then issued orders to the inhabitants to obey all orders or decrees emanating from said official. The Superior Council of the Province refused to submit to Spanish authority, due to the fact that Ulloa had never properly submitted his credentials to the said Superior Council. On October 29th, 1768, a revolt was organized by the Superior Council, and the Colony took up arms against the Spanish ruler and requested the Superior Council to expel Ulloa from the Province, notwithstanding the earnest protest of Aubry. Ulloa then took French leave and departed for Spain.

Aubry continued to administer the affairs of the Colony until August 18th, 1769, when General Alejandro O'Reilly

landed in New Orleans, with 3000 soldiers, to take formal possession of the Province of Louisiana, for and in the name of the King of Spain. On August 21st, 1769, O'Reilly caused the insurgents of the revolution of October 29th, 1768, to be arrested. Villeré, one of the leaders of the revolution, was advised by Aubry to return to the city; on his arrival he was arrested; he resisted arrest and was pierced by the bayonets of his guards, and then sent on board a frigate, where he expired. The other leaders, namely, Nicholas Chauvin de La Frénière, Jean Baptiste Noyan, Pierre Carresse, Pierre Marquis and Joseph Milhet, were tried and condemned to death by O'Reilly, and they were shot on October 25th, 1769.

Thus and then ended the French régime in Louisiana, to be replaced by that of Spain.

With your permission I will now retrace my steps back to the year 1763, when the Jesuits' Plantation was seized and sold. Nicholas Chauvin de La Frénière, Attorney-General of the Province of Louisiana, immediately after his arrival in New Orleans, on June 29th, 1763, commenced judicial proceedings of seizure and sale, before the Superior Council at New Orleans, of all the property, movable and immovable, belonging to the Jesuit Fathers in the Province of Louisiana, by virtue of the instructions and powers granted unto him by the French authorities. After all the necessary proceedings had been complied with, the Superior Council rendered a decree, on July 9th, 1763, ordering the seizure and sale of all the property, movable and immovable, belonging to said Jesuit Fathers, situated in the said Province of Louisiana, at public auction, in accordance with law.

D'Abbadie, in pursuance of the aforesaid decree, gave, on July 13th, 1763, orders to Olivier Devezin, Surveyor General of Louisiana, to proceed to the Jesuits' Plantation, adjoining the slopes of the fortifications of Fort St. Louis, above the City of New Orleans, and there to examine the titles and papers relating to said lands belonging to the said Order of Jesuits, and also to survey same into lots suitable to purchasers. Upon examination of said titles it appeared to the said Devezin,

Surveyor, that said plantation measured thirty-two arpents front on the Mississippi River by fifty arpents in depth. On July 14 and 16, 1763, said plantation was surveyed by Devezin, who found that it measured thirty-three and one-third arpents front on said Mississippi River, instead of thirty-two arpents, according to titles; however, Devezin recommended that the thirty-two arpents be divided into six (6) lots, numbered 1 to 6; lot No. 1 to have seven arpents front on the river by fifty arpents in depth, and the other lots, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, to have each five arpents front on the river by fifty arpents in depth. For more details I refer you to a certified copy of the proces-verbal of survey made by said Olivier Devezin, Surveyor, under date of July 22nd, 1763, to be found among the archives at the City Hall, in the City of New Orleans, the original being on file in the proceedings of the Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana against the Jesuit Fathers, bearing Nos. 144 to 147 of the docket of said Court.

I will now give you the following extract of the proces-verbal of sale of lot No. 5, adjudicated to one Joseph Petit, which I found in proceedings No. 267 of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit of Saulet et al. vs. Shepherd, in error to the Circuit Court of Louisiana (kindly loaned to me by my friend Edgar Grima), the same being very interesting and of value to show how judicial sales were made and conducted at that time.

EXTRACTS

from proces-verbal of sale of lot No. 5 to Petit and Saulet.

In obedience to the decree rendered by the Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana, dated July 9th, 1763, rendered at the instance of Mr. de La Frénière, Attorney-General of the King, ordering the judicial sale of all the effects, movable and immovable, belonging to the Jesuits, by Mr. Denis Nicolas Foucault, Comptroller of the Navy, Second Judge of the Superior Council and commissioner for this purpose; said sale to be made in the presence of the said Attorney-General, to the end that the money derived therefrom be placed under the King's authority; and in pursuance

of the publications and posted bills, published and put up accordingly, in all the customary and usual places of the City of New Orleans, by Marin Lenormand, public crier, dated the 17 July, 1763, announcing that, on the 23*rd July*, 1763, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he would proceed, at the bar of the Court, for the first time and the first outcry, at auction, to the sale and adjudication, to the highest and last bidder, of a piece of land of five arpents in length in front, running, on its upper limit, 52 degrees, 50 minutes and 31 second and 2-3 and a half, North by West, with a depth of fifty arpents, known as No. 5, with no buildings thereon, with the appurtenances and dependencies thereof without exception or reservation, as the whole is and appears, bordering on one side by the piece of land No. 4, and on the other that known as No. 6, forming part of the land belonging to the heretofore styled Jesuits; the purchaser to pay the price of the adjudication in eight months from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security being meanwhile given therefor, and to pay cash for all the costs incurred and to be incurred, into the hands of the clerk, before being placed in possession.

1st outcry: Thereupon an audience was held, at the bar of the Court, on *July* 23*rd*, 1763, at 8 a. m., before said Mr. Denis Nicolas Foucault, Comptroller of the Navy, Second Judge in said Council, and Commissioner, in presence of Mr. de la Frénière, Attorney-General of the King, and many persons being there assembled, and the clauses and conditions having been read and explained in a loud and intelligible voice, by the public crier, and no person having appeared to bid on said land; after having waited until the hour of 10 o'clock, by consent of the Attorney-General of the King, it was decreed on the said day that new posted bills should be published and put up in all the places and marts customary and usual of this city, on the following *Sunday*, July 31st, 1763, to expose said property at auction anew, on the following *Thursday*, August 4th, 1763, at 8 o'clock a. m., on which day all persons would be received to make their bids, on the aforesaid terms and conditions.

2nd outcry: And thereupon audience being held, at the bar of the Court, on *August 4th*, 1763, at 8 o'clock a. m., before said Mr. De Foucault, Comptroller of the Navy, Second Judge in said Council, Commissioner named for this purpose, in the presence of Mr. De la Place, Assessor in the said Council and substitute for the Attorney-General of the King, and considering the proces-verbal of the publications and posted bills published and put up accordingly in all the customary and usual places and marts in this city, by the said Normand, public crier, dated July 31st, 1763, and several persons being there assembled, and the aforesaid clauses and conditions having been read and explained in a loud and intelligible voice by the public crier, there appeared Mr. Marmillon, who did thereupon bid upon said land, with its appurtenances and dependencies, the sum of 4000 livres, and after having waited until 10 o'clock and no other bidder having appeared to bid beyond said sum, with the consent of Mr. de la Place, substitute of the Attorney-General of the King, it was decreed, on the said day, that new bills should be published and posted in all the customary and usual places and marts in the city, on the following Sunday, August 14th, 1763, to the effect that on the following Thursday, August 18th, 1763, at 8 o'clock a. m., the said piece of land No. 5, with its appurtenances and dependencies, would be offered definitively for the third and last bidding at auction, when all persons would be allowed to bid to exceed the last bid aforesaid, on the aforementioned terms and conditions.

3rd outcry: And thereupon an audience was held, at the bar of the Court, on the said *18th August*, 1763, at 8 o'clock a. m., before the Hon. de Foucault, Second Judge of the said Council and Commissioner herein, in presence of said Mr. de la Place, substitute for the Attorney-General of the King, considering the proces-verbal of the publications and bills published and posted accordingly in all the usual and customary places and marts in this city, by Bary, public crier, dated August 14th, 1763, and the intended sale and adjudication having been this day rendered public, in trumpet sounds,

in all the public places of this city, and several bidders having there appeared; after it had been published and proclaimed anew, in a loud and intelligible voice, by the public crier, that they were about to proceed definitively, and for the third and last time, to the sale and adjudication, to the highest and last bidder, of No. 5, measuring five arpents front, running, on its upper limits, 50 31' 52 1-2'', North by West, with a depth of fifty arpents, with no buildings thereon, with the appurtenances and dependencies thereof, without exception or reservation, as the whole is and appears, bordering on one side the aforesaid piece of ground forming part of the land belonging to the said Jesuits, subject to the charges, terms and conditions, on the part of the purchaser, of paying the price of his bid eight months after this date, and giving good and sufficient security therefor; and the said land so sold to remain specially and with privilege thereon, affected, obligated and hypothecated until final payment, and the said purchaser to pay, moreover, in cash, and before being put in possession, all the costs incurred towards the effecting of said adjudication, into the hands of the Clerk.

And thereupon the aforementioned bid of the sum of 4000 livres made by Mr. Marmillon was exceeded by Mr. Joseph Petit's bid of 24,600 livres, by Mr. Duplessis of 25,000 livres, by Mr. Petit of 25,500 livres, and after having waited until the hour of 10 o'clock, and no other bidder having appeared up to that time, to cover the last mentioned bid, and the said land appearing to be at its value, with the consent of Mr. de la Place, substitute for the Attorney of the Crown, the said land, with its appurtenances and dependencies, in the condition in which the same was and appeared, was adjudicated definitively, purely and simply, to the said Mr. Petit, as the last and highest bidder, for the sum of 25,500 livres, which he promised to pay, as hereinbefore set forth, as also to execute all the conditions specified and inserted in the present decree, without any reservation; for the security of all which the said land, appurtenances and dependencies will remain specially and with privilege, obligated,

affected and hypothecated, until perfect payment of the said sum of 25,500 livres; by reason of all whereof, the said Mr. Petit has elected that his domicile shall be in this city, at his own house, at which place he consents that all required and necessary judicial acts concerning the purchase may be made, and shall be as valid as though made or done by him in person; in consideration of which terms and conditions, well and truly observed and fulfilled, the said Mr. Petit shall remain the true and free possessor of said land so adjudicated to him, for himself, his heirs, and his assigns, to do with, enjoy, and dispose of it in full ownership and as an effect to him belonging, he being in possession of the whole thereof from this day, and being content and satisfied with it, as having seen, visited and examined it, declaring that he is well acquainted therewith, and he has signed.

Done at the bar of the Court, in New Orleans, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the year 1763. (Signed by the parties.)

It appears from what precedes that there were three outcries for lot No. 5; one on July 23rd, 1763, one on August 4th, and the last on August 18th, 1763.

ADJUDICATIONS.

The lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were adjudicated to the following named persons, to wit:

Lot No. 1 of seven arpents, to Jean Pradel.

Lot No. 2 of five arpents, to Mr. Larrivée, who sold to Pradel.

Lot No. 3 of five arpents, to Mr. Gravier, represented by Lamothe.

Lot No. 4 of five arpents, to Chevalier Bonrepos.

Lot No. 5 of five arpents, to Joseph Petit, who sold to Saulet.

Lot No. 6 of five arpents, to Durand Brothers.

Total thirty-two arpents.

Olivier Devezin, Surveyor, on November 24th, 1763, accompanied by Mr. Pigeon, Deputy Surveyor, went to the Jesuits' Plantation, by order of D'Abbadie, and at the request of La Frénière, Attorney-General, to divide the thirty-two arpents of land mentioned in his proces-verbal of July 22nd, 1763; all purchasers being summoned to be present at the operation of the surveying, distribution and delivery of the said parcels of land, were present either in person or by their legal representatives.

The above information is derived from the proces-verbal of survey by Devezin, at the City Hall, and of his plan of survey, a copy of which I take pleasure in submitting to you. The proces-verbal of survey or subdivision was approved by the adjudicatees on December 22nd, 1763, and homologated by La Frénière, Attorney-General, and by the Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana, on April 24th, 1764, as shown at pages 53 and 55 of the American State papers, Vol. II, Public Lands in New Orleans (Gales and Seaton's Edition).

It may be of interest for you to know that lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 above described passed successively through the hands of various purchasers and were transformed from plantations to faubourgs as the City of New Orleans advanced in population.

Faubourgs.

The lots Nos. 1 and 2 and part of 3 immediately adjoining the upper limits of the city, were owned by Bertrand Gravier and John Gravier, and formed "Faubourg St. Marie," which was subdivided into lots and squares as per plans of Trudeau in 1788 and 1796.

Part of No. 3 and lot No. 4, adjoining "Faubourg St. Marie," was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Sylvestre Delord Sarpy, and was named "Faubourg Delord;" the same was subdivided, in 1806, into squares and lots, to correspond with Faubourg St. Marie.

The Lot No. 5, adjoining Faubourg Delord, belonged to Thomas Saulet, and was called "Faubourg Saulet;" in 1810

it was laid out into squares and lots, to correspond with Faubourgs Ste. Marie and Delord.

The lot No. 6, owned by Pierre Robin de Logny, became Faubourg Lacourse, and was subdivided into squares and lots in 1826, to correspond with Faubourgs Ste. Marie, Delord and Saulet.

The plantation adjoining Faubourg Lacourse belonged to Mme. Céleste Marigny, wife of Jacques François Enoul de Livaudais, and was called Faubourg Annunciation.

The Faubourgs Ste. Marie, Delord, Saulet, Lacourse and Annunciation, together with the Commons, or "terre commune," now constitute the First Municipal District of the City of New Orleans.

Jesuit Fathers.

Permit me here to indulge in a brief narrative of the history of the *Society of Jesus*, which was founded by Ignace de Loyola, with six associates, in 1534, in Paris, France, for the purpose of converting the infidels and of furnishing a militia to the Sovereign Pontiff. In 1540 Pope Paul III recognized the existence of the Society, with a General at its head, elected for life, with domicile in Rome. The Society began to prosper; at the death of Loyola in 1556 the order numbered over 1000 members. It continued to increase rapidly until 1594, when Henry IV, King of France, caused their exile. In 1604 they were reinstated; from that time they became influential and powerful, until the time of the great failure of Father Antoine Lavalette, at the head of the Jesuit Missions, in the Carribee Islands, domiciled at Martinique. He was engaged in extensive commercial enterprises for the maintenance and support of his missions; the capture of some of his vessels by the English cruisers caused losses so severe and great to him that he became insolvent, with liabilities of over 5,000,000 livres; suits were brought and judgments obtained against him, and the judgment creditors proceeded to satisfy their claims against the entire Society of Jesus. The Superior of said Society contended that their order could not be held

responsible for the individual debts of its members or of its several houses, each house being alone responsible for its debts, but the courts decided against the Society and they appealed from the decision of the courts to the Parliament of Paris, which confirmed the judgments of said courts, with order to pay Lavalette's debts within one year.

Lavalette was found guilty by his superiors of having engaged in a trade, contrary to the rules of the Society, and was expelled from its membership.

By reference to the History of the Society of Jesus, by Cretineau-Joly, at pages 249 and 250, I read the following:

"The Parliament had acted in the interest of the creditors, it struck them out from the debate, as soon as it could reach higher. The scandal of the failure served as a stepping stone to passions which had been too much compressed for not bursting out. The Parliament forgot the creditors of Lavalette, who were never paid, not even after the confiscation of the property of the Society; and it attributed to itself the right to judge the foundation of the Institute. The house of Martinique and the lands of Dominique were purchased by the victorious English, for the price of 4,000,000 livres; said properties consequently being able to answer, over and above the debt of 2,400,000 livres."

I will also quote the following passages from a letter written by Father F. P. Watrin, dated Paris, September 3rd, 1764, a Jesuit, who was in Louisiana at the time of the seizure and sale of the Jesuits' Plantation, to be found in Vol. LXX, entitled "The Jesuit Relations," edited by the Secretary of the State Historical Society of Minnesota:

"In the proceedings of the Supreme Council it was decreed that the Institute of the Jesuits be brought to the Council for examination; and the decree of the court was to the effect that the Institute was hostile to the royal authority, to the rights of the bishops, and to the public peace and safety; and that the vows uttered according to said Institute were null; prohibiting the Jesuits to use their name hereafter, or to

wear their customary garb; they to assume that of the secular ecclesiastics; with the exception of their books and some wearing apparel which was allowed to them, all their property, real and personal, was seized and sold at auction. It was further decreed that the chapel ornaments and sacred vases of New Orleans be delivered up to the Capuchin Fathers, that the chapel ornaments and sacred vessels of the Jesuits in Illinois be delivered up to the Royal Procurator for that country, and that the chapels should then be demolished; and that finally the Jesuits should return to France, embarking upon the first ships ready to depart, prohibiting them meanwhile from remaining together; a sum of 600 livres was assigned to pay each one's passage and another of 1500 francs for their sustenance and support for six months. They were to present themselves after that term to the Duke of Choiseul. to ask him for the pensions which would be assigned from the proceeds of the sale of the property. The decree also mentioned the fact that the reasons for judgment were that the Jesuits had not taken care of their missions; that they had thought only of making their estate valuable; and that they were usurpers of the vicariate-general of New Orleans."

The letter concludes that the above was not substantiated by facts in the case.

Among the many valuable papers in the State Museum archives in this city is to be found a printed copy of letters patent granted by the King of France, at Versailles, on June 3rd, 1763, relative to the seizure of the properties of the Society and Company of Jesus, situated in the French Colonies, in which it appears that by a decree rendered by the Parliament of Paris, on April 23rd, 1762, permission was granted to the creditors of said Society to form themselves into a syndicate, with power to seize all their property, without exception. By letters patent rendered on August 1st, 1764, without derogation to the other letters patent of February 11th, 1763, and of June 3rd, 1763, granted to said creditors concerning properties situated in Louisiana, it was ordained that the proceeds of the sale of said properties be remitted

directly into the hands of the duly constituted agents of the general syndics, to be sent either in kind or by bills of exchange drawn on merchants in France, payable to the Sequestrator or depository named by decree of Parliament of Paris, rendered on May 19th, 1762, in order to facilitate the payment of the aforesaid obligations.

It appears from the above decrees that the proceedings instituted against the Jesuit Fathers before the Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana were not in the nature of a confiscation by the French government, but were a seizure and sale to satisfy the claims of their creditors. It may be said that the ulterior motive of these proceedings against the Jesuits probably was the ill feeling which the French government then bore towards them, using as a pretext the failure of Lavalette to down the Society;—as properly said by one of the Jesuit Fathers, that: "Lavalette's conduct made a fine handle for the whip to scourge the Jesuits, but it was not the motive of the scourging."

On December 1st, 1764, by royal edict of the King of France, the Society of Jesus was dissolved throughout the King's dominions. On the 1st day of April, 1767, the Jesuits in Spain and their colonies were banished and sent to the Papal states, and in 1772 Pope Clement XIV ordered the closing of the principal college at Rome, pronouncing the suppression of the Order of Jesuits, which then numbered over 22,000 members, scattered all over the world.

The Jesuit Fathers, after the dissolution of their Society, remained in the various countries where they resided, and devoted themselves mainly to the education of boys. On August 7th, 1814, Pope Pius VII reinstated the Order of Jesuits in all Catholic countries.

And in conclusion allow me to state that the Jesuit Fathers, through their energy and intelligence, cultivated extensively the plantation above described, in indigo, corn, sugar cane and agricultural products, and they were the first during the colonial days to demonstrate how valuable and rich was the soil of Louisiana, on the Mississippi River; they were

the first to encourage the establishment of a tannery on the upper limits of their plantation by the Durand Brothers; they were the first to introduce sugar cane in Louisiana, which they planted and cultivated with success in the year 1751, on their plantation; in fact, they took a leading part in all the affairs tending to the progress and welfare of the Colony.

The Jesuit Fathers, after an absence of seventy-two years, came back to Louisiana under the banner of the Stars and Stripes, in 1835, to enjoy the rights of life, liberty and property guaranteed under the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. SONIAT.

New Orleans, La., November 17th, 1909.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

By The Reverend Gordon Bakewell

An Address Delivered Before the Louisiana Historical Society, Nov.16th, 1910.

In response to the request that I should give some of my reminiscences of Mr. Audubon, I beg your indulgence while I endeavor to give you something of interest on this subject.

To elucidate one point in his history which for a long time was questionable, I begin with extracts from the *Autobiography* of Mr. Audubon, addressed to his sons, which was discovered after his death among his papers (without date), and which but few have read. He says: "The precise period of my birth is yet an enigma to me; and I can only say what I have often heard my father repeat to me on this subject, which is as follows: It seems that my father had large properties in Santo Domingo, and was in the habit of visiting, frequently, that portion of our Southern States called and known by the name of Louisiana, then owned by the French government. During one of these excursions he married a lady of Spanish extraction, who, I have been led to understand, was as beautiful as she was wealthy and otherwise attractive, and who bore my father three sons and a daughter, I being the youngest of the sons, and the only one who survived extreme youth. My mother, soon after my birth, accompanied my father to the estate of Aux-Cayes, on the Island of Santo Domingo; and she was one of the victims during the ever-to-be-lamented period of the negro insurrection of that island."

The evident conclusion from this statement of his father must be, that Audubon was a native of this State; for if his mother did not leave Louisiana for Santo Domingo till shortly after his birth, he certainly was born here. But at what place?

Now this uncertainty as to the place of Audubon's birth has been put to rest by the testimony of an eyewitness in the person of old Mr. Mandeville Marigny,* now dead some years. His repeated statement to me was, that on his plantation at Mandeville, Louisiana, on Lake Pontchartrain, Audubon's mother was his guest; and while there gave birth to John James Audubon. Marigny was present at the time, and from his own lips I have, as already said, repeatedly heard him assert the above fact. He was ever proud to bear this testimony of his protection given to Audubon's mother, and his ability to bear witness as to the place of Audubon's birth, thus establishing the fact that he was a Louisianian by birth.

Before I speak of my own personal reminiscences of Audubon, permit me, further, to read some extracts, of a date before my day, from the autobiography of a Mr. Vincent Nolte, a narration of his intercourse with Audubon as early as 1811. They have never, to my knowledge, been given to the public, and are, consequently, comparatively new items in the history of Audubon's life. This is my excuse for giving them now. And further, because given before this Historical Society, they are of historical value, especially to those of this generation of steam and electricity, as showing what they can hardly conceive was the primitive condition of the navigation of our Western States at that time, with but little improvement since Father Noah floated off in the Ark. They are to be found in a rare book, now in our Public Library, on St. Charles Avenue, published by Nolte himself, entitled *Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres*, showing the adventures of this remarkable man and great cotton speculator, in New Orleans, as early as 1806. He was a participant in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, of which he gives a most remarkable and detailed account. It is a book that shows the condition of things and society here at that early date as he saw them, full of interest and historical information.

He writes from New York in the fall of 1811 (page 196): "I was anxious to acquire some knowledge of the far Western

*See below account of Bernard Mandeville de Marigny.

region, whence such rich and manifold productions of all kinds were carried down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, destined to be the source of the prosperity of New Orleans, although their banks were then but thinly populated, and were almost entirely wild and unclaimed. In pursuance of this desire, I resolved to cross the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and there purchase a couple of flatboats, in which I and my companions could quietly float down the rapid stream to New Orleans, about 2000 miles. The only other means usual at that time, for passage or transportation on the two rivers, was by 'keel-boats,' as they were called. These were long, narrow boats, which could carry at the farthest about 200 barrels of flour, and which would complete the journey in about thirty to thirty-five days, while the flatboats, which were only steered, consumed forty to fifty days in making the same distance. The latter, however, were more convenient for transportation of passengers, since they had space enough in them to put up a snug sleeping room, with beds, etc., and a convenient kitchen and dining room.

"I sent my friend Hollander a fortnight in advance of me to Pittsburgh to purchase two such flatboats, one for our own use and the other to accommodate my horse with a stall. Moreover, we could thus take along with us some 400 barrels of flour, which could always be disposed of to advantage in New Orleans, and would suffice to pay the expenses of the journey.

"I managed to procure an excellent horse in Philadelphia, and with my saddlebags strapped to his back, I started in December, 1811, alone on my journey to Pittsburgh. It was very cold. I rode early in the morning, entirely alone, over the loftiest summit of the Alleghany ridge, called Laurel Hill, and at about 10 o'clock arrived at a small inn, close by the falls of the Juniata River. I ordered a substantial breakfast. The landlady showed me into a room and said I, perhaps, would not object to taking my meal at the same table with a strange gentleman, who was already there.

"As I entered I found the latter personage, who at once struck me as being what in common parlance is called an 'odd fish.' He was sitting at a table before the fire, with a 'Madras' handkerchief wound around his head, exactly in the style of the French marines or laborers in a seaport town. I stepped up to him and accosted him politely with the words, 'I hope I don't incommode you by coming to take breakfast with you?'

" 'Oh, no, sir,' he replied, with a strong French accent, which made it like 'No, sare.'

" 'Ah!' I continued, 'you are a Frenchman, sir?'

" 'No, sare,' he answered, '*Hi emm an Hinglishman.*'

" 'Why,' I asked in return, 'how do you make that out? You look like a Frenchman, and you speak like one.'

" 'Hi emm an Englishman, becas hi got a Hinglish wife,' he answered.

"Without investigating the matter further, we made up our minds to ride together to Pittsburgh. He showed himself to be an original throughout, but at last admitted that he was a Frenchman by birth, and a native of La Rochelle.

(This, no doubt, was his belief at the time.)

"However," continues Nolte, "he had come in early youth to Louisiana, had given up sea service, and had gradually become a thorough American. 'Now,' I asked him, 'how does that accord with your quality as Englishman?' Upon this he found it convenient to reply in the French language, 'When all is said and done, I am somewhat of a cosmopolitan. I belong to any country.'

(This was a prophetic speech and has come to pass, as we all know.)

"This man," continues Nolte, "who afterwards won for himself so great a name in natural history, particularly in ornithology, was *Audubon*, who, however, was by no means thinking, at that time, of occupying himself with the study of natural history. He wanted to be a merchant and had married the daughter of an Englishman named Bakewell, formerly of

Philadelphia, but then residing, and owning mills, at Shipping Port, at the falls of the Ohio, in the neighborhood of Louisville. It was also his intention to travel down the Ohio into Kentucky."

This meeting with Audubon on the Alleghany ridge is, in the main, confirmed by Audubon, with many more details, in his *Journal*, found in his published Book of American Ornithology, in the Howard Library of this city.

"At Pittsburgh he (Audubon) found no other opportunity of doing so than the one offered him by my flatboats, and as he was a good companionable man, and, moreover, an accomplished sketcher, I invited him to a berth in our cabin, gratis. He thankfully accepted the invitation; and we left Pittsburgh, in very cold weather, with the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers full of drifting ice, in the beginning of January, 1812.

"I learned nothing further of his traveling plans until we reached Limestone, a little place in the Northwestern corner of the State of Kentucky. There we had both our horses taken ashore, and I resolved to go with him overland, first to visit the capital of Lexington, and from thence to Louisville, where he expected to find his wife and parents-in-law. My boats, which I had left under the charge of Hollander, were to meet me at the same place.

"We had scarcely finished our breakfast at Limestone when Audubon all at once sprung to his feet and exclaimed in French, 'Now I am going to lay the foundation of my establishment.' So saying, he took a small packet of address cards and a hammer from his coat pocket, some nails from his vest, and began to nail up one of the cards to the door of the tavern where we were taking our meal. The address was as follows:

AUDUBON & BAKEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Pork, Lard and Flour.

NEW ORLEANS.

(My father had already been established as a merchant in New Orleans some time.)

"Oh! Oh! thought I, there you have a competition before you have got to the place yourself. Yet this commission house could not refer to the influential name of 'Messrs. Hope,' or of Messrs. Baring; and as pork and lard, moreover, were not articles for me in the way of trade, I consoled myself with the thought that competition of that sort could not amount to much. From Limestone Audubon and I rode on together as far as Lexington, the capital of Kentucky."

Here Nolte's narrative, connected with Audubon, ends.

My earliest personal recollections of Audubon begin when I was quite a child. It was the common talk of the family that James—that is, Audubon—had no business capacity, no practicability about him, unsuccessful in all his undertakings, always in pecuniary want, and his family often in dire distress for the necessities of life. "He neglects his material interests and is forever wasting his time, hunting, drawing and stuffing birds, and playing the fiddle. We fear he will never be fit for any practical purpose on the face of the earth." At this time, so seemingly wasted, he was unconsciously laying the foundation of his future fame and prosperity. It was not yet dreamed that natural history was, pre-eminently, his calling. His genius and talent was unsuspected, even by himself.

It was not until he was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, that his talents were put to any practical use, and his genius began to dawn upon the world, and the family began to appreciate him for something more than a most lovable, kind and generous man—a thorough good fellow, though, hitherto, a failure, so far as practicability went. He had eked out a scanty living for his family by portrait painting, dancing lessons and French lessons; while his good wife was obliged to teach school, in which, however, she proved a great success among the best families of West Feliciana, and where her memory is revered most gratefully and affectionately. And this in later days was reflected upon me, when I was a minister of the Gospel in that parish, and gave me hearty welcome and hospitality for man and beast wherever I went on my parochial visits.

He says in his *Autobiography*: "My drawings of birds, meanwhile, were not neglected. In this particular there seemed to hover around me almost a mania, and I would even give up doing a head (portrait), the profit of which would have supplied our wants for a week or more, to represent a little citizen of the feathered tribe. I thought, my dear son, that I now drew birds far better than I had ever done, before misfortune intensified, or at least developed, my abilities. I received an invitation to go to Cincinnati; I was presented to the president of the Cincinnati College, Dr. Drake; and immediately formed an agreement to stuff birds for the museum there, in concert with Mr. Robert Best, an Englishman of great talent. My salary was large, and I at once sent for your mother to come and bring you. I now established a large drawing school at Cincinnati, at which I attended thrice per week, and at good prices. The expedition of Major Long passed through the city soon after; and well do I recollect how he, and Messrs. T. Poole, Thomas Say and others, stared at my drawings of birds at that time. So industrious were we, Mr. Best and I, that in six months we had arranged and finished all we could do for the museum. I returned to my portraits (paintings) and made a great number of them, without which we must have, once more, been in the starving line, as Mr. Best and I found, sadly to our fate, that the members of the College Museum were splendid promisers and very bad performers."

Speaking of the hard vicissitudes of his earlier life, he says: "One of the most extraordinary things among all these adverse circumstances was, I never, for a day, gave up listening to the songs of our birds, or watching their peculiar habits, or delineating them in the best way that I could. Nay, during my deepest troubles, I frequently would wrench myself from the persons around me and retire to some secluded part of our noble forests; and many a time, at the sound of the wood-thrush's melodies, have I fallen upon my knees, and there prayed earnestly to our God."

What was it, we may ask, thus brought him to his knees

in these deep forest wilds? It was the song of birds—as hymns offered in the joyfulness of their free and happy life, to their Great Creator, and in unison to which Audubon joined his prayers to the same Giver of all good things, the God who had inspired him with genius, and wisdom, and knowledge, and understanding—gifts which St. Paul tells us are from the self same Holy Spirit of God who inspired the Prophets of old and the Apostles of our Lord. This joining in fellowship of praise and prayer with the feathered citizens of God's world, as he calls them, this, he says, "never failed to bring me the most valuable thoughts, and always comfort; and strange as it may seem to you, it was often necessary for me to exert my will and compel myself to return to my fellow beings."

This, no doubt, refers to some of those solitary wanderings in the wilds of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, among the Indian tribes of that time (the Choctaw and Cherokee nations), in pursuit of specimens, and to study the habits of our birds, thus for a while leaving civilization behind him and trusting to the friendship of the Indians, who called him the "Medicine Man" (for he was skillful in simple natural and botanical remedies). And thus these wild aborigines left him unmolested to pursue his way, with his mysterious airgun, which burnt no powder, but sent forth water bullets, which brought down the birds but did not injure their plumage.

My writing this recalls the fading memories of childhood, as to what I have heard among the family, of some of his wanderings away from home, and which, I believe, have never appeared in public print heretofore.

These temporary desertions of his family seem to show an inconstancy in his otherwise devotion to his wife. But she alone of his family relatives had faith and hope in some ultimate and substantial outcome of his talents, and encouraged him in the pursuit of that branch of natural history so congenial to him. And although not sure that it was so, there remains in my memory a dim recollection that Mrs. Audubon

accompanied him in one of his excursions through the then wilds of our Southern forests.

I now come to speak of my residence with Mr. Audubon in England. In the year 1836, when I was between fourteen and fifteen, I was sent to England to be educated, and as companion to an only son, my cousin, William Alexander Gordon. The financial crisis of that year, extending through several years, compelled my uncle, Alexander Gordon, head of the mercantile house in London, to return to New Orleans to see after the affairs of his house here, Francisco De Lizardi & Co., and during his absence from London, and while I went to college, I resided with Mr. Audubon in London, who was then in England bringing out his great work, *The Birds of America.*

He was away from London much of the time, on his business, getting subscriptions—the price was $1000. But when he was at home, and it became his turn to entertain the members of the scientific, literary and art clubs to which he belonged, there was a grand dinner at his house. We two boys, young Gordon and myself, were privileged to be present in the dining room after dinner, while the guests were sipping their wine. At the table were assembled some of the great men of that day, men of science, literature and art. Their conversation was of the highest type; to which we two boys would listen with open mouth and ears, wondering if we should ever attain to such wisdom and knowledge as was poured forth through the lips of the celebrities of that day. Audubon was a prominent speaker at these gatherings; and his narratives of his adventures and experiences, in parts of the world then little known in England, even to these wise natives, were of absorbing interest to them, as to us two boys.

Being a typical Kentucky American boy—full of life and health, and Western ways and speech, a rare bird in England in those early days, before ocean steam navigation—Audubon and his son John proposed to paint my portrait, before I went to Elizabeth College, in the Island of Guernsey; and for which purpose I sat for several days. Mr. John painted the body of the picture, Audubon coming in from time to time, when

required, to catch and fix the likeness, for which he had an extraordinary faculty, with a few strokes of his brush. So that the head is from Audubon's brush and the body of the picture from his son John's. This portrait of your humble servant hangs to-day in Newcomb Art Gallery, in Washington Avenue, in this city, and is the only oil painting from the Audubons' hands, so far as I know, in Louisiana. It is as fresh in color, after so many years have passed away, as if painted only yesterday, but by no means foreshadows the old, delapidated "critter" who stands before you to-night.

I saw no more of Mr. Audubon until I returned to the United States, in 1839, and stayed some days with him and his family at his place, called "Minnie's Land," in the suburbs of New York City. There he was settled with his family, the ambition of his life attained, his fame established as one of the great naturalists of the world. The same loving and lovely character he had ever been, with some of his earlier peculiarities.

After his spirit had passed away, his son John gave me the violin on which he had played for over forty years. It was said at the earlier periods of his life, when Audubon was thought to be only an ornament to society, that if it were not for that fiddle, giving dancing lessons, he would starve to death. I regret that I have lost that valuable violin of the great Audubon. I unfortunately loaned it to a young man in this city, who got into a *scrape* other than that of his bow, and had to decamp to parts unknown, and carried the Audubon violin with him.

Let me now, before I close, recur further and briefly to his personality and character, as I recall them to memory. He was tall, well proportioned in bodily frame, of robust health, with manly, handsome features, large, flashing eagle eyes, and flowing hair, which gave him the air of an artist; and altogether a most attractive personality, which, had he permitted it, would have made him the pet of the petticoats, but he was a most faithful husband and never lost his first

and ardent love for his wife. In fact, with his religious instincts, he was one of the purest of God's creations, with a hidden saintliness about him which only shone forth, from time to time, as occasion arose. In his declining years, as already mentioned, he was the same loving and lovely character he had ever been, with all his earlier eccentricities mellowed by a gracious old age. There was yet the remains of the manly beauty of his personal charms—the same elegance of manners and amiability of disposition.

He had lived so much as in the presence and in communion with the God of nature, while in pursuit of his calling, that there was an air of sanctity about him; for he had always been strictly moral, and instinctively religious, loving next to his God his fellow men and the feathered tribe, of which he has given to the world portraits of natural size, with descriptions of their habits, which have never yet been equaled. No wonder we are proud of him, and that his memory is revered by all. Unknown as are the particulars of Audubon's life and works to many, there seems to be, even to such, a vague charm attached to his very name, as there was to his person, which makes his name a familiar one, for park, place, club, hotel, stores, etc., and even for our children, and this among the highest and humblest of our citizens. Why, there is even an Audubon shoe shop here.

Such is the honor now paid to this man's world-wide fame and memory. A man whose work was for so long hid, as it were, under a bushel, until the discovery of his great talents, even to himself, and opportunity came to show them forth to the world.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF PHILIPPE DE MANDEVILLE ECUYER SIEUR DE MARIGNY.

1709-1910.

Compiled for the Louisiana Historical Society by J. W. Cruzat.

The Marigny family has its origin in the ancient Province of Normandy, which was divided in 1791 into five departments, viz: Seine Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Orne and Manche.

In each of the four last named departments is found a locality called Mandeville, from one of which, presumably the one in Calvados, comes the name of Mandeville, borne by the subjects of this sketch.

Arms.

The Philippe de Marigny family bear for arms, "d'azur au chevron d'or accompagné en chef d'un croissant d'argent à dextre, et d'une étoile de même à senestre, et en pointe d'un cygne aussi d'argent."

To Pierre Philippe, Sieur de Marigny, were issued letters of nobility, as appears by letter patent signed Louis and Phelipeau, dated in Paris in 1654 and registered "à la cour des aydes et comptes de Rouen," January 27th, 1656.

By another letter patent issued at St. Germain en Laye, March 16th, 1671, signed Louis and Colbert, the title of Sieur de Hautmesnil was conferred on his son, Jean Vincent Philippe, for services rendered "en la Nouvelle France."

The first of the name of whom we have any data in Louisiana is François Philippe de Marigny de Mandeville, Chevalier de St. Louis, born at Bayeux, Normandy. He married Marie Madeleine Le Maire, daughter of Pierre Le Maire and Marguerite Lamothe, native de Paris, Paroisse de St. Sulpice.

He was an officer of infantry in Canada in 1709, and afterwards "Commandant des Troupes en Louisiane." On his arrival here in 1709 we find him siding with the Curé de la Vente

and the Intendant La Salle, against Bienville. In 1714 he received his commission as Captain, and later was made Chevalier de St. Louis. On his return to Louisiana from France, with d'Arensbourg, June 4th, 1722, he was placed in command of Fort Condé, near Mobile. He was subsequently transferred to New Orleans, as Major de Place, died there October 24th, 1728, and was interred in the Parish Church of St. Louis.

In 1729 his widow remarried François Ignace Broutin, "Capitaine Ingénieur du Roi en cette Colonie, et Commandant des Natches." Of this marriage were born several children, amongst whom two daughters. One married Jean Joseph Delfau de Pontalba and the other Louis Xavier Delino de Chalmette.

By her marriage with Marigny she had one son, namely: Antoine Philippe, Ecuyer Sieur de Marigny de Mandeville, Chevalier de St. Louis, born in Mobile February 28, 1722. He had for godparents de Chateaugué, brother of Bienville, and Marguerite Le Sueur, wife of Nicolas Chauvin de Lafrénière and mother of Lafrénière, the so-called "martyr."

Antoine Philippe married, on January 8th, 1748, Françoise de Lisle. He died in New Orleans November 6th, 1779, and was interred in the Church of St. Louis.

An expert geographer and enterprising explorer, we are indebted to him for a chart of Louisiana in 1763, still extant in the archives de la Marine in Paris; to him is also due a survey of the Southwest coast of Louisiana, undertaken at his own expense.

Having, with others, espoused the cause of Rochemore against Kerlérec, he was sent back to France with Grondel et al.; upon promise of submission he was pardoned. On the arrival of Kerlérec in Paris, they, however, published a pamphlet against him. Upon his complaint they were sent to the Bastille, April 30th, 1765, and remained there until May 24th following. After his release he and his fellow-coagitators made counter charges against Kerlérec, and after

due trial the latter was in turn condemned to exile, not to approach Paris nearer than thirty leagues.

By his marriage with Françoise de Lisle Antoine de Marigny had two children, Pierre Enguerrand de Marigny and Madeleine Philippe de Marigny, born May 19th, 1754.

Pierre Enguerrand Philippe de Mandeville, Ecuyer Sieur de Marigny, Chevalier de St. Louis, Captain of infantry in the service of Spain, was born in New Orleans, June 15th, 1750. He married July 14th, 1772, Jeanne Marie d'Estrehan, daughter of Jean Baptiste d'Estrehan, Treasurer for the King in New Orleans, and of Catherine de Gauvry. She had a brother married to Miss Maxent (subsequently the wife of Bernardo de Galvez), a sister married to Boré de Mauleon (Etienne), and another to Favre d'Aunoy.

Pierre Philippe de Marigny was commander of the new town of Galvez, near Baton Rouge, Colonel of militia, Commandant à la Côte des Allemands and Plaquemine, and Alcalde in New Orleans in 1791 and 1792.

On March 11th, 1790, he bought from de Reano a plantation, six arpents front by eighty-eight deep, situated on the river front, between the Saulet and Enould de Livaudais plantations. In 1792, April 14th, he purchased from F. E. Livaudais another above this lot. In 1794 Livaudais sold the part of the upper tract reserved by him, two arpents five toises front by forty deep, to Ignace Delino Chalmette, who, on October 3rd, 1800, sold the same to Juan de Marigny (son of Pierre), who thus became owner of the two upper tracts of the Jesuit Plantation. His plantation house was in the square bounded by St. John the Baptist, now St. Thomas, on which it fronted, in the rear on Pacanier, now Chippewa, between Robin and Race, the grounds fronting on the river.. Bernard Marigny inherited this whole tract (ten acres front) by will, jointly with Marie Celeste Marigny, wife of J. B. F. Livaudais, from Juan Marigny, their brother.

In December, 1798, Pierre de Marigny added to his other estates the plantation of Lorenzo Sigur, near Fort St. Charles.

On this site he erected a sawmill, connecting it with Bayou St. John by a canal, remnants of which still exist. This plantation comprised what is now part of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of New Orleans.

In 1798 he had the honor of receiving and entertaining with great solemnity and magnificence the Duke of Orleans (later Louis Philippe de France), and his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaujolais.

Pierre Philippe de Marigny died at his country home May 14th, 1800. His body was transferred to the home of Mrs. Dn. Andrés Almonester, whence it was interred in the St. Louis Cathedral. His funeral notice was as follows:

Messieurs et Dames:

Vous êtes priés d'assister au convoi et à l'enterrement de feu M. Dn. Pedro de Marigny, Colonel de Milice, décédé cet après midi à une heure, dans sa maison.

L'enterrement se fera demain à 7 heures du matin.

Son corps sera exposé chez Mme. Dn. Andres Almonastére (sic).

Nouvelle-Orleans ce 14 Mai, 1800.

Un de Profundis, S. V. P.

By his marriage he left five children:

1. Antoine, born April 27th, 1773.

2. Jean, born January 21st, 1781, died aged twenty-five, without issue.

3. Bernard, born in 1785.

4. Marie Céleste, baptised February 2nd, 1786, godparents Etienne Boré and Celeste Macarty, wife of Governor Miro. She married, November 27th, 1797, Jacques Enould de Livaudais, Captain of Militia, etc.

5. Antoine, born February 27, 1787; no issue.

Bernard Xavier Philippe de Marigny de Mandeville, son

of Pierre de Marigny and Jeanne d'Estrehan, was born in New Orleans October 28, 1785. Godparents, Joseph Xavier Delfau de Pontalba and Josephine de St. Maxent, standing for her sister Felicité, Countess de Galvez, wife of Bernardo de Galvez, Viceroy of Mexico.

Upon the death of his father he was sent by his tutor, Ignace Delino de Chalmette, to England, and placed under the care of Mr. Leslie, resident partner of the commercial house of Panton, Leslie & Co., of Pensacola, Fla.

In 1803 we find him in New Orleans, where, with the munificence characteristic of the family, he entertains Laussat, Napoleon's plenipotentiary for the transfer of Louisiana.

His home, in 1815, was to have been a refuge for Marshal Ney, as appears from the following extract of the letter of introduction from Pontalba, found on the Marshal at the time of his arrest:

"He will leave you . . . if after several days he perceives that his presence leads you to extravagant expenses, such as happened when, upon my recommendation, you so lavishly received Mr. Laussat."

On October 23rd, 1811, at the marriage of Baron de Pontalba and Micaela Almonester, Colonel Bernard de Marigny, as the representative of Marshal Ney, gave the bride away; the record being signed by the Cavallero de Macarty, Ignace Delino de Chalmette, La Selve de St. Avid, and Mme. de Vergés de St. Sauveur.

Among the estates left by his father, Mr. Marigny owned the charming property of "Fontainebleau," near Mandeville. Possessed of ample means, he lived as became his rank; of a chivalrous temperament, he always sided with the weak. As an instance we may be pardoned for quoting in extenso his speech in the convention at New Orleans, La., in 1845, in defense of Pierre Soulé, rebuking Judah P. Benjamin, which speech was the death knell of American exclusiveness in Louisiana. Said he: "Sir, contrary to all parliamentary usage you call upon the other distinguished member from

New Orleans, Mr. Soulé, and ask him, 'Sir, suppose you had been placed at the head of an army to meet in deadly combat your own countrymen, could you, would you, have done so?' Sir, I tell you that you have inflicted upon him unjust provocation, and give you to distinctly understand that I take up the glove in his behalf, and, sir, I trust that you will not complain of my not being a native of the country, since I descend from those ancient warriors who conquered the country, and here represent six generations of Louisianians. Fortunately for me, all your fine quotations are lost upon me. I have never read any of those works which are supposed to make a logical man. But, Mr. President, I am one of those who, looking at things as they are, feel myself able of meeting the emergency of the hour, and of according my political acts to the political needs of my country. But, sir, I ask you by what right do you expect to disfranchise in 1845 those who have rights guaranteed them in 1812. Sir, I tell you, I, Bernard Marigny, tell you that you are, after all, nothing but the servant of the people, nothing more, nothing less; presume upon your authority, and they will soon bring you to a just appreciation of their power over you, and it would not at all surprise me if they were to obstinately persist at the very next election in selecting a Governor from the very men whom you are now so anxious to exclude. The laws of the country recognize no distinction between one class of citizens and another. Is there any principle of free government, any principle of republicanism, to sanction such a pretension? They say that a naturalized citizen is not to be entrusted with the powers we confer upon our Governor. What, sir, is the power of that Governor, compared with the power we are administering now? (De Bow's Review, 1846.)

Of him we have the following pen picture:

Louisiana Portraits—Bernard de Marigny: "Mr. Marigny is one of the largest property holders in Louisiana. He owns about one-third of New Orleans, which bears his name. The Third Municipality is called Faubourg Marigny. Beside being the owner of that part of the town which he has reclaimed

from the marshes, Mr. Marigny has founded the charming colony of Mandeville, across Lake Pontchartrain. Mr. Marigny's father had the honor of receiving, in 1796, at his home, the Duke of Orleans."

Settlements with his children and depreciation in real estate values in later years greatly diminished his fortune. In course of time "Fontainebleau" was sold to Mr. Pierre Poutz, one of the foremost cotton buyers at the time, and from its mills came the timber used in the construction of our United States Custom House. This estate later became the property of our esteemed citizen, Mr. William Nott, president of the Citizens' Bank, who sold it lately to a timber corporation for a handsome consideration.

Mr. Bernard de Marigny died in New Orleans in 1868, aged eighty-three. We cull from the Paris papers of the time the following obituary:

"Advices from the United States announce the death in New Orleans of Mr. Bernard Xavier de Marigny de Mandeville, one of the oldest residents of French origin in Louisiana. Mr. de Marigny had inherited from his famliy an immense fortune, which he dispersed during a long life of liberality and reckless munificence. He figured at one time at the court of Louis Philippe, and this inroad into the domain of politics had cost him some of his choicest estates. On his return to New Orleans he did not, however, cease to be an example of chivalric devotion. He leaves the memory of having been an independent character, bent on doing right, and well worthy of the esteem of all those who knew him well. He died suddenly whilst promenading in Royal street. He was eighty-three years old."

Says another chronicler:

"The marble slab over the remains of the Counts de Marigny de Mandeville, in the St. Louis Cathedral, shows their coat of arms and gives their epitaph in French. One of these, Bernard de Marigny, was a princely planter in Louisiana. He received and aided the exiled Duke of Orleans, Louis

Philippe. After many years de Marigny became poor, but the King of former years, though he knew of his benefactor's distress, made no effort to assist him. He never retrieved his fallen fortunes. He died poor, it is said, but without a stain upon his proud escutcheon. Many still living in New Orleans knew and revered this illustrious nobleman."

Mr. Bernard de Marigny was twice married. On May 28th, 1804, he married Miss Mary Ann Jones, daughter of Evan Jones and of Marie Verret.

Mary Ann Jones died in Philadelphia June 4th, 1808, and her body was transferred to New Orleans August 4th, 1808. She was buried in a new sepulchre, built by her husband in a corner of the garden on his plantation, extra muros of New Orleans, the lot and tomb having been previously blessed by the Reverend Father Antonio de Sedella. Deceased appeared to be twenty-five or twenty-six years old. By this union were born two children:

1. Prosper François de Marigny, born March 17th, 1807, who died in Natchez October 23, 1836. He married his cousin, Marie Celeste d'Estrehan. (His widow remarried Mr. Alexander Grailhe, a barrister of more than local fame.)

Prosper François de Marigny left two children:

Gustave Philippe, born July 20, 1827, married to Miss Elmina Bienvenu, and Marie Odile, born July 16, 1828, married to Alphonse Miltenberger.

2. Gustave Adolphe, born June 15th, 1808; killed in duel October 26th, 1830; no issue.

About 1809 or 1810 Bernard de Marigny was remarried to Anna Morales, daughter of Don Ventura Morales, former Spanish Intendant and Royal Contador of the Colony in Louisiana, and of Catherine Guesnon, widow of Don Manuel Joseph Ramos.

By this union he had five children:

1. Antoine James, born November 21st, 1811, died June 3rd, 1890, aged eighty years. He had married Miss Sophronie

Claiborne, daughter of Charles Cole Claiborne, first American Governor of Louisiana. She died February 19th, 1890. Three children were born to them, who died without issue:

Marie Felicité, born October 15th, 1845, died June 1st, 1849.

Felicité Medora, born March 30th, 1849, died December 6th, 1850.

James Mandeville, died February 15th, 1884, aged thirty-four years.

2. Rosa de Marigny, born September 9th, 1813; married to Mr. de Sentmanat of Mexican fame. They had three daughters; one married Nelvil Soulé, son of Pierre Soulé, the other married Allain Eustis, descendants living in Europe, and the third married Philippe Villeré, no issue. Rosa de Marigny remarried in 1832 J. A. Enould de Livaudais; no issue by this marriage.

3. Angela de Marigny, born January 19, 1817; married Mr. F. Peschier, Swiss consul in New Orleans. They had several children, one of whom, the daughter, married our most esteemed and prominent fellow citizen, the late Leon Joubert de Villemarest.

4. Armand de Marigny.

5. Mathilde de Marigny, born January 21st, 1820; married Albin Michel de Grilleaud, son of the French consul of that name in Louisiana. Descendants living in Europe.

It is almost superfluous to add that these descendants of Mr. de Marigny still enjoy the highest social pre-eminence, both here and in Europe.

By the death of Bernard Prosper de Marigny, great-grandson of Bernard de Marigny and Mary Jones, his first wife, in Mandeville, on Monday, August 20th, 1910, the name of Marigny becomes extinct in Louisiana, where it held sway for over 200 years.

J. W. Cruzat.

References.

Family papers of Count Dussuau de la Croix, Paris.

Cathedral archives, New Orleans.

Correspondence of Baron Edouard de Pontalba, Paris.

Canadian archives.

Family papers.

Dernières Années de la Lne. Fsce. du ferrage.

APPENDIX.

Documents Referred to in This Article.

Letters Patent.

Du Lundy, cinquiesme Octobre, 1671, de relvés. Le conseil-assemblé ou présidait Me. Daniel de Reny, etc., auquel assistoient Me. Jean Falon, etc. Me. François Laval, etc., Messieurs de Tilly, d'Amours, Tesserie, Dupont, et de Mouchy; le substitut présent:

Veu par le Conseil, les lettres patentes du Roy données à Paris, au mois de Decembre, 1654, signées Louis et sur le reply, Par le Roy, Phelipeau, et scellées du grand sceau de cire verte, par lesquelles, pour les causes et considerations y contenues, sa dicte Majesté aurait annobly et decoré du titre de noblesse, Pierre Philippe, Sieur de Marigny, ensemble ses enfans, posterité et lignée, naiz et à naistre, comme il est plus amplement porté par les dictes lettres, addressées à la Cour des Aydes, et Chambre des Comptes à Rouen, et à tous Bailiffs, Seneschaux, leurs lieutenants et autres Justiciers et officiers, chacun comme il appartiendra, pour y estre registrées sur lequel reply est l'acte d'enregistrement à la dicte cour des aydes du vingt sept janvr. 1656, Signé Becu, avec paraphe.

Autres lettres patentes données à St. Germain en Laye, le seize Mars dernier, signées Louis et sur le reply, par le Roy,

Colbert, et scéllées du mesme sceau sur mesme cire et lacqs, par lesquelles en faveur des services rendus à sa Majesté, par Jean Vincent Philippe, Sieur de Hautmesnil, en ce pais de la Nouvelle France, sa dicte Majesté aurait confirmé et confirme les dictes lettres d'annoblissement accordées au dict Pierre Philippe, son pére, pour sortir leur plein et entier effect, nonobstant l'Edict du mois de Septembre, 1664, à condition toutefois de demeurer en ce pais de la Nouvelle France, les dictes lettres, addressées au dict Conseil, pour y estre enregistrées.

Certificat des dicts services, le tout attaché ensemble sous un contre-scel en mesme cire et lacqs. Requeste du dict Sieur de Hautemesnil afin du dict enregistrement. Ouy le substitut du procureur general du Roy en ses conclusions; le rapport du Sieur d'Amours conseiller au dict conseil.

TOUT CONSIDERE.

Le Conseil à ordonné et ordonne que les dictes lettres de confirmation seront registrées au greffe diceluy pour jouir par le dict sieur de Hautmesnil, ses enfans et postérité naiz et a naistre en loyal mariage de la qualité de noble et des honneurs prerogatives, pre-eminences, privileges, exemptions, franchises, et immunitez dont jouissent, et ont accoutumé de jouir les autres nobles de France d'ancienne extraction, conformement aux dictes lettres, tant et si longuement que luy et ses dicts enfans et postérité vivront noblement et ne feront acte desrogeant à leur noblesse.

Monsieur Damours rapr. Courcelle Talon.

ARCHIVES DU CANADA.

MEMOIRES DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS, BUISSON, 1789.

Vol. III, P. 88.

Affaire de la Louisiane, 1765.—Philippe de Marigny de Mandeville, Lieutenant dans les troupes d'Infanterie de la Louisiane mis à la Bastille le 30 Mars, 1765, sorti le 24 Mai suivant. Le Sieur de Mandeville et les Sieurs Grondel et de Rocheblave avoient répandu dans le public des mémoires contre le gouvernement de la Louisiane, dans lesquels ils se plaignoient

de la tyrannie de Mr. de Kerlérec cydevant Gouverneur de cette Province. Mr. de Kerlérec s'adressa au Ministére, et ces trois officiers furent arretés et conduits à la Bastile d'ou ils sont sortis aprés avoir fait leur soumission de ne point faire imprimer ni débiter aucun mémoire sans avoir en auparavant une permission particuliére de Mr. le Duc de Choiseul. Ces trois officiers servoient à la Louisiane, sous les ordres de Mr. de Kerlérec, qui les avoit renvoyés en France, sous prétexte d'insubordination.

Extract from Kerlérec's letter of complaint, dated April 16th, 1765, Hotel de Strasbourg, Rue Neuve St. Eustache. (Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, archives de la Bastille, carton 12262, folio 38.)

"Il y a trois jours que j'ay été instruit que le Sr. de Mandevant gouverneur de la Louisiane, de se tenir éloigné de trente ses adhérents, un nouveau libelle en forme de memoire. J'abandonne, Monsieur à votre zelle et a vos sentiments pour moy, les reflexions accablantes qu'entraine la situation dans laquelle Je me trouve."

"KERLEREC."

A MR. LE DUC DE CHOISEUL.

LETTER OF EXILE.

A COMPIEGNE LE 12 AOUT, 1769.

Je Joins ici, Monsieur, une lettre du Roy que sa Majesté m'achargé d'expedier pour enjoindre à Mr. de Kerlérec ci devant gouverneur de la Louisiane, de se tenir éloigné de trente lieues de Paris et des châteaux et maisons que sa Majesté habite et pourra habiter, son intention est que ces ordres lui soient notifiées sans retardement, et que vous retiriez de lui une soumission de s'y conformer.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec un sincére attachement, Monsieur, votre humble et obeissant serviteur,

LE DUC DE PRASLIN.

A MR. DE SARTINES.

Je reconnais que Mr. D'émery m'a remis és mains, la lettre de cachet qui méloigne à trente lieues de Paris, et à laquelle Je promets d'obeir exactement.

A PARIS LE 13 AOUT, 1769. KELEREC.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "TAMMANY."

By H. G. Morgan, Jr.

New Orleans, La., January 29th, 1910.

Prof. Alcee Fortier, Pres. Louisiana Historical Society:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your very kind note suggesting that you would like to read, at some meeting of the Society, my explanation of the origin of that political household expression, "Tammany Hall," I take great pleasure in submitting the following historical fact, compiled from letters and documents in the archives of the State Department in Washington, and letters and copies of letters, manuscripts, etc., in my possession.

Wtih pardonable pride I refer to an incident in the remarkable life of my great-grandfather, Col. George Morgan, the now almost forgotten pioneer, Indian Agent, explorer and scientific farmer. Col. George Morgan received an appointment as agent under the Commissioners for Indian Affairs by a resolution of Congress, January 8th, 1777. Immediately after receiving his appointment he was ordered to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg; before setting out to his new field of usefulness, however, he was the recipient of a very pretty compliment from the Eastern tribe of the Delaware Indians. At his splendid estate, "Prospect," the site of which is now occupied by the official residence of the president of Princeton College, the Delawares gathered, and solemnly conferred upon him the name of Taimenand, or Tamene, signifying "the affable."

It was the name of the greatest chieftain of their legends and time, and had endowed him, in the estimation of his descendants ,with every known virtue. This name afterwards became popularized into the "Tammany" of our day. The Indians stated that they had conferred it upon Col. George Morgan because he was the first man they had found worthy to bear it.

Morgan could speak the Indian dialects with great ease, and the name of "Taimenand" carried more than an empty compliment.

To further illustrate Col. Morgan's knowledge of Indian affairs, it may not be out of place to say that the archives of the State Department contain letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to General Washington, informing the General that the Empress of Russia had engaged in the preparation of a universal dictionary, and earnestly desired the translation of a collection of words, which she would submit, into the several idioms of the nations on the banks of the (Oyho). Lafayette suggested that this work be entrusted to their mutual friend, Col. George Morgan.

General Washington communicated with Col. Morgan, "being persuaded," as he wrote from Mount Vernon, August 20th, 1786, that " a gentleman of your taste for science in general, and particularly of your capacity for acquiring the information in question, will enter upon the task with pleas ure, I make no apology for troubling you."

Heckewelder, the famous missionary of that time, in his account of the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania, Delaware, etc., writes that the Delawares conferred on Morgan the name of "Taimenand" in honor and remembrance of their ancient chief, and as the greatest mark of respect which they could show to that gentleman, who, they declared, had the same address, affability and meekness of their honored chief, and therefore ought to be named after him.

Lossing also gives us a similar account. When Morgan brought back to the whites glowing accounts of the qualities of this great chief, "Who loved liberty more than life," the admirers of the chief conferred upon him the title of Saint—hence Saint Tammany—his name was placed on some calendars, and after the Revolution an association was formed in Philadelphia, called the Tammany Society, or Columbia Order, and the first meeting was held during 1789.

The Society was very popular and very patriotic in its influence, and no party politics was then tolerated. How times have changed! Now, what a contrast, and what immense power in the politics of New York City and of the whole country our "Tammany" wields to-day!

Trusting this little incident in the life of an almost forgotten pioneer will prove of some interest, and thanking you particularly for your interest in the matter, I remain,

Very respectfully,

H. G. Morgan, Jr.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

By Hon. William Octave Hart.

As is well known, the Grunewald Hotel is built on the site of what was originally the Mechanics' Institute, afterwards known as Tulane Hall, wherein were held the Constitutional Conventions of 1864 and 1898, and which was used as a State House for several years preceding 1874, when the Capitol was removed to the St. Louis Hotel.

The building was erected by the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, which was chartered by the State of Louisiana, February 17th, 1821. The ground on which the building was erected was donated to the Society by the State of Louisiana, on March 21st, 1850, and the corner stone of the original building was laid February 22nd, 1851, R. P. Rice being the architect.

Mr. Theo. Grunewald, of the Hotel Grunewald Company, Ltd., has given to Mr. W. O. Hart of the Louisiana Historical Society the box which was placed in the corner stone when it was laid, and Mr. Hart will present same, with its interesting contents of relics, to the Society at its next meeting.

The most interesting document in the box is a short history of the Society and of the building, printed on very stiff paper and reading as follows:

"The Mechanics' Institute and its contents, including all the records of the Society, were totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 26th of December, 1854. The original cost of the building was $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000. With this sum the Society commenced the erection of the present building. On the 14th day of March, 1857, the Legislature of the State of Louisiana donated to the Society $10,000, to assist in its erection. The plans of this new building were adopted on the 22nd day of December, 1855. This box was originally deposited under the northeast corner of the first Institute; after the destruction of that building it was recovered, and, on being opened, the contents were found

in a perfect state of preservation. Several articles were added to them and the box was again deposited under the northeast column of the front portico, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1857, at 4 o'clock p. m., by a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of the President and Building Committee, assisted by numerous members of the Society.

The New Orleans Mechanics' Society was formed in the year 1807. The following were the first officers: H. M. Dobbs, president; Peter Craig, vice-president; Nicholas Sinnott, treasurer; James Armitage, secretary.

In the year 1853 Abijah Fisk and the City Council of New Orleans donated to the Society the Fisk Library and the property connected with the same, situate on the corner of Custom House and Bourbon streets, to be held by them forever in trust for the use of the citizens of New Orleans.

OFFICERS, 1857.

Thomas Murray, President.
Henry R. Swasey, Vice-President.
D. Blair, Secretary.
H. O. Ames, Assistant Secretary.
Dan Edwards, Treasurer.

STEWARDS.

A. Dubin. F. Lurges. Jas. Milne. Jno. Geddes.

HEALTH AND RELIEF.

Peter Ross. T. McBurney. W. H. Waters.

FINANCE.

L. Homes. R. Esterbrook. N. Richards.

LIBRARY.

A. W. Cooper,
R. Crozier,
Jas. Hampton,
A. W. Boulware,
Jno. Turpin,
E. Grinnell,
P. Ross,
P. Conniff,
A. D. Crossman,
D. Cronan,
A. Mitchell,
Josh. Peebles.

EDUCATION.

J. K. Collins. J. McIntosh. D. Blair.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

J. R. Collins. R. Crozier. Josh. Peebles.

Charles Pride. A. W. Cooper.

James Gallier, Architect.

Richard Esterbrook, Superintendent."

The following other articles and documents were found therein:

The Daily True Delta of March 31st, 1857, containing among other things the advertisement of S. M. Moody, and of H. P. Buckley, well-known merchants of New Orleans of the olden times, and also an advertisement of Dalbear's Commercial College, which then, and for many years, was situated at 106 Canal street. This was the date on which the corner stone of the Institute was to be laid, though nothing appears in this paper about it.

The Daily Picayune of March 12th, 1857, containing over three columns of steamboat advertisements and about the same number of ship and steamship advertisements; also advertisements of Col. A. W. Merriam's Billiard Hall, of the store of B. Piffet, and an editorial on President Buchanan's inaugural address, which was delivered eight days before.

The Daily Picayune of November 6th, 1853, mentioning the long delay in the building of the Custom House; also an account of the removal of the Fisk Library to the Mechanics' Institute, and among the advertisements that of Dr. E. D. Beach, Chemist and Apothecary, Chartres and Custom House streets.

The New Orleans Price Current of September 1st, 1856, being No. 1 of Volume 28, which gives also a three-page review of the business of the preceding year, and has over five pages of classified advertisements. Among other advertisements are

those of A. Thompson & Co., sugar and molasses refiners; P. E. Brulatour & Co., and C. Cavaroc & Co.

Card of H. R. Swasey, bookbinder, No. 92 Camp street, on the back of which are written these words: "Sie Transit Gloria Mundi."

Annual statement of the New Orleans Price Current of September 2nd, 1850, giving an extended review of the business of New Orleans for the preceding year.

Pamphlet giving message of Mayor Crossman to the General Council of the City, and report thereon by a special committee on internal improvements of the Council, composed of Charles M. Waterman, T. M. Cucullu and C. Roselius.

Bound book containing constitution of the Society, revised and adopted May 22nd, 1849.

Map of New Orleans, published by B. M. Norman.

Silver dollar of 1850.

Silver half dollar of 1834.

Silver quarter dollar of 1850.

Silver half dime of 1850.

Copper cent, 1847.

Copper cent, 1851.

Two copper half cents, 1828, 1829.

German medal, 1848.

Four foreign coins, one 1723, one 1826, the other two the dates not being decipherable.

Small paper containing these words in handwriting: "Samuel Locke, born 1806."

Small bound book containing constitution of New Orleans Mechanics' Society, revised and adopted November 22nd, 1853.

Document probably placed when the first corner stone was laid, February 22nd, 1851, giving the officers and members of the Society, the officers of the United States, of the State and of the City. (This should be framed. It will be noted

that this document and others contained in the box give the foundation of the Society as February 22nd, 1806, whereas the document first above mentioned, which also ought to be framed, and placed when the corner stone was laid for the second time, gives the date as 1807.)

Original blank for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Mechanics' Society.

Engraved plate from which evidently were printed invitations for the laying of the corner stone of the first building.

Paper about the size of an envelope, with these words on it: "Henry R. Swasey, born in Exeter, State of New Hampshire, 31 October, 1813. Re-elected Secretary of the N. Orleans Mechanics' Society, February, 1851."

Print, entitled "View of New Orleans," drawn and engraved expressly for the Pictorial Advertiser.

One of the ribbon badges used when the corner stone of the first building was laid.

Western Produce Circular, published by the Commercial Bulletin, March 28th, 1857.

Copy of the Daily True Delta, February 21st, 1851, containing advertisements of Leeds & Co., foundry; Giquel & Jamison, the well-known dry goods merchants, who were then located at No. 18 Chartres street. There was also an advertisement of the Pontchartrain Railroad Co., and a statement that an omnibus to connect with the trains would leave Canal and Chartres every quarter of an hour.

New Orleans Price Current, February 22nd, 1851, containing advertisements of Alfred Kearny & Co., regarding cement; E. J. Hart & Co., even then at their present location, which was known as 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of which Samuel Bell was then president and Thomas Adams vice-president.

Copy of the Bee, February 22nd, 1851, two pages French and two pages English, containing a proclamation of President Filmore regarding the rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston,

the proclamation being attested by Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. There was an article on "Washington's Birthday," stating among other things that Jenny Lind would give a charity concert in the evening at the St. Charles Hotel. Nearly a column gives an account of the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute. H. W. Palfrey was grand marshal.

New Orleans Daily Delta, March 31st, 1857, consisting of four pages and a two-page supplement. Though this was the date on which the corner stone of the Institute was to be laid, nothing appears in the paper about it. Among the advertisements is that of Swan & Co.'s lotteries, to be drawn in Atlanta every Saturday in April. There is also a list of the nominations of the American Party, including T. G. Hunt as Judge of the First District Court. Among the advertisements are those of Rochereau & Co.

Copy of the Daily Delta, February 22nd, 1851, containing an account of a Jenny Lind ball, to be held that night at the St. Louis Hotel, where among the noted guests were to be Generals Twiggs and Quitman. There was also an advertisement of a new law firm, composed of P. Soulé, Seth Barton and H. Remy, with offices at No. 71 Bienville street. There was also an editorial on the Third Anniversary of the French Republic, which was described as "Now a Fixed Fact."

Copy of the New Orleans Price Current, March 28th, 1857, containing among other advertisements those of Daniel Edwards, foundry; G. A. Fosdick, ship agent; there is also a reference to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that for goods destroyed by fire while on ship board, the carrier was liable, the results of this decision being to put fire among the exceptions in bills of lading.

Notice to subscribers to the Institute loan to join in the parade on February 22nd, 1851.

Copy of New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, February 22nd, 1851. This gives an account of the ceremonies which were to be held for the laying of the corner stone of the Institute.

Newton Richards was the grand marshal. Among the interesting advertisements in this paper is one of the New York Life Insurance Co.; others are of Fairbanks scales, the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Co., and Willard's Hotel, Washington.

Copy of the German Gazette, February 22nd, 1851, Joseph Cohn, publisher and printer.

Copy of New Orleans Daily Crescent, March 31st, 1857, containing, among other interesting items, statement of the condition of the banks of New Orleans every week from September 1st, 1856; an advertisement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of W. L. Cushing, agent for the Grover & Baker sewing machines, and of Mrs. W. G. W. Roper, milliner.

Copy of the New Orleans Picayune, February 22nd, 1851, containing an editorial on the future of New Orleans, in connection with a railroad system for the city; also notices of the laying of the corner stone of the Institute on that day. The interesting advertisements are those of Charles Leighton, gentlemen's furnishing store; F. H. Knapp, dental surgeon; Maunsel, White & Co., bankers, and Allen Hill, household hardware.

Copy of the Daily Picayune, December 27, 1854, containing ordinance of the City of New Orleans regarding hacks and wagons. Advertisement of the Mexican Gulf Railway to Lake Borgne. Appointment of committee to erect monument to Daniel S. Woodruff and William McLeod, members of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, killed at a fire December 16th. Advertisement of Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans; advertisement by Samuel Locke of James H. Hall's ploughs.

Copy of New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, March 31st, 1857, containing, among other interesting advertisements, those of William Bloomfield, printer; C. T. Buddecke & Co., agents of the Hazard Powder Co.; Spalding & Rogers Museum and Amphitheatre, containing this odd notice, "Quadroon private boxes, $2 to 5," and H. Cassidy, sailmaker.

Picayune of March 31st, 1857, containing an editorial on the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, though the route thereof is not given except that it was to go through some part of Texas. Among the advertisements are those for the sale of two pews in the Church of the Messiah; L. Elkin & Co., carpet dealers; D. E. Morphy, general auctioneer; J. Vegas, dancing academy, and a number of rewards for runaway slaves. Advertisements appear on every page and occupy about one-half of the entire paper.

Doubtless when this box and its contents are placed with the State Museum they will be so arranged as to be easy of access and examination.

Programme of the Ride Through the Vieux Carre on the Occasion of the Visit of President Taft to New Orleans, During the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Convention, Sunday, October 31st, 1909.—Addresses of Professor Fortier and President Taft.

The committee in charge of the entertainment to be tendered to President Taft on behalf of the Louisiana Historical Society was composed of the following gentlemen: Alcée Fortier, chairman; Philip Werlein, president of the New Orleans Progressive Union, *ex officio*; Albert Baldwin, Jr., Joseph A. Breaux, Pierce Butler, Charles F. Claiborne, Gaspar Cusachs, H. G. Dupré, Albert Estopinal, Stephen M. Foote, H. M. Gill, W. O. Hart, L. G. LeBeuf, E. T. Merrick, Henry Renshaw, Charles T. Soniat and T. P. Thompson. The programme included an automobile ride through the more interesting portions of old New Orleans, during which objects of interest were pointed out to the President and his party, followed by a trip to Jackson Barracks on vessels of the United States Revenue Service. An attractive and interesting folder, giving outline plans of the city as it was in 1718, and as it is to-day, with illustrations showing historic buildings, historic events, and distinguished persons connected with the history of the city, and with a detailed plan of the route to be followed in the ride, upon which historic sites were marked, was prepared by Mr. T. P. Thompson. A specially prepared copy of this programme was presented to President Taft, as a souvenir of his visit. The thanks of the Society, and of all who participated in the ride, are tendered to Mr. Thompson for the handsome folder prepared by him, the text of which is given below.

The party started from the Common Street entrance of the St. Charles Hotel, thence down St. Charles Street, following a route described in the programme: "St. Charles Avenue and Street, from which the visitor enters the 'Vieux Carré,'

was in colonial times a roadway leading out from the ancient gate of the palisaded capital towards the German Coast settlement.

"As we cross Canal Street we enter the original city, the embryo New Orleans, the historic parallelogram laid out and named in honor of the then Regent of France in 1718 by Bienville, its founder.

"John Law, the head of the Western Company, chartered to exploit the Mississippi country in 1717, had many schemes to promote the trade of the Province with its mother country, France. Establishing a capital on the banks of the Mississippi was one of the first moves, the order was given, and thus the 'Vieux Carré' came into existence.

"As we ride down Royal Street, whose name is so suggestive of fealty to a crowned head, we remember it was once a residence district, until after the fire of 1788, and later, the American occupation changed it gradually into a business thoroughfare. It was the first street paved in the city; granite blocks brought as ballast in ships being used by Mayor Roffignac in 1819. To-day, merchants in antiques hold sway, and many old buildings of the last two centuries give it an atmosphere quite different from the bustle above Canal Street. Here in Royal Street, houses stand well to the front, with closed court yards, but if one might peep through the stone arched entrances, one would find gardens of exquisite beauty and trees that were planted a hundred years ago.

"Turning into St. Peter Street, a name reminiscent of old Louisiana's catholicity, we come to the parade ground of colonial New Orleans, 'Place d'Armes,' now called Jackson Square in honor of the victor in the battle of New Orleans.

"This square was once the exact center of old New Orleans. It is faced by the Cathedral, Cabildo and Presbytère of the Spanish domination, and is flanked on either side by the Pontalba buildings, erected about 1846 by Madame de Pontalba, daughter of Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, who built the Cabildo in 1795 and the Cathedral in 1796—the last

named building being donated by him to his fellow Catholics on condition that his body be allowed to rest under its altar.

"Baroness de Pontalba was active in having the name of the square changed to that of New Orleans' hero, and largely contributed to the erection of that hero's statue, the unveiling of which she witnessed from the balcony of her splendid row of new buildings.

"This square was also the scene of the drama which in 1803 culminated in the closing of the French and Spanish rule in Louisiana and the inauguration of an ownership in which the United States acquired territory larger than itself, and which purchase raised this republic to the position of first class among powers.

"This square, surveyed in 1718, has been the scene of many public gatherings of historic note. Indignant citizens met here to protest against the Spanish occupation in 1764. Alejandro O'Reilly in 1769 reviewed here the 4000 troops brought over by him from Spain to suppress the revolution, and a few days later the shots that gave Louisiana her first patriot martyrs echoed across this spot.

"The cession back to France by Spain, and from France to the United States in 1803, both occasions with military éclat, marked the end of monarchial ownership—and the next scene, the crowning of Jackson with laurels, began the epoch of American activity that has made New Orleans one of the greatest marts of the world.

"General Lafayette was welcomed to the Crescent City in this square, and a beautiful triumphal arch was built in its center to dignify the occasion; this was in 1826. The Cabildo was fitted up for Lafayette's accommodation and temporarily bore the name of 'Maison de Lafayette.'

"Zachary Taylor, returning from Mexico, was another conquering hero honored in the old square with much ceremony.

"The statue to Jackson is by Clark Mills and marks the spot where the American flag of fifteen stars was unfurled in 1803. This statue was unveiled by Henry Clay. The Cabildo,

now occupied by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and shortly to be permanently dedicated by the Louisiana State Museum as its History Department (1910) was, during the Spanish régime, the governing seat of the Mississippi Valley. It became later the City Hall (Hôtel de Ville).

"It was in the Sala Capitular, now the Supreme Court room of this building, that the documents were signed that turned over to the administration of Thomas Jefferson the greatest domain ever peaceably acquired in the history of the world. The Louisiana Historical Society will have its domicile in this room when the building will be turned over to the State Museum—1910.

"The Cathedral is the third building occupying its site; two parish churches previously had been there; this present structure was erected in 1796.

"The Presbytère of early days, which balances the Cabildo on the opposite side of the Cathedral, is now used as the Civil District Court House. It will be occupied in 1910 by the Commerce and Industry Department of the State Museum.

"We now pass into Chartres Street (old Condé), and three blocks down we come to the oldest original building in all the country west of the Alleghanies, half a century older than the Spanish Missions of California, viz: The Ursuline Convent of 1727, later the State Capitol and to-day the business office of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, the residence of the Chancellor under His Grace, Archbishop Blenk.

"The building, remarkable for its construction, is built of brick imported by the Western Company; its woodwork done by ship carpenters; hardware made in a blacksmith's shop; its timbers hewn with an adze, all giving testimony to-day of the thoroughness of our early pioneers. It was built in six years; the Ursuline nuns, during all that time, were provided for by Governor Périer, who gave them Bienville's house to live in.

"It was in the rear of this Convent that O'Reilly, Spanish Governor, ordered the execution of the first American revolu-

tionists, in 1769. Many distinguished visitors have entered its historic portals during the two hundred years of its existence. Louis Philippe (later King of the French), General Jackson and other notable personages have left their names upon its records.

"From Esplanade, another avenue which owes its fair dimensions to the space left by New Orleans' ancient fortifications, we pass into Burgundy Street, and leave behind us the Vieux Carré of 1815.

"We are now riding over the site of the Marigny plantation, in whose country home the great naturalist, Audubon, was born.

"The present Convent of the Ursuline nuns attracts attention next. This sisterhood was the first to teach in America (1727). They entered this building in 1824.

"We come now to Jackson Barracks, partly fortified and always occupied by several companies in the United States service.

"On the opposite side of the river, in view of the Barracks, is seen the large 'dry dock' anchored alongside the Government Naval Reservation. This dock is capacious, the largest in America, and will lift any ship that floats to-day.

"We next pass the 'abattoirs,' whence the meat supply for the city is obtained by methods scientific and humane.

"The immense building rising before us is the largest sugar refinery in the world, the 'American Sugar Refinery.'

"And now we approach the memorable battlefield of 1815, where was decided the fate of New Orleans, perhaps of all Louisiana. Here were buried many hundreds of brave English after the battle; but the cemetery to-day is a national one and is the resting place of Federal soldiers who fell in the civil war.

"Here Andrew Jackson won that 'fair renown' which raised him to the Presidential chair."

Taking part in the ride were the Governor of Louisiana, the Mayor of New Orleans, Members of Congress from Louisiana, and other distinguished guests.

At the conclusion of the ride the party embarked on vessels of the government service and proceeded to Jackson Barracks from the foot of Canal Street. After an inspection of the troops at the Barracks the party assembled at a luncheon in the Barracks, tendered by the Society and arranged for by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen M. Foote and his officers. Professor Fortier was on the programme to make an address during this luncheon, but it was not expected that the guest of the day would be called upon to reply. President Taft, however, showed his appreciation of the effort made to provide a unique entertainment for him in an impromptu address of great felicity.

Address of Professor Fortier.

Mr. Fortier spoke as follows:

Mr. President:

"We have now completed the historical ride, during which we have had the pleasure of being guides to a highly distinguished party, and as chairman of the committee, I shall have the honor to give, on this occasion, an outline of Louisiana's contribution to the history of the United States, and, I may add, to the history of the world.

"Indeed, Mr. President, the events which have taken place on our soil have more than local importance, and should be known to all Americans. As citizens of the United States we take an interest in the glorious records of all the States of the American Union. We read with pleasure the inscriptions to be found on the monuments in Boston, at Lexington and at Concord, but we do not believe that all the history of our country is centered in and around Boston. We believe that a great part of that history took place in and around New Orleans.

"On leaving Canal Street at *Rue Royale* you entered, Mr. President, the *Vieux Carre* of our city, the *Nouvelle-Orleans* of 1718, which is so admirably situated between the deep and broad Mississippi and beautiful Lake Pontchartrain. Bienville had understood the great importance of establishing his

new town on the banks of the mighty river which we see rushing towards the Gulf. The Mississippi had been explored to its mouth in 1682 by the heroic La Salle, who had given to the immense country watered by it and its tributaries the euphonious name of *Louisiane,* for Louis XIV, who was then ruling France with untiring energy and wonderful magnificence. La Salle's discoveries were of great importance for the future history of the United States, and so were, in 1699, the settlement of the colony of Louisiana at Old Biloxi, now Ocean Springs, and the rediscovery of the Mississippi by Iberville, the brave Canadian sailor.

"The streets of New Orleans bear still the names given them by the founder of the city. We have *Royale, Bourbon, Bourgogne, Orleans, Conti, St. Louis,* and we had *Conde,* now *Chartres,* where we have just seen the Archbishopric, formerly the Convent of the Ursuline nuns, who were the first teachers of girls in the colony, and who contributed to give to the women of New Orleans the elegance and charm which still characterize them. The gentle Sisters arrived in 1727, and their order has had a distinguished career in Louisiana.

"It was no easy matter to succeed in establishing a colony in the New World, and the French, under Iberville and Bienville, and the descendants of those men, were just as energetic as the Englishmen who settled Virginia and Massachusetts. On the banks of the Mississippi there were forests to be cut down in order to cultivate the fertile land deposited by the great river; the turbulent waters of that river were to be held in their bed by strong embankments, and the hostile Natchez and Chickasaws had to be subdued. It was only then that the work of civilization could be begun, and the admirable culture of the French could be extended to the Mississippi Valley. The future of New Orleans was predicted in 1722 by Father Charlevoix, who said that the place would one day be an opulent city and the metropolis of a great and rich colony. The prediction has been verified and New Orleans is at present the metropolis of our Southern country, and, with the opening

of the Panama Canal, and with deep water from the Lakes to the Gulf, it will be one of the greatest cities in the world.

"Bienville left the colony in 1743, and was succeeded by Vaudreuil, who became Governor of Canada in 1752. On the Plains of Abraham the fate of Canada was decided, and the approaching independence of the English colonies might have been foreseen. By the treaty of Fontainebleau, in 1762, and by the treaty of Paris in 1763, Louis XV lost his colonial empire in America. Canada had been conquered, but Louisiana was given away by a wretched King. The Louisianians rose against the Spanish domination on October 29th, 1768, under an eloquent and patriotic leader, Nicolas de Lafrénière. They expelled the Spanish Governor and thought of establishing a republic in New Orleans. The French colonists were animated by the same spirit as the English colonists in 1776, and we are proud that our ancestors of 1768 should have been the first men on this continent to have thought of making themselves independent from the rule of a European monarch. This contribution of a spirit of heroism and independence to the civilization of the future United States is of the greatest importance, and deserves careful notice. The chiefs of the revolution of October, 1768, were cruelly put to death in October, 1769, and the Spanish domination was firmly established. It became popular under Governor Bernardo de Galvez, who gave to the Louisianians the glory of having taken part in the war of the American Revolution.

"It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to mention the campaigns of Galvez. as they are not known as they should be. In their glorious struggle for independence the Americans obtained the aid of France, and the names of Lafayette and of Rochambeau will never be forgotten in the history of the United States. We should also remember the aid given by Spanish Louisiana, and the name of Galvez, who captured from the British the town of Baton Rouge in 1779, Mobile in 1780 and Pensacola in 1781. The campaign against the latter city is of the greatest interest. As the man-of-war *San Ramon* had run aground in attempting to enter the harbor of Pen-

sacola, the Spanish commodore refused to allow his frigates to run the same risk. Thereupon Galvez ordered his small fleet from Louisiana—a brig, a schooner and two gunboats—to force an entrance into the port. He embarked on board the brig *Galveztown,* commanded by Rousseau, a native Louisianian, caused his pennant to be raised, so that his presence on board the brig should be known, and boldly entered the port. The Spanish squadron followed the next day, and Pensacola capitulated on May 9th, 1781. Charles III of Spain rewarded Galvez by giving him a high military rank and by allowing him to place on his coat-of-arms the brig *Galveztown,* with the proud words, "*Yo Solo*" (I Alone). In letters to Galvez, Washington acknowledged the help given the Americans by the Spanish troops, among whom were many Louisianians. This is surely an important contribution to the history of the United States; and important, also, were the attempts made by Governor Miro of Louisiana, in 1788, and by Governor Carondelet, in 1797, to separate the western country from the Union and join it to the Spanish possessions in the South.

"We had the honor, Mr. President, to take you to Jackson Square, the former *Place d'Armes* of the French. From the square one sees our historic Cathedral, situated between two imposing buildings. The one to the right of the church is Spanish, like the Cathedral. It is the Cabildo, where took place, in 1803, the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States. When Bonaparte ceded Louisiana to President Jefferson he himself prepared Article Third of the treaty of cession, and guaranteed to the Louisianians their political and religious freedom, and, from 1803 to our days, there has been absolute religious toleration in Louisiana, an admirable contribution to the civilization of the United States.

"When the American banner replaced the French tricolor in 1803 there was no longer colonial Louisiana. But the history of the French and Spanish dominations should be carefully studied. The Latin races which ruled Louisiana for more than a century have left upon her an indelible mark. To

them are due the greater part of her laws, a high sense of the æsthetic and an exalted chivalric spirit.

"The Province of Louisiana was immense at the time of the cession by Bonaparte, and the acquisition of that vast territory, which extended as far as the Rocky Mountains, rendered inevitable the expansion of the United States beyond the Rockies to the West and to the Rio Grande to the South. As soon as the Mississippi became an American river from its source to its mouth, it was certain that its tributaries would be thoroughly explored, and, in fact, the Missouri, the greatest of its tributaries, and itself a noble river, led Lewis and Clark to the unknown West in 1804. The same year the Territory of Orleans was organized.

"From 1804 to 1812 the only events of general importance in the history of Louisiana are the presence of Aaron Burr in New Orleans, at the time of his mad attempt to establish for himself an empire in the Southwest, and the revolution at Baton Rouge in 1810, which added that city and West Florida to the domain of Louisiana. In 1812 the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, as guaranteed by Bonaparte.

"The most glorious event of the war of 1812 was the battle of New Orleans, which was fought at a short distance from this place. It was in vain that the British succeeded, on December 23rd, 1814, in reaching the Mississippi River, and in establishing their headquarters a few miles from the City of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson attacked them with wonderful impetuosity and skill on the very evening of their arrival, and repulsed them on December 28th, on January 1st, and on January 8th, 1815. On the plain of Chalmette the American troops, commanded by General Jackson, inflicted upon the British invaders, commanded by General Pakenham, the most crushing defeat that history mentions. At the spot where stands the monument erected to commemorate his victory Jackson stood to direct his valiant troops in their defense of the soil of Louisiana, and, therefore, of the United States. From the monument one sees a row of trees which grow on a ditch, which is the celebrated Rodriguez Canal, on the side of which Jackson

built his impregnable parapet. On the other side of the canal is the field of Chalmette, and there, at daybreak, on January 8th, 1815, the British army advanced to attack the Americans. In the space from the river to the wood, when the sun rose, there was a swarm of British soldiers marching against the American line of battle, and at half-past eight in the morning the plain of Chalmette was covered with the bodies of brave men defeated by Jackson's army. There fell Gibbs and Keane, Rennié and Wilkinson, and the gallant Pakenham himself, leading his troops in a vain charge.

"Bravely and well did they fight, Jackson and his men—Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Mississippians, Louisianians, Frenchmen, and the so-called pirates of Lafitte.

"If, however, the men had not succeeded in repelling the invaders, there is no doubt, as Bernard de Marigny said, that there would have been found among the Creole women another inspired Maid of Orleans to rout the English. The soil of Louisiana cannot be conquered by a foreign foe.

"We are glad, Mr. President, that it was while you were Secretary of War, that the land on which stands the Chalmette Monument was conveyed by the State of Louisiana to the United States. That shaft is an important memento of the heroism of our fathers, and we are grateful to the patriotic and energetic women of the Society of the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812, who have completed the monument, and who guard it so zealously.

"The Louisianians fought valiantly in all the wars in our history after 1815; they have contributed to the literature of the country works of merit in French and English, and they have established educational institutions which have trained many Americans to fulfill their duty as enlightened men and women in the uplifting of the civilization of the United States.

"We thank you most sincerely, Mr. President, for your kindness in listening to us. We take the liberty of addressing you because we know that our history is worthy to be told, and because we know that whatever concerns an American

city and an American State is of interest to the honored head of our common country, the great United States."

In acknowledgment of Mr. Fortier's address Mr. Taft spoke as follows:

Address of President Taft.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of Louisiana, and My Fellow-Guests:

"I have listened to the historical address of your distinguished president with intense interest. Not only have the facts related been of interest, but the interest that the narrator takes in those facts is one most marked. There is something about the French character that persists; something about the French women that persists. It has been my fortune in another part of this continent to come into contact with the French race, in lower Canada, a part of the country that I think at one time was combined with this under one Governor-General. The place is Murray Bay. That has a history that bears out my statement. After the battle of the Plains of Abraham, where Montcalm and Wolfe went to such a glorious death, the Murray Highlanders settled about eighty miles below Quebec, on the north side of the St. Lawrence River. Their officers assumed the feudal duties and positions of the seignors, and the enlisted men became their tenants; and in that regiment were Blackburns, MacNeils, Fraziers, Warrens and a number of other names that would at once advise you that they were from Scotland. With that excellence of judgment that characterizes the Scotch, who know a good thing when they see it, they married French wives. And the influence of those wives is shown upon that sturdy peasantry to-day in the fact that you meet a gentleman who responds to the name of MacNeil, and he doesn't know English at all. Mr. Warren doesn't know himself as 'Warren,' but he is 'Mishter Varron.' The English strain has disappeared in that country.

"Now, that country illustrates what this country illustrates—and this in a higher degree even than that—that the French love of France remains wherever the French race is, only to strengthen the patriotism that the

French race displays in support of the government to which it owes allegiance.

"Of course we love Louisiana, and I won't say it is the only part of our country that has a picturesque tradition, but when you come from a place like Ohio—that has some history, I will admit—but it has nothing to remind you as you are here reminded, of those who builded so well in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"Under the guidance of the professor who presides here so gracefully, I visited the French Quarter to-day, and he pointed out to me the Cabildo and the other buildings that were erected during the generation when Spain was here in control, and one could identify, with an experience in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico, that same strength of construction, built for centuries, that characterizes the Spanish work wherever it may be.

"One of the advantages of living in a State like Louisiana is that we get a proper sense of proportion with reference to the place we occupy in history. In a State like Ohio we are apt to think that we are the whole thing—that there was nothing but the Anglo-Saxon race that made history at all. But it doesn't diminish one's pride in an Anglo-Saxon descent to be made aware of how much other races have contributed to make modern Christian civilization, and I never miss the opportunity, when I can, to pay tribute to the French and the Spanish, who had so much to do with the early history of this country. Of course, all races are subject to criticism. There are none of us perfect, and there was a time when those heroes that we like to paint now as heroes, if you examine them a little closely, came pretty near answering the present definition of pirates. When the history of our hero, Morgan, who at one place was known as a buccaneer and at another a Governor of Jamaica, and others are looked into, we pass them over with a feeling that it needs distance to lend enchantment; but they were the outgrowth of the civilization that then existed, and though the progress at that time did

not seem rapid, they were all making towards higher standards and a better life in this generation.

"As to the present State of Louisiana, I am saturated with admiration and respect for it. I have been living with the Governor and with the Mayor of New Orleans. I have had —I am sorry to say—only too little conversational acquainance with the beautiful women of New Orleans, but it was given to me last night to see at the opera such a bevy and such an audience as I doubt could be equaled anywhere in this country. And then I was under the guardianship of a gentleman who insisted on taking me into the corner where only men were admitted and passing by these gracious faces that indicated that, for the time being at least, they were willing to meet the President of the United States.

"However, I am looking forward to another visit, and then I shall come with Mrs. Taft. Now, Mr. President, to you I wish to pay the thanks and testify to the gratitude that I feel for the party with whom I have come, for your effort to make this journey of ours not only delightful in point of pleasure, but useful in point of knowledge, and it is always a pleasure to testify to the excellence and virtue of a citizen who, by his works, shows what his high standard of citizenship and patriotism is."

EARLY CENSUS TABLES OF LOUISIANA.

Among the transcripts of documents relating to Louisiana from the Ministère des Colonies, Paris, made by the late M. Victor Tantet (see Publications of the Society, Vol. IV., p. 156), one finds a volume of census tables from the year 1706 to the year 1741, bearing the title: "Récensements 1706-1741." Under the direction of Mr. William Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, a table of contents of this volume has been prepared, the census of 1706 and that of 1721 have been printed, and notes upon the same appended. Mr. Beer remarks: "It has been thought interesting to print the first list (Récensements, pp. 1-8) of the population of Louisiana, at that time concentrated at Biloxi; and the census of 1721 (Ibid, pp. 20-52) of the inhabitants and concessionaires of New Orleans and the neighborhood. The list of 1706 shows that the Colony at that time had only eighty-five inhabitants, of whom there were thirty-one men, no less than twenty being married, seven widows and unmarried women, and twenty-seven children.

The census of 1721 shows what survived of the large numbers of emigrants brought by the Mississippi Company in 1718, proving the immense waste of human life after the arrival of the colonists, the cause of which is pointed out in the interesting notes which follow the census tables. It was the result of the administration of the Colony being on the Gulf of Mexico instead of within the river, and the disembarcation at a point lacking all provision for feeding or medical attendance. The absence at the point of arrival of small boats in sufficient number held the emigrants until all their means had been exhausted.

It is interesting to observe the trades which are represented in this government colony. Including M. de Bienville, there are eighteen employees of the government. There are forty-eight persons of property, of whom one baker, one armourer, three carpenters, one locksmith, one harnessmaker, one turner, one house-furnisher, one tobaccomaker, one engraver, one gardener, one tailor and one pastry cook . In the service of the Company there are forty-eight names, among them being three

carpenters, one blacksmith, seventeen boat captains, two shipbuilders, one teamster, two cabinetmakers, one locksmith, one edge-tool maker, one foreman over the negroes, and nine sailors, with forty-three men and thirteen women labourers.

The population was distributed among the towns and concessions as follows:

	Men	Women	Children	French Servants	Slaves	Indians
New Orleans	147	65	38	28	73	21
Bayou St. John	4	3	9		32	8
Colapissas	1	1	2	3	9	5
Concession de Kolly	52	12	5		46	2
Concession M. le Blanc	7	1				
Tchopitoulas	9	2	5	16	175	15
Gentilly	4	3	3	4	9	1
Cannes Brulees	2	6	1	23	28	3
Concession de M'Artaignne	47	8	3		20	
Concession de M le Blanc	1	5		7	9	
Detour des Anglais	1				1	
Concession de M. Coetlogon		3		6		
Concession de M. Le Blanc	3	20	6	28	2	
Concession de M. Law	5	11	14	40		

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1—2. 1 Aout, 1706.—Denombrement des familles et habitans qui'sont a la Louisiane.

3—8. 1 May, 1722.—Recensement de habitans du Fort St. Jean Baptiste des Nauchitoches.

9—19. 28 Juin, 1721.—Recensement des habitans du fort Louis de la Mobile.

20—37. 24 Nov., 1721.—Recensement des habitans et concessionaires de la Nouvelle-Orleans et lieux circonvoisins.

37—52. . . . 1722.—Notes.

53—56. 13 Mai, 1722.—Recensement des habitans et conconcessionaires qui sont Establys sur le fleuve du Mississipi.

57—59. 19 Janvier, 1723.—Recensement fait en Natchez des habitans et ouvriers de la concession de M. le Blanc.

60—62. 18 Feb., 1723.—Recensement des habitans etablis a Sotékouy, Arkansas, ci devant appartenant a M. Law.

63—104. 12 Nov., 1724.—Recensement du Village des Allemands Hoffen.

105—106. 20 Dec., 1724.—Recensement des habitans depuis Nouvelle-Orleans jusqu'aux Ouacha ou le Village des Allemands.

164—166. Mars, 1725.—Recensement de l'Ile Dauphine Mobile et Pascagoula.

166—222. 1 Janvier, 1726.—Recensement general de la Colonie de la Louisiane.

223—264. 1 Juillet, 1727.—Recensement general du Department de la Nouvelle-Orleans.

265—287. . . . 1731.—Recensement generale des habitations le long du fleuve.

282—302. Janvier, 1732.—Recensement generale de la Ville de la Nlle.-Orleans.

303—311. 1 Janvier, 1732.—Recensement generale de la Prairie du Fort de Chartres des Illinois.

312—321. Etat des habitans qui ont fait leurs soumissions pour avoir des negres.

322—337. Estat des habitants sur le fleuve audessous de la Nouvelle-Orleans jusqu'au quartier des Allemands.

338. 29 Nov., 1741.—Denombrement des gens qui ont été tues dans le massacre par les Sauvages Natchez, 1 Nov., 1729, jusqu'au 1 Aou, 1730.

ANNÉE 1706

Denombrement des familles et habitants qui sont à la Louisiane suivant le Recensement qui en a esté fait le premier Aoust 1706.

	Nombre des Personnes
Mr. de la Salle sa femme et 4 Enfans	6
Guillaume Boutin et sa femme	2
Jean Roy sa femme et 2 Enfans	3
Jean La Loire sa femme et 1 Enfant	3
Jean Le Camp a le premier enfant masle né à la Louisianne	2
Francois May sa femme et 2 enfans	4
Nicholas Lafreniere garcon	1
Francois Trudeau sa femme et 1 enfant	3
Estienne Burelle sa femme et 1 enfant	3
Mme Le Sueur femme veuve venue de Canada avec 3 filles et 1 garcon	5
Mlle. Boisrenaud fille	1
Gabrielle Bonnet fille son mari a deserté	1
Michel Kisbé	1
Laurenso Clostigny et un Enfant	2

A LA SOLDE ET A LA RATION DU ROY

Le Sieur Barrau et sa femme	2
André Renaud sa femme et 1 Enfant	3
Gilbert Dardenne sa femme et 1 Enfant	3
Pierre Bravard sa femme et 1 Enfant	3
Pierre Allin sa femme et 1 Enfant	3
René Boyer armurier a femme et 1 Enfant	3
Jean Bourbonnois a femme et 1 Enfant	3
Antoine Rivarri a femme et 1 Enfant	3
Claude Trepanier a femme et 1 Enfant	3
Jean Coulomb a femme et 2 Enfants	4
Joseph Penigaud a femme	2
Jean Sossié a femme et 2 Enfans	4
Marie Mercier fille	1
Marie Cresot sage femme	1
Marie Lignau fille	1
Jean Louis Miniuty sa femme et 2 Enfans	4
Anne Perro veuve avec 4 Enfans	5
Nombre	85

BESTEAUX

35 Vaches y compris 12 Jenisses
5 Toraux
6 Boeufs de Charoy dont 4 appartiennent. au Roy

Nombre 46

fait au fort Louis de la Louisianne
Le p*remi*er Aoust. 1706.
Bienville De la Salle

Remis par M. Diron.

LES NAUCHITOCHES.

Recensement des habitans du fort St. Jean Baptiste des Nauchitoches scitue dans la Riviere Rouge, distant de cent trente trois lieues de la Nouvelle Orleans suivant la supputation que le Sieur Diron, Inspecteur General des Troupes de la province de la Louisianne en a faitte dans le Voyage qu'il vient dy faire, faisant sa tournée, avec le nombre des femmes, enfans, esclaves, bestes à corne, et Chevaux qui sont audit lieu:

NOMS DES HABITANS	Hommes	femmes	Enfans	Esclaves Neigres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
Monsieur de St. Denis Commandant, un françois a son service	2		2	5	4		33
Au sr de Redot, Lieut. de Compagnie					1		
Au sr Dupuy Enseigne				4			
Au sr Clausson Lieutenant reformé un domestique allemant	1						
Le Sr. Derbanne garde Magazin	1		3	4	3		8
Le Sr. Jallot	1						1
Pierre Cotolleau	1						
Pierre fausse	1						
Ines Lion	1						
françois Berry	1						
francois Lemoine	1	1					
Estienne Leroy	1						
Pierre Dubois	1						
Marianne Benoist femme de soldat		1					
Louise françoise Zillot idem		1					
Jeanne Longueville idem		1					
Pierre Dupuy dit Goupillon	1	1					
Jeanne Grenot femme de soldat		1					
Marie Catherine de Poutre idem		1					
Martine Bonnet idem		1	1				
Antoinette Audebraud idem		1					
Pierre Marionneau	1			3			
La veuve du Defunt Pierrier		1	4	3		12	7
Au Sr. De Champignole Sergent				1			
Les Sauvages Nauchitoches ont environ vingt à vingt-cinq chevaux cy							25
Total	14	10	10	20	8	12	74

Tous les habitans compris dans le present recensement excepté le Sr. Derbanne garde magasin, et le nomme Jallot sont d'anciens soldats qui ont eu leur congé et se sont établis dans se lieu dont les terres sont bonnes, et quoiqu'elles ne val lent pas celles qui bordent le fleuve du Mississippi, etant plus maigres et sablonneuses, elles ne laissent pas que de produire aussi abondament les mesmes fruits et legumes qu'on recuille sur le dt. fleuve, comme bled. Mahy, febves, tabac, patattes et autres legumes à l'exception du ris, parceque le terrain n'est pas asses humide, on en a cepandent semé ce printemps et on compte qu'il reussira; on y trouve les mesmes arbres et simples que sur le Mississippi, qui ont la meme propriété dont le Sr. Diron a parlé dans le memoire qu'il a eu l'honneur d'envoyer à Messieurs les Commissaires le 2 janvier dernier par le vaisseau le St. André, Capitaine le Sr. Quirgueus.

Il y a aussi quantité d'arbres qu'on apelle plaqueminiers, qui portent un fruit nommé plaquemine, qui ressemble a peu pres la neffle de France, mais qui est incomparablement meilleur. Les sauvages font un espece de pain plat de ce fruit, qui est fort astringent; on s'en sert mesme contre le fleux de sang, qu'il arrette.

On y trouve encore quantité de noyers dont les noix sont aussi bonnes que celles de France, mais l'amande est tres difficile a avoir, les sauvages en font de la sagamie, qui est tres bonne, les terres du Mississippi produisent les mesmes arbres et fruits. Les peschers et pruniers y sont fort communs, leurs fruit sont aussi bons qu'en France. Ils ne laissent point leur noyau, et il n'y en a qu'une seule espece de chacun.

Les sauvages de cette nation se servent de la racine d'une simple qui est inconue aux Francais pour faire une teinture d'un tres bon rouge, qui ne perd jamais sa couleur, avec laquelle ils teignent de petits paniers ronds, et des nattes, sur lesquels ils couchent, qui sont fort propres. Ils font encore une teinture noire tres belle d'une autre racine. Cette nation n'est composée que d'environ cent hommes portant les armes.

Ils aiment assés les Francais, qu'ils font vivre une bonne partie de l'année au moyen de leur chasse et pesche.

La Riviere Rouge, sur laquelle ils sont etablis, est tres difficile a monter, lorsque les eaux sont hautes par la quantité de petittes rivieres, lacs et bayous qui l'environnent, qui donnent les unes dans les autres, et qui noyent touttes les terres, ce qui fait qu'on ne peut monter ny descendre des Natchitoches sans des guides sauvages de la nation, qui montrent les chemins. Cette riviere est fort abondante en poissons, dont il y en a de plusieurs especes. Elle n'est navigable que pendant sept a huit mois de l'année, et seiche pendant les autres quatre à cinq mois. De sorte qu'a peinne peut on la passer avec une petitte pirogue propre à porter deux a trois hommes. Cequi fait que la garnison manque souvent des secours dont elle a bezoin. Et que le Sr. Diron, inspecteur, a l'honneur de representer a Messieurs les Commissaires qu'il serait a propos si on veut le poste des Nauchitoches, qui est de concequence par raport aux Espagnols, qui en ont un a sept lieues de la, et dont il sera parlé cy aprés d'en etablir un au lieu apelle le grand rapide qui'est un endroit qui fait a peu pres la moitié du chemin de l'entrée de la Riviere Rouge aux Naichitoches, et ou la riviere cesse d'estre navigable pendant quatre a cinq mois de l'anneé: ce nouveau poste proposé serait d'autant plus necessaire qu'il s'oposerait aux entreprises que font les sauvages Chicachas nos ennemis ou ils se tiennent, par ce qu'ils savent qu'on ne peut passer ailleurs pour attendre les passens et les detruire. Il en est arrivé un exemple au mois d'avril dernier sur un pauvre malheureux Francais nommé Perrier, qui montoit de la Nouvelle Orleans aux Naichitoches. Ils l'ont attaqué dans ce lieu comme il faisait seicher ses hardes. Lui ont coupé la teste, enlevé la chevelure, qu'ils ont emporté avec eux, et ont jetté son corps et sa teste a la voirie, qui ont ete mangez par les oiseaux et bestes sauvages: il avait avec lui deux de ses filles, l'une agée de douze ans, et l'autre de huit, qu'ils ont enlevées et fait prisonniéres. Il avait aussi trois sauvages Natchitoches, qui ont evitte son malheureux sort dont deux etaient allés a la chasse Lorsque les Chicachas

l'attaquerent, et le troisieme les ayant veu venir de loing et reconnu leur mauvaise intention, se sauva et se rendit a son village.

Cet accident est arrivé deux jours auparavant que le Sr. Diron passat dans cet endroit auquel il en seroit peutetre arrivé autant si les Chicachas ne se feussent retirés comme ils ont accoutumé de faire quand ils ont fait quelque mauvais coup. Il y a dans cet endroit et dans d'autres sur la Riviere a treize ou quatorze lieues plus haut des tuffes ou Pierres asses dures pour bastir.

Le fort des Naichitoches est scitué sur le bord d'une petitte isle environnée de tous costez d'une riviére et de plusieurs autres petittes isles. Il a besoin d'estre reparé Les Espagnols ont etably un poste a sept lieües de la, pres du Village des Sauvages, apellez Adayes, qui sont au nombre d'environ cinquante, portant les armes. Ils y ont fort bien plus grand que le nôtre avec dix ou douze petittes pièces de canon d'environ un livre de balles, ils ont environ cinquante hommes de garnison a present, autant de chevaux avec quelques bestes a corne, mais en fort petit nombre, parcequ'ils en ont perdu beaucoup par la mortalitté. Ils comptent se remonter incessament, et il y a un capitaine de cette garnison qui est l'unique dans leur fort, avec le general et un lieutenant, qui est parti par l'ordre du general il y avait environ deux mois lorsque le Sr. Diron y alla pour aller jusqu'a la riviere du Nord au devant du convoy qu'ils attendent du Mexique, et qui leur doit apporter de l'argent pour payer leurs troupes, qu'ils doivent augmenter. Emmener des chevaux et bestes a corne; et le General a promis au Sr. de Sr. Denis, commandant aux Naichitoches de lui procurer des vaches. Chaque soldat de leur garnison a 450 piastres de solde par an, sur laquelle il doit se nourrir et en tretenir de vestemens et d'armes. Et est obligé d'entretenir encore six chevaux qu'il achette aux depens de sa solde, qui luy a été payée cy devant en marchandises, mais qui luy doit estre payée dorenavant moitié en argent suivant le raport que la General Espagnol en a fait au Sr. Diron, lorqu'il la été

voir. De qui il a été parfaittement bien receu. Ce qui ne laissera pas de reprendre quelque argent dans les Naichitoches ou les Espagnols vont souvent chercher ce dont ils ont besoin qu'ils ne trouvent pas chez eux.

Le chemin pour aller au poste des Espagnols distant de sept lieues, est tres beau, les arbres y sont fort clairs ce sont des chaisnes Noyers et pains. Il y a de distance en distance de fort belles preries, on trouve dans ces bois quantité de vignes sauvages qui raportent du raisin aussi gros et aussi bon qu'en France, on n'en a encore fait que du vinaigre, mais le Sr. St. Denis et quelqu autres particuliers pretendent en affranchir, et en faire du vin aussi bon que celui de France. Cette vigne produit un an aprés qu'elle est planté, ce qui le fait croire, est qu'il est arrive qu'on a brullé dans l'hyver de vielles souches de ces vignes jusques dans la terre quy ont poussé le mesme année des rejettons qui ont produit des raisins.

Fait et arretté par nous Inspecteur General des troupes et Milices de la province de la Louisianne, au fort St. Jean Baptiste des Naichitoches, le premier mai 1722.

DIRON.

Veu: Bienville. Veu: Delosme.

LA LOUISIANE.

Recensement des Habitans et Concessionnaires de la Nouvelle Orleans et Lieux Circonvoisins Avec le Nombre des Enfans, Domestiques Blancs, Hommes et Femmes de Force, Esclaves Negres, Esclaves Sauvages, Bestes a Corne et Chevaux.

LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS NOMS DES HABITANS ET DES CONCESSIONNAIRES	Nombre des hommes	Nombre des femmes	Nombre des enfans	Domestiques francais	Esclaves Negres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
M. de Bienville Commandant gnāl	2			3	27	7	24	
M. Gailhoux, Major general	1				8	1		
Le Sr. Banes Major	1			2				
de Gauvry Capitaine	1	1	1	1	5	2		
de Pauger ingenieur	1				2			
Descoublans officier	1				1			
Delatour idem	1				1			
Basset idem	1				1			
Coustillas idem	1			3	13		2	
Dupuy idem	1	1	1		5			
Rossard notaire et greffier	1				1			
Berard Chirurgien Major	1				1	2		
Berard le Jeune	1	1			1			
Trudeau	1	1	7	2	31	1	9	4
Sarazin garde magazin	1	1			2	1		
Brulé	1	1	3		3	1		
Edme Lucien Porré armurier	1	1			1			
Bonneau Capitaine de navire de la Compagnie	1	1						
Pierre et Mathurin Dreux freres	2			10	8	2	1	5
Bellegarde boulanger	1							
Mathurin Roy armurier	1				1			
Henri Brignois Menuisier	1	1			3			
La veuve Duguenois		1						
Jean Reymond	1	1	1					
Jacques Kivez cy devant Sergent	1	1			6			
Pierre Aubert Serrurier	1	1	1	1	2			
Louis de Lassus	1				1			
Germain Bertin Cordonnier	1	1	1		1			
Pierre Demun	1	1						
Michel De Cuves Charpentier cy devant Soldat	1	1		1	2			
Jacques Lemaire bouchier	1							
Le nomme Veillon tourneur	1							
Riffaud appareilleur de maisons	1							
La femme de Belair soldat		1	2		1			
Le nommé Cariton tailleur	1	1			1			
La femme du nommé Lebreton		1						
Le nommé Turpin laine	1				2	2		
Le nommé Villem	1							
Le nommé Roy canadien	1	1			1			
Le nomme La violette	1	1			1			
Le nommé Richaume canadien	1	1			2			
La femme du nommé La Riviere		1						
Le nommé Tomelin Menuisier	1		3					
Pierre Antoine Duflau	1	1	1					
Bertrand Jaffrey	1	1			3			
Le nommé Hebert } Associez								
Le nommé Provinché } Associez	2				5			
Le nommé Viger	1				7			
Le nommé Duluth	1				2			

LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS NOMS DES HABITANS ET DES CONCESSIONNAIRES	Nombre des hommes	Nombre des femmes	Nombre des Enfans	Domestiques francais	Esclaves Negres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
Montant de l'autre part	47	25	21	23	153	19	36	9
Le nommé Bigot	1					1		
La veuve du nommé Sans Soucy		1	1					
Jean Coffine faiseur de tabac	1	1	1					
Jean frederiq Freitag	1	1	1					
Louis Estienne graveur	1	1						
Leblanc garde magazin des vivres	1			3	6	1		
Le nommé Joly Menuisier	1							
Adrian flaman Jardinier	1	1	1					
Bonneau Secretaire de M. Dyron	1	1	1		6			
Le nommé Travers tailleur	1			1	1			
Le nommé Godel	1				1			
Le nommé Blanchy	1	1			1			
Le nommé Barroy	1				2			
Le nommé Lempileur	1				1			
Le nommé Labè patissier	1	1	1		1			
La veuve du Sr. Bouchard offi*ci*er		1						
GENS AU SERVICE DE LA COMPAGNIE								
Cayeux dit St. Germain	1							
Pierre Pinau Charpentier	1							
Le nommé Pereau id	1							
Le nommé Bureau id	1							
Jacques Richard id	1	1						
Julien Binard dit La forge forgeron	1	1						
Pierre Foucher patron de batteau	1							
Pierre Bel Calfat	1							
Jeanne Vanguen id	1	1						
Guillaume Le francois charretier	1							
francois Fion contrema*itr*e	1	1						
Le nommé de Brye	1							
Pascal patron de bateau	1	1	2	1				
La france id	1	1	1		1			
La borde id	1	1						
Mirié dit Sans Chagrin id	1	1						
La messe	1	1	1					
Mazelière patron de bateau	1							
François Guernaziou	1							
Pierre Robert Menuisier	1							
Pierre Morel id	1							
Jean Robert Serrurier	1							
Duvallée Commandeur des Négres	1							
Le nommé Horzé taillandier	1	1						
Dufresne patron de batteau	1							
Marchand id	1	1						
Maigre id	1							
Mayon id	1							
Massière id	1	1	2					
Le Nantois id	1	1	1					

LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS NOMS DES HABITANS ET DES CONCESSIONNAIRES	Nombre des hommes	Nombre des femmes	Nombre des enfans	Domestiques francais	Esclaves Negres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
Montant de l'autre part	91	47	34	28	173	21	26	9
Du Rocher patron de batteau	1							
Blanchard id	1							
Vachon id	1							
Francois Chero id	1							
Diongué id	1	1	1					
La femme du nommé Marmande		1	3					
françoise Labrosse		1						
Jullien Mousset matelot	1							
Claude Le Clair id	1							
Gilles Hory id	1							
Cayon id	1							
françois Guilloin id	1							
Lapierre id	1							
La nommée St. Michel fille		1						
Gendreau matelot	1							
francois Bouleau id	1							
Le Vaneur idem	1							
La nommée Villem	1							
HOMMES DE FORCE								
Antoine Camus		1						
Jacques Guillaume	1							
Louis Ribert	1							
Le nommé Lavigne	1							
Thomas foissard	1							
Lepiniere	1							
Pierre Mary	1							
Bonvoisin	1							
Tourez	1							
Joseph Leger	1							
Capet	1							
Duriveau	1							
Francois La Clef	1							
Parabon	1							
Nicolas Qugü	1							
Nicolas Monsel	1							
Bidaud	1							
Nicolas Sizeaux	1							
André Lenoir	1							
Christofle	1							
Dupré	1							
Charles Texier	1							
Vincent le Gof	1							
Louis Menager	1							
Renaudan	1							
Antoine Moron	1							
Louis Bassé	1							
Pierron	1							

LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS NOMS DES HABITANS ET DES CONCESSIONNAIRES	Nombre des hommes	Nombre des femmes	Nombre des enfans	Domestiques francais	Esclaves Negres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
Montant de l'autre part	133	52	38	28	173	21	36	9
Isaac Pellé	1							
Thomas Desmaret	1							
La Violette	1							
Clermont	1							
Jean Villard	1							
francois Corsey	1							
La Roquette	1							
La terreur	1							
Bourbonnais	1							
Bourguignon	1							
La France	1							
Louis Bellanoue	1							
Guillaume Castanoue	1							
Mars le Gof	1							
FEMMES DE FORCE								
La Jolly		1						
La Blanche		1						
La femme de la Violette		1						
La mere de Christofle		1						
Margueritte Tellier		1						
Jeanne Le Trillard		1						
Anne Namond		1						
La Lenos		1						
Magdelaine Ponton		1						
La freteneau		1						
Marie Boyer		1						
Louis Fontenelle		1						
Suzanne Hyver		1						
LE VILLAGE DU BAYOU ST. JEAN DISTANT D'UNE LIEUE DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS								
Rivard ou La Vigne	1	1	6		11	2	30	4
françois Dugué	1				3	3	7	
Langlois	1	1	1		8	1	4	
Joseph Girardy	1	1	2		10	2	15	
LANCIEN VILLAGE DES COLAPISSAS A DEUX LIEUES DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN MONTANT LE FLEUVE								
Mde Beaune cy devant procureur general	1	1	2	3	9		5	2
LE VILLAGE DES CHAPITOULAS A 3 LIEUES DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN MONTANT LE FLEUVE								
Le Sr. Dubrüil	1	1	2	2	43	2	14	2
Lantheaume	1			1	1			

LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS NOMS DES HABITANS ET DES CONCESSIONNAIRES	Nombre des hommes	Nombre des femmes	Nombre des Enfans	Domestiques francais	Esclaves Negres	Esclaves sauvages	Bestes a Corne	Chevaux
Montant de l'autre part	154	70	51	34	258	31	111	17
De Lery	1		3	1	33	4	30	2
La freniere	1			5	53	8	60	4
Beaulieu	1				30	1	15	1
Jean Tronion et Pierre. Doublet associez	2				1			
Concession de M. Kolly	62	12	5		46	2	5	4
Dalcourt qui a vendue á Thiery	1	1		2	11		2	
Massy	1			5	8			
Concession de Mgr le Blanc	7	1						
LE VILLAGE DE GENTILLY A UNE LIEUE DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN MONTANT LE FLEUVE								
Le nommé Sainton	1	1	1	3	5	1		
Le nommé Vieille Ville	1	1	1		1			
Le nommé Lavigne	1	1	1	1				
Le nommé Langevin	1				3			
LE VILLAGE DE CANNES BRUSLÉES A 5 LIEUES DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN MONTANT LE FLEUVE								
M. Dyron. Inspecteur general des troupes de la Louisiane	1	6	1	20	20	2	8	
Concession de M le Cte Dartaignan	47	8	3		20			
Le Sr. de Sr. Julien cy *devant* officier	1			3	8	1		
LE PETIT DEZERT A'DEUX LIEUES DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN MONTANT LE FLEUVE								
Concession de Mgr. le Blanc	1	5		7	9			
DE DETOUR DES ANGLAIS ET LES CHAOUCHAS A'7 LIEUES DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS EN DESCENDANT LE FLEUVE								
Concession de M de Coetlogon regie par le Sr. Dumanoir		3		6				
Con'on de Mgr. le Blanc	3	20	16	28	2			
Con'on de M. Law	5	11	14	40				
Le Sr. Deslau	1				6	1		
Total	293	140	96	155	514	51	231	28

RECAPITULATION.

Hommes	293
Femmes	140
Enfans	96
Domestiques Français	155
Esclaves negres	514
Esclaves sauvages	51
Bestes a corne	231
Chevaux	28

Les terres de la Nouvelle Orleans et les lieux circonvoisins dont il est parlé au present recensement sont très bonnes. Elles produisent du riz, du bled mahis, des légumes de toute espece et du tabac en abondance, on compte que la vigne, le bled froment seigle Orge et avoine y viendront fort bien si les terres etoient plus decouvertes et moins boisées. Ce qui pourra se faire dans la suitte, le Sr. Dubuisson, concessionnaire habitant aux Bayagoulas sur le Mississippi, environ a 30 lieues plus haut que la Nouvelle Orleans, a fait l'epreuve du bled froment qui est venu fort bien et a mury dans la perfection. Il en a cueilly de fort beau a proportion de ce qu'il avait semé. Ill a aussi semé de la graine d'indigo, qui est venu très beau. Et l'on compte qu'on en pourrait faire trois coupes, ou du moins deux fort bonnes dans l'année.

Il n'y a aucunes carrieres dans tous les environs de la Nouvelle Orleans.

Il y a quantité de simples propres pour toute sorte de maladies, mais il y a peu de Français qui en ayent la connaissance. Il n'y a que les sauvages qui la possedent, qui scachent leur vertu et s'en servent fructueusement; ils sont fort jaloux de ce secret, le cachant avec soin aux Français.

On y peut faire de la soye, les vers y viennent fort bien, mais il y a de la difficulté a en elever beaucoup par raport aux muriers, quoy que communes dans le pais il est difficile d'en avoir la feuille, parce qu'ils sont dispersez dans des bois touffes, hemplis de cannes et de ronces, de sorte qu'il faudrait

aujourd'hui a un particulier qui voudrait s'attacher a faire de la soye quantité d'esclaves pour aller chercher les feuilles de murier et qui ne fussent occupez qu'a ce travail. Il en faudrait beaucoup moins dans la suitte en transplantant les jeunes muriers proche de l'habitation ou on voudrait faire de la soie, le Sr. Dubuisson en a fait une epreuve qui s'est trouve très belle et d'une bonne qualité. Il en a envoyé des echantillons a la Compagnie des Indes et a M. Paris.

On y trouve plusieurs sortes de bon bois, comme le cypre, le chesne blanc, le chesne vert, cottonier, ormeau laurier de plusieurs especes, saule copaline vinaigrier et autres.

On se sert du cypre pour toute sorte de construction, et c'est le meilleur bois; on en fait aussi de belles planches et de tres beaux bordages; on assure qu'il ne pourrit pas en terre, et que les vers ne le piquent pas dans l'eau.

On se sert de l'ecorce de la racine du cottonier pour toute sortes de playes ressentes ou vieilles, en la faisant bouillir et bassinant la playe.

La graine de vinaigrier est bonne contre le flux, et la racine contre les maux veneriens.

On tire encore de tres beaux et bons bordages ou madriers du chene blanc.

L'ecorce de la racine de sureau dissipe l'enflure en la faisant bouillir, et après qu'elle a bouilly on y met de l'eau de vie et du savon dont on fait un cataplasme qu'on applique sur la partie enflée.

Le copaline produit une gomme fort bonne pour toute sorte de playes ressentes qu'elle ferme dans 24 heures et reunit les chairs.

Le fleuve Mississipi inonde quelqu fois la Nouvelle Orleans et ses environs, cette inondation n'est pas arrivée. Il y a trois ans que l'eau depassa le bord du fleuve d'environ trois a quatre pouces. les anciens habitants et les sauvages disent qu'elle n'est pas frequente, et qu'ils n'ont jamais ven le fleuve si haut qu'il l'etait. Il y a trois ans, on convient,

qu'il serait aisé de s'en garantir en faisant une levée. Les eaux commencent a monter au mois de Mars et continuent jusques a la fin de Juin, qu'elles diminuent.

Fait et arretté par nous, Inspecteur General des troupes de la Provinve de la Louisiane, a la Nouvelle Orleans, le 24e Novembre, 1721. Signé Diron, et visé par Messieurs de Bienville, le Blond de la Tour Duvergier et de Corme.

On adjoutera au recensement cy dessus differentes choses qui regardent la Louisiane et on commencera par les concessions.

Le principal etablissement de la concession de M. le Blanc est aux Yazous. Le climat et le terrain n'en sont pas favorable. Le Sr. Le Blond de la tour ingenieur en chef de la Louisiane est administrateur de cette concession, et le Sr. des Fontaines directeur sous ses ordres. Il y a environ 140 personnes dans cette concession, tant employez, ouvriers, femmes et enfans y compris aussi les officiers et soldats.

La concession de Mrs. de Mezieres et des Marches, est placée moitié aux Ouachitas et moiteé sur le Mississipi, depuis les ecores blancs de la Pointe Coupée jusqu'a isle d'yberville, qui est a deux lieues au dessous; ces deux terrains sont fort bons, le Sr. Marie en est le directeur et il peut y avoir dans cette concession environ 120 personnes, tant hommes, femmes et enfans.

La concession de M. le Comte Dartaignan est aux Cannes brulées, a six lieues au dessus de la Nouvelle Orleans. Il y a de grand champs defrichéz qu'on devait ensemencer. Ce terrain est fort bon, mais dans les grands debordemens il est inondé de 8 a 10 pouces on y fait des levées pour l'en garantir. Comme ce terrain n'a pas assez d'etendue et qu'il est sujet aux inondations ainsi qu'on vient de la dire on lui en a accordé un autre de quatre lieues à la Croix des Tonnicas, qui est très elevé et ou il y a quelques belles prairies hautes. Les Srs. Dartiguiere et de Benac sont les directeurs de cette concession sur laquelle il y a 70 blancs et 20 negres.

La concession de M. Dyron est placée au Baton Rouge, à 40 lieues au dessus de la Nouvelle Orleans, le terrain y est fort beau et bon, et il y a beaucoup de prairies. La moitié de cette concession est en entreprise aux cannes bruslées, on y travaillait a augmenter les champs. Ils y ont recueilly l'année derniere du riz et des legumes. Il y a dans cette concession environ 30 blancs, 20 negres et 2 esclaves sauvages.

La concession de Msr. Coetlogon est aux Natchez. Elle y fait merveilles le Sr. Dumanoir, qui la regit a demandé un terrain du dessus du detour aux Anglais, qu'on luy a accordé pour lui servir d'entrepost, on croit qu'il y a dans cette concession 90 blancs, 20 a 30 negres et quelques esclaves sauvages.

La concession du Sr. Kolly est aux Chapitoulas, a trois lieues au dessus de la Nouvelle Orleans. C'est un excellent terrain, qui a produit l'année derniere environ 600 quarts de riz, de quatorze quarts qu'on y avait semé, outre cella on y a recueilly quantité de legumes et de mahis. Cette concession etant trop serrée par d'autres habitations voisines, le Sr. Ceard, qui la regit, en a demande une autre de quatre lieues, qu'on luy a accorde, scituée depuis le haut des ecores blancs de la Pointe Coupée, en remontant le fleuve que le tiers des ouvriers de la concession travaillaient a defricher. Ce terrain est aussi un des meilleurs de la colonie, on croit qu'il y a dans toute cette concession 100 blancs, 46 negres et deux esclaves sauvages.

Ces deux dernieres concessions sont en etat de prendre 300 negres de la Compagnie sy on en envoie à le colonie, et par ce moyen elles augmenteront considerablement et très avantageusement.

La concession de M. Law est partagée, scavoir aux Arkansas, ou il y a 80 blancs qui y travaillent et 30 autres blancs qui sont à defricher un terrain au dessous du detour aux Anglais, attendant celui de M. de Blanc. Le terrain des Arkansas est bon, cependant il y a eu une très petitte recolte l'année derniere. Cette concession est regie a present pour le compte de la Compagnie des Indes.

La concession de M. Danceny aura de la peine à s'établir. Le Sr. de Lepinay. qui en est le directeur, n'est pas en etat de l'entreprendre par la perte qu'il a faite de la plus grande partie de ses effets dans l'incendie d'un magazin qui a bruslé, on a oüi dire que ce directeur avoit reçu ordre de M. Danceny d'abandonner sa concession, en tous cas presque tous ses ouvriers et engagez au nombre d'environ 30 a 35, ont pris party d'un costé et l'autre, et on croit que le directeur repassera en France par le premier navire.

La concession de M. de Chaumont est placée aux Capaiaus sur la Riviere des Chapitoulas. Le terrain en est fort bon, et il y a eu desja une bonne recolte de vivres du pays. Le Sr. Lagarde, la regit, et on croit qu'il y a dans cette concession 25 blancs et 30 negres, on a fait sur cette habitation une epreuve d'indigo qui s'est trouve fort beau, et de la meilleure qualité.

La concession de M. Dubuisson, qu'on croit appartenir a Mm. Paris, est etablie au bayougoula, a 8 lieues au dessus de la Nouvelle Orleans. Le terrain y est fort bon. Il y a environ 4 blancs et 15 a 20 negres. Le Sr. Dubuisson, qui la regit, a fait une epreuve de soye et en a envoyé un echantillon en France. Elle a été trouvée d'une aussi bonne qualité que la plus belle qu'on employe dans les manufactures du royaume.

La concession du Sr. Cantillon irlandais est etablie sur la Riviere des Ouachitas, autrement dite la Riviere Noire, qui tombe dans la Riviere Rouge, on a oüi dire que le terrain en est bon et qu'il y a environ 10 blancs et 20 negres. Le Ft. Sr. Cantillon la regit lui meme.

Outre toutes ces concessions il y a encore d'autres petites habitations scituez dans differens lieux de la colonie.

Les familles Allemands qui peuvent composer environ 330 personnes de tout sexe et de tout age, sont placées a 12 lieues au dessus de la Nouvelle Orleans, a gauche en montant le fleuve, sur un fort bon terrain, ou il y a eu anciennement des champs sauvages qui sont faciles a defricher, ces Allemand y sont partages en trois bourgs dont le terrain qui est d'une tres grande tendue n'a jamais été inondé, comme ces gens la sont

fort laborieux. Il y a lieu d'esperer qu'ils feront cette année une recolte abondante et qu'ils reissiront dans la suitte a faire de bons etablissemens dans la colonie.

En Mars 1722 il ny avoit au bas de la colonie aucune nouvelle certaine des illinois, on a veu seullement une lettre de M. Dartagniette, capitaine d'une compagnie au d'lieu dattée vers le commencement de 9 bre 1721. Cette lettre porte que le Sr. Renault consessionaire qui a passé a la colonie pour le travail des mines etait alors sur une mine de plomb, ou il travaillait fortement, ce que ce qu'il en avoit tiré rendait 90 pour cent; sy cello est vrai on en aura eu la confirmation par les matieres que le Sr. Renault aura fait descendre au bas de la colonie.

Il est constant qu'une partie des terres de la Louisiane produira de très bon indigo dont on fera deux coupes dans les années communes et quelque fois trois. Il y en a du sauvage en quantité aussi beau que celle de Sr. Domingue et on en a semé du fauve, pour epreuve lequel a bien reussy.

Le tabac y vient aussi a merveilles et d'une qualité qui ne cedera pas a celluy de Virginie, toutes les apparences font croire que dans peu d'années la colonie sera en etat de fournir toute la quantité de tabac dont le Royaume pourra avoir besoin pour la consommation.

Le ris vient egalement bien en abondance. Les concessionaires et les habitans devaient en semer de grandes quantitez cette année.

Le mahis et toute sorte de legumes y viennent encore abondannement tout le monde s'attachait aussi a cette culture.

Il y a dans tout le pais une quantité prodigieuse de muriers, et il n'est question que d'avoir le tems de les transplanter pour nourir plus commodement les vers a soye. Il ne faut que très peu d'années pour mettre ces jeunes arbres en état de produire une grande quantité de feuilles, par ce que le terrain de la Louisiane leur étant très favorable, ils y profitent plus que partout ailleurs. Près cella on doit s'attendre

en faisant passer des tireuses de soye a la colonie a recueillir une grande quantité de soye toutes les années. On sait par les echantillons qui ont été envoyez en France que le soye de la Louisiane est d'une très bonne qualité C'est un objet important.

Il est absolument necessaire d'envoyer a la colonie beaucoup de negres; ils y sont plus propres que les blancs pour le travail des terres, et de meme que les viles de l'Amerique n'ont été etablies que par les esclaves negres, la Louisiane ne le sera jamais bien, sy l'on ny en envoye une quantité sufisante. Ils se font a merveille au climat. Et il n'y a d'autre sujettion que celle de les habiller en hiver, la depense en est modique.

Tous les concessionaires n'ayant été rendus sur leurs terrains qu'au mois de janvier 1722, on ne doit compter l'etablissement de la colonie que de ce temps la. Ces nouveaux habitants et le peu qu'il y en a d'anciens travaillent fortement a se faire des vivres, et il y a lieu d'esperer, s'il n'arrive pas d'accident, que la recolte de cette année les mettra dans une grande abondance, après quoy ils s'attacheront suivant la qualitte de leurs terrains, a cultiver de l'indigo, du tabac, a faire de la soye, du bray et d'autres choses qui pourront procurer des retours en France. Mais pour y parvenir il faut leur fournir des negres, sans quoi ils ne sauroient reussir dans leurs etablissements.

Le commerce Espagnol est de tous les objets l'un des plus importans. Il pourra dans la suitte se faire par mer, par les batteaux Espagnols qui pourront venir traiter a la coste comme aussi par Pansacole et par la baye St. Joseph, ou les Français peuvent aller tous les jours, mais la traite la plus avantageuse se fera infailliblement par terre au poste des Natchitoches, situé sur la Riviere Rouge, a portée duquel les Espagnol ont fait un etablissement considerable dans un lieu nommé les Adais, ou ils ont construit un fort a cinq bastions, ce poste est sy fort eloigne du Mexique qu'il n'y a pas d'apparence que les Espagnols qui y sont etablis, puissent tirer tant pour eux que pour ceux qui sont etablis sur les derrieres des Adais les

marchandises et effets dont ils ont besoin d'ailleurs que du poste des Natchitoches, car en les tirant du Mexique elles coustent un prix excessif, a cause des grands frais de transport par une vaste etendue de terres, au lieu que les Français ayant la facilité a faire passer leurs marchandises par eau aux Natchitoches jusques ou il n'y a qu'environ 80 lieues de la Nouvelle Orleans, ils sont en etat de les donner a bon marché pour les Espagnols.

Les Espagnols qui sont venus en 1721 pour faire l'etablissement des Adais, avaient apporté 50 mil piastres pour acheter des marchandises aux Natchitoches, mais malheureusement il n'y en avoit point dans les magazins de la compagnie, cequi est d'autant plus facheux que s'ils avaient trouvé a pouvoir employer leurs piastres, ils n'auraient pas manqué de revenir avec de plus grosses sommes.

Il sera aussi fort facile de lier un commerce par les terres avec les Espagnols établis vers le haut de la Riviere des Arkansas et vers celle du Missoury. Suivant le relation des voyageurs on ne peut presque pas doutter qu'il ne se puisse faire un commerce très avantageux avec les Espagnols de ces deux coté la sans que le Vice Roy du Mexique puisse jamais l'empecher, attendu l'eloignement qui ne permet pas de faire porter du Mexique les marchandises dont les Espagnols qui habitent vers ces rivieres peuvent avoir besoin. Et comme ces Espagnols passent pour être fort riche et qu'il est certain qu'ils manquent des choses les plus necessaires il y a apparence qu'il y aura un proffit très considerable sur les marchandises qu'on leur portera.

Comme les bestiaux et les chevaux sont absolument necessaire a l'etablissement de la colonie il ne faudrait rien negliger pour s'en procurer. On peut les tirer de l'Espagnol, soit par les terres, soit de Tampic par la mer, on croit meme qu'on pourrait en avoir aussi de Bayahoude, qui est un port de l'isle de Cube a l'ouest de la Havane, les chevaux et les bestes a corne sont d'une necessité indispensable pour les transports, les voitures et les labours de la colonie, et il serait a souhaitter aussi qu'on put y avoir suffisament des bœufs pour y etablir

des boucheries dans les lieux les plus peuples; sans ces secours la vie y sera toujours très rude et fort difficile.

Un des objets principaux est de former les etablissemens sur le fleuve Mississipy. Et les plus grands malheurs de la colonie viennent de n'avoir pas fait entrer les vaisseaux dans ce fleuve pour y conduire tous les colons qu'on a envoyé a la Louisiane. Ce fleuve ètait practicable dans les premiers tems de l'etablissement comme il l'est aujuord huiz, mais on n'a pas sçeu ou voulu en profiter, car tous les concessionaires et leurs effets ont été debarquez sur les sables de la coste, et comme il n'y avait pas suffisament de petits bastimens pour les transporter dans le fleuve ceque les navires de France qui les avaient passé a la colonie auroient pu facilment faire, plus de la moitié des ouvriers et des engagez des concessions qui ont periz par le long sejour qu'ils ont fait sur une coste aride. Et par le faim et le defaut de secours dans la maladie, presque tous leurs effets y ont été consommez ou vendus, au lieu que s'y dès leur arrivée on les eut envoyez dans le fleuve avec les navires dans lesquels ils estaient venus, ces pauvres gens se seraient conserves et les concessions ou habitations se seroient d'abord etablies le long du fleuve et les effets auroient servi a perfectionner les habitations, lesquelles seraient a present en état de dedomager leurs proprietaires des grosses depenses qu'ils ont faittes pour contribuer a l'etablissement de la colonie.

Il est certain que la navigation du fleuve Mississipy est fort aisée et que les navires peuvent y entrer facilement, c'est a dire, tous ceux qui ne calleront pas plus de douze pieds et demy. Il y a ordinairement treize pieds d'eau a l'entree de ce fleuve, quelque fois d'avantage, et le fond est d'une voye fort mole, ce qui est attesté par le raport de plusieurs capitaines qui y ont passé plusieurs fois et par celui du Pere Charlevoix, Jesuite, lequel y a passe aussi au mois de janvier 1722.

On peut asseurer par des relations certaines de tous les voyageurs qui ont été tout le long du fleuve Mississipy que les terres y sont excellentes depuis et compris le detour aux Anglais jusqu'ou les Français ont pu aller en remontant le fleuve.

Le terrain seullement des Yazous n'est pas favorable, on a oüi asseurer encore que les terres depuis le detour aux Anglais en descendant le fleuve jusques a une certaine distance de l'embouchure y sont aussi fort bonnes.

La direction generalle etait d'abord sur l'isle Dauphine ou il y avait un fort bon port, mais depuis que l'entree en a été bouchée par les sables mouvans on l'a transportée au Vieux Biloxy et ensuitte au nouveau Biloxi, qu'on nomme a present le fort Louis. Les navires de France qui alloient dans ces derniers lieux etoient obligez de mouiller a quatres grandes lieues de terre ferme, cette rade est exposée aux vents du nord, qui y sont quelque fois tres viollans, les navires y sont exposez aussi a l'insulte des ennemis, ny ayant aucune fortiffications sur l'isle pour en defendre la rade.

On a donne ordre de transporter la direction generalle a la Nouvelle Orleans étant absolument necessaire qu'elle soit sur le fleuve Mississipy, mais selon bien des gens qui connoissent la colonie, il conviendrait mieux l'etablir au detour aux anglais sur le meme fleuve, dont le terrain est fort beau, parceque sy les vaisseaux sont toujours obligez d'aller decharger a la Nouvelle Orleans ils courront risque d'employer un temps considerable a remonter le fleuve depuis le detour aux anglais jusqu'a la Nouvelle Orleans, quoi qu'il ny aye que sept lieües de l'un a l'autre, au lieu que s'ils n'alloient que jusques au detour aux anglais, il ne leur faudrait souvent que vingt quatre heures pour s'y rendre de l'embouchure du fleuve.

On dira encore que comme il y a beaucoup d'etablissemens le long du fleuve Mississipy depuis le detour aux anglais jusques a la Nouvelle Orleans les navires qui ne peuvent y remonter promptement auroient occasion de faire la contrebande, ce qui n'arrivera pas en les faisant decharger au detour aux anglais, duquel lieu il n'y a environ que deux a trois lieües pour se rendre par terre a la Nouvelle Orleans ce qui serait d'une commoditté infinie pour le transport des marchandises dont on seroit le plus pressé. Independament de quoy il est certain qu'en prenant le party d'etablir en cet endroit

le dechargement des vaisseaux on pourra souvent abreger leur voyages de deux mois.

Quoy qu'il y aye dans la Louisiane quatre ingenieurs que la Compagnie des Indes y a envoyé en 1720, on peut asseurer qu'il ny avoit en mars 1722 aucune fortiffication de faitte. Il n'y avait pas meme un canon de monté sur toute la coste.

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Act of Incorporation, Officers, Committees and Members.

The Louisiana Historical Society was organized January 15th, 1836, and was reorganized in June, 1846. The Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana by Act No. 6, approved January 16th, 1860, which was re-enacted as follows:

No. 108] AN ACT.

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the following named persons, viz: Charles Gayarré. Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry and J. D. Bruns of the City of New Orleans; William B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be known and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

Section 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts, documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that, for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the domocile of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at

pleasure, may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by law entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the president or presiding officer of said Society.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any five of the persons named in the first section of this Act, may constitute a quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a constitution and by-laws for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in the event of a dissolution of this Society, all boosk, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That branches of the State Society may be formed in any part of the State.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(*Signed*) *LOUIS BUSH,*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(*Signed*) *LOUIS A. WILTZ,*

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 30th, 1877.

(*Signed*) *FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,*

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

WILL A. STRONG,

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

JANUARY, 1911.

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Grima, Mr. Edgar.
Gueydan, Hon. H. L., Gueydan, La.
Gunby, Mr. A. A., Monroe, La.
Harrod, Major B. M.
Hart, Mr. Frank W.
Hart, Mr. William O.
Heller, Rev. Max.
Henderson, Miss Sarah.
Herron, Miss N.
Hill, Col. James D.
Hincks, Mrs. J. A.
Hirsch, Mrs. Cerf.
Hodges, Lieut. C. B.
Howard, Mr. Harry T.
Hudson, Major E. M.
Hughes, Hon. William L.
Hunsicker, Mr. Henry, Shreveport, La.
Jones, Dr. E. W.
Jones, Miss Rebecca.
Johnson, Mr. B. F., Washington, D. C.
Johnston, Mrs. W. P.
Kennedy, Miss Myra J.
Kenner, Mr. Hiddleston.
Kernan, Mr. Benjamin W.
Kerr, Mr. Frank M.
King, Judge Fred D.
Koppel, Mr. George.
Kracke, Mr. John.
Labouisse, Mr. John P.
Land, Justice A. D.
Lapeyre, Mrs. George F.
LeBeuf, Dr. Louis G.
Lelong, Mr. A. A.
LeMonnier, Dr. Y. R.
Leovy, Mr. Victor.
Leucht, Rev. I. L.
Levert, Gen. J. B.
Levy, Mr. Frank.
Lewis, Dr. Ernest S.
Lincoln, Mr. Rixford J.
Livaudais, Mr. L. A.
Low, Mr. Clarence F.
Lyons, Mr. I. L.
Lyons, Mrs. I. L.
McCall, Hon. Henry.
McGivney, Hon. Eugene.
McGrath, Miss Mattie B., Baton Rouge, La.
McGuirk, Mr. Arthur.
McIlhenny, Miss Sadie.
McLoughlin, Mr. James J.
McLoughlin, Mr. T. S.
Maginnis, Mrs. Charles B., Houma, La.
Marr, Mr. Robert H.
Mason, Prof. John A.
Matas, Dr. Rudolph.
Matthews, Mr. Clifton. Farmersville, La.
Matthews, Mr. J. Creighton.
May, Mrs. John.
Merrick, Mr. E. T.
Meyer, Mrs. Victor.
Mickle, Gen. Wm. E.

Michel, Capt. Ben., Pilot Town, La.
Michel, Mr. Georges A.
Michel, Hon. John T.
Miller, Mr. Frank M.
Miller, Mr. T. Marshall.
Minor, Miss Kate.
Moise, Mr. E. E.
Morgan, Mr. H. G., Jr.
Moss, Miss E. I.
Newman, Mr. Hart.
Newman, Mrs. H.
Ogden, Mr. Henry D.
Ogden, Miss Marie.
Olivier, Mr. Pierre D.
Owen, Mr. Thomas M., Montgomery, Ala.
Parham, Mrs. F. W.
Parkerson, Mr. William S.
Perret, Mr. St. John.
Pemberton, Prof. John P.
Perrilliat, Gen. Arsène.
Pescud, Mr. Peter F.
Peters, Mr. A. J.
Phelps, Mr. Albert C.
Philips, Mr. John W.
Philips, Mrs. J. W.
Phillips, Prof. U. B.
Prescott, Prof. Arthur T., Baton Rouge, La.
Prowell, Mr. J. J.
Pugh, Mrs. Thomas B., Napoleonville, La.
Puig, Mr. Felix.
Renshaw, Judge Henry.
Richardson, Mrs. John P.
Richardson, Miss Lillie.
Rochester, Miss Jennie V.
Rochester, Mr. John J.
Rodd, Mrs. E. W.
Rouen, Mr. Bussière.
Ruellos, Mr. Henry de los.
Sayler, Mr. H. L., Chicago, Ill.
Seymour, Mr. W. H.
Simon, Mr. L. C.
Slack, Mr. A. L., Tallulah, La.
Smith, Mrs. Katherine.
Smith, Mr. R. N. Gourdain.
Soniat, Mr. Charles T.
Soniat, Mr. Leonce M., Dorceyville, La.
Spearing, Mr. J. Zach.
Stern, Edgar B.
Stern, S. Walter.
Stubbs, Mrs. W. C.
Stubbs, Prof. W. C.
Sugar, Leon.
Sulakowski, Mrs. Rebecca.
Tassin, Mr. John S.
Théard, Judge George H.
Thompson, Mr. T. P.
Thompson, Mr. Waddy.
Titche, Mr. Bernard.
Towles, Miss Sarah B.
Trépagnier, Col. F. O.
Trezevant, M. B.
Vaught, Mrs. D. A. S.
Viosca, Mr. P. Percy.
Voohries, Mr. Albert.
Vories, Mr. H. F.
Waddill, Mr. Frank H.
Waguespack, Mr. W. J.
Walker, Miss M. C.
Walmsley, Mr. R. M.
Walshe, Mr. George C.
Werlein, Mr. Philip.
Weis, Mr. Samuel W.
Whitney, Mr. Morgan.
Whitney, Prof. M.
Whittington, Mr. G. Purnell.
Wilde, Miss Jennie.
Wilkinson, Mr. Theodore S.
Wilson, Judge Andrew H.
Wogan, Mrs. Jules.
Wogan, Mr. Victor.
Woodville, Mr. John A.
Young, Mr. George W.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Prof. E. L. Berthoud.
Most Reverend Archbishop Blenk.
Bushnell, Prof. David L.
Hon. Paul Capdevielle.
Cavestany, Senor Juan A.
Senator Murphy J. Foster.
Hon. Peter J. Hamilton.
Hon. W. W. Heard.
Baron Edouard de Pontalba.
Riley, Prof. Franklin L.
Hon. Henry Vignaud, Former First Secretary of the American Embassy, Paris, France.

Resume of the Minutes of the Society, January 8th, 1908—December 28th, 1910, by Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

March 8th, 1908.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the State Museum. Pres. Alcée Fortier presided, and Mr. Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting. These were approved.

Treasurer W. O. Hart reported a balance on hand of $845.02.

Mr. Eugene McGivney was elected a member.

Judge Henry Renshaw read an interesting historical paper on Andrew Jackson.

Prof. J. A. Mason read a very scholarly paper on "Free Trade in France in the Eighteenth Century.'

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Alcée Fortier, President; Charles T. Soniat, First Vice-President; Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President; Arthur T. Prescott, Third Vice-President; W. O. Hart, Treasurer; Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian; Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

During the meeting a discussion arose as to the ownership of the Cabildo property. Mr. Charles T. Soniat stated owner ship was vested in the City of New Orleans, and promised to contribute a paper on that subject.

February 19th, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, February 19th, 1908, at 8 p. m., at the State Museum. Pres. Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Gill. These were approved.

Prof. Fortier was authorized to accept the offer of Mr. J. W. Cruzat to copy for the Society the Miro papers.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat read a very interesting paper entitled: "History of the Chain of Title for the Property Known as the Cabildo."

Pres. Fortier read some letters from Baron de Pontalba, written in New Orleans in 1796, which gave interesting descriptions of home life of that period in New Orleans.

Mr. W. O. Hart stated to the Society that the inscription on the tomb of François Xavier Martin had become almost obliterated, and at the suggestion of Mr. Carleton Hunt he had the letters regilded. He exhibited a photograph showing the present condition of the tomb, and read an interesting description of it.

Mr. Carleton Hunt sent a short paper on the life and character of Judge Martin.

The Society thanked Messrs. Soniat, Fortier and Hart for their services.

Mr. Hart, Treasurer, reported a balance of $1072.02 on hand.

Pres. Fortier appointed the following committees:

Executive Committee—The officers of the Society.

Committee on Work and Archives—Pres. Alcée Fortier, Charles G. Gill, Henry M. Gill, Thomas P. Thompson, Charles T. Soniat.

Finance Committee—John F. Couret, Frank E. Bernard, Thomas McC. Hyman.

Membership Committee—Col. James D. Hill, Judge Henry Renshaw.

March 18th, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on March 18th, 1908, in the State Museum. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Gill and approved.

The Society elected as members John R. Conniff and C. M. Elfer.

Prof. Walter L. Fleming, of the Louisiana State University, read a most interesting and scholarly paper on "Jefferson Davis at West Point."

The Society thanked Prof. Fleming for the paper.

Mrs. Wm. Maury of St. Louis donated to the Society, through Prof. Pierce Butler, a piece of the United States flag that Mumford tore down from the Mint during the Federal occupation of New Orleans.

Mr. W. O. Hart read a paper written by Mr. James B. Grinage, relative to the ownership of the Cabildo property. The views of the author coincided with those of Mr. Charles T. Soniat expressed at the former meeting.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Grinage for the contribution.

Mr. W. O. Hart made a report for the committee appointed to present the portrait of the late James S. Zacharie to the Zacharie School.

The programme was as follows:

Dedication of the James. S. Zacharie School and Presentation of Portrait, March 10th, 1908, 2 P. M.

Program.

March - - - - - - - - -	Mrs. H. Barr
Welcome Address - - - - - - -	Helen Heslin
Patriotic Drill - -	Frank Moss, Peter Lemm, Hy. Baker, Jno. Dryer, Hy. Ulmer, Edmond Murphy, G. Greer Heslin, Wm. Murray, Amelia Gerard, Aurora Schmitt, May Heslin, Marguerite Kehl, Agatha Hillebrand, Ethel Sullivan.

"Louisiana" - - - - - - - - - - Song
Presentation of Building - Mr. Andrew H. Wilson,
Pres. Board of Directors Public Schools
Acceptance of Building - - Hon. Martin Behrman,
Mayor of New Orleans
"The Good Old U. S. A." - - - - - - Song
Jas. S. Zacharie as a Man and Citizen - Hon. Carleton Hunt
Music, "Then You'll Remember Me" - Solo by P. Lemm
Recollections of Jas. S. Zacharie as a Public Official
Hon. Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans
Music - - - - - - - "Auld Lang Syne"
Presentation of Portrait of Mr. Zacharie
Prof. A. Fortier, Pres. La. Historical Society
Acceptance of Portrait - - - Mr. Wm. Wild,
Member Board Directors Public Schools
Music, "You're a Grand Old Flag" - - - - - Song
Mr. Jas. S. Zacharie as a Member of the Louisiana Historical Society - - - - - Mr. T. P. Thompson
Address - - - Peter Lemm, Pupil of Fourth Grade
Music - - - - - - - - - - "Dixie"

Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society—Mr. W. O. Hart, Chairman; Prof. A. Fortier, Mr. C. T. Soniat.

April 15th, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, April 15th, 1908, in the State Museum. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, with a quorum present. Secretary Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting; these were adopted.

Prof. F. H. Hodder, of Tulane University, read a paper on "The Impeachment of President Johnson." The paper was extremely interesting and the Society thanked Mr. Hodder for the valuable historical paper.

Mr. W. O. Hart made a motion that the Society invite Judge Albert Voorhies to address the May meeting of the Society.

The committee, consisting of Mr. W. O. Hart and Prof. Fortier, was selected to extend the invitation to Judge Voorhies.

Mr. Hart, chairman of Committee on Legislation, read the following report:

To the Members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

On behalf of the Legislative Committee heretofore appointed, I beg to state that a joint meeting thereof and of a similar committee from the Board of Curators of the State Museum was held on Friday, April 3rd, 1908, at which every member of each committee was present, and what was done is best shown by the minutes, which read as follows:

* * * *

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES ON LEGISLATION OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM AND OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HELD APRIL 3RD, 1908.

The Committees on Legislation of the Louisiana State Museum and of the Louisiana Historical Society met at the Louisiana State Museum on Friday evening, April 3rd, 1908.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. O. Hart, Chairman, who requested Judge Henry Renshaw to act as secretary. The following persons were present:

From the State Museum—W. O. Hart, Chairman; General J. B. Levert, Prof. R. S. Cocks, Prof. W. R. Dodson, Col. Chas. Schuler, Mr. T. P. Thompson.

From the Louisiana Historical Society—Mr. W. O. Hart, Chairman; Prof. Pierce Butler, Judge Henry Renshaw, Mr. Thos. P. Thompson, Mr. Chas. T. Soniat and Prof. Alcée Fortier.

The chairman, Mr. W. O. Hart, stated the purpose of the meeting to be to suggest at the approaching session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, legislation with reference to the Louisiana State Museum and the Louisiana Historical Society.

Prof. Alcée Fortier referred to the work of the Louisiana Historical Society, and suggested that said Society have the use of the room now occupied by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. T. P. Thompson suggested that the Legislature give to the custody of the Museum the two buildings on both sides of the Cathedral, together with the Arsenal, the Louisiana Historical Society to be provided with a domicile in said buildings, the Curators of the Museum to have sole control of the question of exhibits.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, present by invitation, referred to Act 169 of 1906, and expressed the opinion that the authorities of the Museum should provide a domicile or meeting room in the court buildings referred to, but with the right to the authorities of the Museum to change said domicile or meeting room to any other room in said buildings as said authorities may think proper. Considerable discussion ensued as to the character and extent of the use by the Louisiana Historical Society of a room in said buildings. Mr. T. P. Thompson offered the following motion, which was seconded by Prof. Pierce Butler, viz:

"That in any legislation regarding the court buildings by the General Assembly or City Council, it shall be asked that the Supreme Court room be assigned to the use of the Louisiana Historical Society."

Prof. Alcée Fortier moved to amend Mr. Thompson's motion by inserting the word "exclusive" before the word "use." This amendment was seconded and adopted. Thereupon the motion of Mr. Thompson, as thus amended, was carried, Messrs. Schuler and Dodson voting in the negative.

The Chairman appointed as a committee to frame ordinance or law and report to the Musuem Board and to the Louisiana Historical Society, the following named persons, viz: Messrs. W. O. Hart, T. P. Thompson, Alcée Fortier, Chas. T. Soniat and Henry Renshaw.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY RENSHAW,
Secretary.

The committee therefore asks your approval of its action, so that the committee appointed to draft suitable laws and ordinances may at once proceed with its work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Hart, *Chairman.*

New Orleans, April 15th, 1908.

The Society adopted the following resolutions relative to the death of General Adolph Meyer:

New Orleans, April 15, 1908.

To the Members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

Your undersigned committee, appointed at the meeting of March 18th, 1908, to draft suitable resolutions out of respect to the memory of our deceased member, General Adolph Meyer, beg leave to report the following:

"Whereas Divine Providence has removed from our midst our fellow-member, General Adolph Meyer, who died on March 8th, 1908; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of General Adolph Meyer this Society lost one of its most zealous and valued members, whose wise counsel and advice were very beneficial to the Society, and tended in a considerable degree to the success of our celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States, on December 20th, 1903: Be it further

Resolved, That by the death of General Meyer the State of Louisiana has lost a Member of Congress whose place will be hard to fill; that in the seventeen years of his service in the National House of Representatives he made a record of which anyone might be proud, and the great dock at New Orleans and the new post office building, both of which were obtained largely through his efforts, evince in a high degree the work he did and the influence he exerted in the halls of Congress; that his many and steady efforts to procure the completion of the Chalmette Monument, on the battlefield of New Orleans, just below the city, were finally crowned with

success, when on March 4, 1907, immediately before the adjournment of Congress, the President signed the bill making the necessary appropriation for the purpose; that this particular work was made by General Meyer a work of love, and it was, owing to his failing health, the last public work in which he was engaged, and it is a source of deep regret to all that his life was not spared that he might see in the completion of the monument the culmination of his efforts: Be it further

Resolved, That in all walks of life, whether as citizen, soldier or statesman, General Meyer measured full to the responsibilities imposed upon him, and all in all, we shall not soon see his like again: Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society, upon a page specially devoted to that purpose; that an engrossed copy be sent to his bereaved wife and daughter, to whom our heartfelt sympathies are extended; that a copy be sent to his colleagues in Congress, with the request that same be used when memorial services are held in his honor, and that copies be furnished to the press of this city and of Washington."

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Hart, *Chairman.*
N. C. Blanchard,
H. M. Gill.

Pres. Fortier read the following letters relative to the tomb of Dominique You and the You family in the United States:

Prof. Alcee Fortier, Pres. Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—I desire to advise you that Major A. J. You, of Los Angeles, Cal., has placed with me sufficient funds to repair the tomb of his ancestor, Capt. Dominique You, in the St. Louis Cemetery.

I have visited the spot in company with him, and he expressed a desire that the repairs should be made under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society.

It will afford me pleasure to meet a committee, and through them the expense, as per the wishes of Major You, or honor their requisition.

Very truly yours,

W. A. ELFER.

ST. ROSE, LA., April 11th, 1908.

To the Louisiana Historical Society, Through Prof. Alcee Fortier, New Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN—Believing it to be a duty incumbent upon the descendants of the You family in the United States to respect the last resting place of their illustrious dead, I desire to request of your esteemed Society the appointment of a committee to investigate the tomb of Capt. Dominique You, located in the St. Louis Cemetery, and authorize such repairs as necessary to reproduce and maintain the said tomb.

I have arranged through my relative, Mr. William Andre Elfer, of St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, La., to meet the expense incident to the repairs your honorable body may deem essential to maintain its historical presence.

I have the honor in submitting the foregoing to express my highest consideration of the noble and patriotic purposes of your estimable Society, and shall ever remain solicitous that the fruit of your labor shall find the gratitude of posterity.

Very respectfully yours,

ADOLPHE JACKSON YOU.

432 E. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

A committee consisting of Messrs. W. O. Hart, Wm. Beer and John P. Pemberton was appointed by Pres. Fortier to have the necessary repairs made to the tombs of Dominique You and Etienne Boré.

MAY 20TH, 1908.

The monthly meeting was held in the State Museum. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Mr.

Chas. G. Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting; these were adopted.

Mr. Hart read a letter from Mrs. Meyer, thanking the Society for the resolutions passed relative to the death of her husband, General Adolph Meyer.

Mr. W. O. Hart read from the Congressional Record of May 10th, 1908, extracts from the addresses delivered in Congress, being tributes to the memory of the late Representative Meyer.

JUNE 17TH, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, June 17th, 1908, at the State Museum. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m. Prof. H. M. Gill acted as Secretary in the absence of Chas. G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

Judge Albert Voohrees, the distinguished Louisianian, was introduced by Pres. Fortier as the speaker of the evening. His subject was entitled, "Reconstruction in Louisiana."

Judge Voohrees' account of radical rule and the events of that period was given in a vigorous and interesting manner. His paper will be valuable as a contribution to the political history of Louisiana.

Col. J. D. Hill and Mr. Lucien Soniat also gave brief accounts of the events of that period.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to Judge Voohrees.

Mr. W. O. Hart reported that the Committee on Legislation had decided not to memorialize the Legislature to establish a Department of History and Archives.

The Society received an invitation to participate in the ter-centennial celebration of the founding of Quebec.

The Society selected President Fortier as its representative and requested him to attend the celebration.

October 21st, 1908.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, October 21st, 1908, in the Historical Room of the State Museum, at 8 p. m. President Fortier called the meeting to order. Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Committee on Publication reported that the recent publication of the Society was ready for distribution.

Pres. Fortier announced that Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., a member of the Society, had donated some valuable historical documents to the Society. The Society passed a vote of thanks for the gift.

Pres. Fortier reported that the City Council had granted to the Society the exclusive use of the Council Chamber in the Cabildo when the Supreme Court moved to the new building.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Councilmen and members of the committee of the Society who had charge of the matter.

Prof. U. B. Philips sent to the Society an extract from a New Orleans paper, dated May 13th, 1835, giving an account of the efforts made at that time to organize the Historical Society. It reads as follows:

Historical Society of Louisiana.

"On last Saturday many respectable literary gentlemen of this city assembled at the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of organizing a Historical Society of this State. The Hon. Henry Bullard was called to the chair, and J. Burton Harrison, Esq., was appointed secretary to the meeting.

Resolutions were passed establishing the society and defining its objects—researches into the history of this part of North America, under the aborigines, the Spaniards and the French. A committee was also appointed, consisting of Honorables Alexander Porter and Henry Bullard, and Mr. J. B.

Harrison, with instructions to report a project of a constitution for the society, to be presented to an annual meeting convened for the second Monday of January next, when it is intended to complete the organization of the institution. The secretary was directed to correspond with literary gentlemen in different parts of the State; the members engaged themselves to commence immediately an investigation of such subjects within the scope of the society as they can compass during the summer; and Judge Bullard was requested to prepare and deliver a discourse at the first annual meeting.

It is evident that the objects of this society are of the most laudable nature; and it is consolatory to learn that the most intelligent of our citizens are, or will be, members. The literature of Louisiana has been too long and supinely neglected; but under auspices like those of this society, we have reason to hope that that stigma will be effaced. Most of the Eastern States have their own historical societies, which have elucidated in a material degree and authentic manner the annals of their respective localities and predecessors; and many of their works are deposited in the archives of the national or Congressional library. The memoirs of the Historical Society of Massachusetts are favorably known to all literary gentlemen; so are those of New York, Pennsylvania and other States; shall not those of Louisiana be similarly entitled to public estimation under the supervision of such gentlemen as Judges Porter and Bullard, and the contribution of the literati of the State?''

President Fortier, who represented the Society at the tercentennial celebration of the founding of Quebec, gave a full report of the celebration.

President Fortier called the attention of the Society to the fact that the one hundredth year, 1912, since the admission of Louisiana as a State of the Union, was approaching, and should be observed with a fitting celebration. He suggested that the Society take up the matter with the Legislature of 1910.

NOVEMBER 18TH, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the State Museum on Wednesday, November 18th, 1908, at 8 p. m.

First Vice-President Chas. T. Soniat called the meeting to order. Secretary Gill announced that a quorum was present. Mr. Soniat then stated that President Fortier was in Cincinnati delivering a course of lectures at the University of Cincinnati, and sent his regrets at not being able to be present.

Mr. Thos. W. Robertson was elected a member, on motion of Mr. Wm. Beer.

Mr. Wm. Beer read an interesting paper on "Gov. Ulloa." A vote of thanks was passed by the Society to Mr. Beer.

Mr. Wm. Beer advised the necessity of procuring copies of maps and plans from European libraries, and suggested small negatives be obtained and brought here to be enlarged.

Mr. Wm. Beer called attention to the fact that tablets and headstones in the old cemeteries were fast disappearing, and moved that a committee be appointed to have lists made of the names on tombs previous to 1820.

Mr. Soniat appointed as a committee for this purpose Messrs. Wm. Beer, U. B. Philips and J. P. Pemberton, and the committee was authorized to expend twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Soniat read a very interesting paper on "The History of Audubon Park." The paper had been prepared at the request of several members of the Society. Mr. Soniat promised to give the paper to the Society for publication.

DECEMBER 16TH, 1908.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, December 16th, in the State Museum. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present.

President Fortier read some interesting extracts from the unpublished letters of Gov. Miro.

Prof. Pierce Butler was authorized to expend such amount as he deemed necessary to advertise the last number of the Society publications in the American Historical Review.

Mr. Chas. G. Gill gave notice in writing of a proposed amendment to Article II of the Constitution, by adding Section 3, to read as follows:

Section 3. Meetings of the Society shall be held on the 8th of January, as provided in Section 2, and on the third Wednesday of February, March, April, November and December. Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request of the Executive Committee or five members.

The Society then adjourned to attend the public meeting in Washington Artillery Hall in honor of the Rev. Gordon Bakewell.

JANUARY 8TH, 1909.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on January 8th, 1909, in the State Museum, 730 Carondelet street. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

In accordance with the Constitution, the Society elected the following officers: Alcée Fortier, President; Chas. T. Soniat, First Vice-President; Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President; A. T. Prescott, Third Vice-President; W. O. Hart, Treasurer; Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary; Chas. G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

The report of W. O. Hart, Treasurer, showed a balance of $375.82.

The Society received a letter from Hon. Henry Vignaud, calling the attention of the Society to a book recently issued, "Inventaire Sommaire de la Correspondence Générale de la Louisiane, 1678-1819, par MM. P. Nicolas and O. Wirth." President Fortier was authorized to purchase the book.

The following letter of invitation was received:

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.
LONDON, 1908.

Administration Offices, Macfarlane Road Entrance, Shepherd's Bush, W.

DECEMBER 9TH, 1908.

DEAR SIR—I beg to notify you of a great exhibition to be held in London this summer, to be known as "The Imperial International Exhibition, London, 1909." It will be held under similar patronage to the successful Franco-British Exhibition, which has just terminated, and will take place on the same site, which, in response to public opinion, has been preserved intact with its beautiful buildings and picturesque grounds, which has become popularly known as "The Great White City."

It is felt that no movement is more fitting for the extension of existing relations between nations and assisting in the preservation of universal peace than the holding of a great international exhibition in the world's largest city.

I shall be glad if you will kindly assist in making this fact known in the various journals of your country and through your numerous commercial associations. Should it be possible for you to favor us with the names of any individuals or bodies to whom it would be advisable to communicate with in furtherance of this object, we shall be extremely obliged.

If you will honor the Exhibition by associating yourself with it in some way it will be fully appreciated.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES I. KIRALFY.

The President, Louisiana Historical Society.

Hon. H. Garland Dupré read the paper of the evening on "Andrew Jackson as a Lawyer." The Society thanked Mr. Dupré for his interesting paper.

Mr. Chas. G. Gill introduced his resolution, proposed at the previous meeting, relative to the meetings of the Society. The amendment was duly seconded and carried.

FEBRUARY 17TH, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held in the State Museum, No. 730 Carondelet street, New Orleans, on February 17th, 1909. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., with a quorum present. Secretary Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting; these were approved.

President Fortier announced the appointment of the following committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers.

WORK AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE — Prof. Alcée Fortier, Chairman; Prof. H. M. Gill, Judge Henry Renshaw, Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., Mr. Chas. T. Soniat and Mr. T. P. Thompson.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Mr. John F. Couret, Mr. McC. Hyman and Mr. Walter Stern.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—Hon. H. Garland Dupré, Col. J. D. Hill, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught.

Mr. T. P. Thompson introduced a resolution that the Society request Mayor Behrman to have the death mask of Napoleon placed in the custody of the State Museum. This resolution was duly seconded and carried.

Miss Katherine Bres and Mr. Harry F. Vories were elected members of the Society.

Prof. Butler made a motion, which was duly seconded and carried, that a committee of three be appointed to devise some plan to assist in the publication of the manuscript of the late Prof. J. R. Ficklen on "Reconstruction." President Fortier stated that he would announce the committee at the next meeting.

Dr. Alexander Franz, a professor in one of the schools of Germany, read a paper on "The History of the Mississippi Valley." Dr Franz stated that he was visiting the United States to gather material to complete his work on "The History of the Mississippi Valley."

The Society passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Franz.

MARCH 17TH, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, March 17th, 1909, in the State Museum, No. 730 Carondelet street. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

President Fortier stated that Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, a distinguished lawyer and author, residing at Mobile, Ala., would read a paper on "The Colonial History of Mobile," at the meeting of the Society on April 21st, 1909; and Hon. Dunbar Rowland, head of the Department of Archives and History of Mississippi, would address the Society at its meeting in May, 1909, on the advisability of such a department being established in Louisiana.

Mr. E. E. Moise of New Orleans and Miss Mary C. Walker of Baldwin, La., were elected members of the Society.

President Fortier delivered a lecture on "Napoleon at St. Helena and His Death Masks." He also read extracts from the work of Lord Roseberry on Napoleon, and other authorities. At the conclusion he showed that the death mask now placed in the State Museum was one of the first made from the original plaster cast taken at St. Helena, and was, therefore, of great value. He read a letter from Baron Pontalba of Paris, relative to the historic value of the mask now in the Museum. This letter was sent to the Society by Mr. J. W. Cruzat, one of the most earnest members and workers, and to whom the letter had been written.

The Society passed a resolution thanking Baron Pontalba and Mr. Cruzat.

President Fortier officially called attention to the recent death of Judge Howe, formerly president of the Society, and of Mr. Lucien Soniat, one of the most active and zealous members.

On motion of Mr. Grima, seconded by Mr. Gill, the President was authorized to appoint committees to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The following report by Prof. U. B. Phillips was read:

New Orleans, March 17th, 1909.

Dr. Alcee Fortier, President Louisiana Historical Society:

My Dear Dr. Fortier—As chairman of the committee on transcribing the St. Louis Cemetery inscriptions prior to 1820, I beg to report as follows:

The committee engaged Mr. E. E. Moise to do the work, for the consideration of twenty-five dollars. Mr. Moise has presented his work in neat typewritten form, with an extra carbon copy not stipulated for in his contract. A few minor changes remaining to be made in the copies will be done promptly by Mr. Moise.

I recommend that the Society's Treasurer be instructed to settle Mr. Moise's account, and that upon the filing of the perfected copies with the President, the committee be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

Ulrich B. Phillips,

Chairman.

April 21st, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, April 21st, 1909, at the State Museum, No. 730 Carondelet street. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum pres-

ent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed to draw up resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Lucien Soniat reported as follows:

"The Louisiana Historical Society desires that there be placed of record a memorial of its respect for its deceased member, Lucien Soniat du Fossat.

"A native of this State, Lucien Soniat du Fossat took a deep and filial interest in the history and progress of Louisiana. Of amiable disposition, courteous manners and noble heart, he commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact, and had a host of friends.

"The Louisiana Historical Society deplores in his death the loss of one of its most esteemed members, and tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased.

EDGAR GRIMA,
HENRY RENSHAW,
CHAS. G. GILL,
Committee.

These resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The committee appointed to frame resolutions regarding the death of Judge W. W. Howe reported as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 21st, 1909.

To the Members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

The undersigned committee, appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased member, William Wirt Howe, who died in this city, Wednesday, March 17th, 1909, beg to report as follows:

Whereas, Divine Providence has removed from our midst our esteemed member, Judge William Wirt Howe; and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that we should pause in our deliberations, in order to pay proper respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Howe this Society has lost an earnest, efficient and valued member, and one whose service as President of the Society did much to keep alive the traditions and history of Louisiana, which this Society has done so much to maintain and preserve.

That in the death of Judge Howe the State of Louisiana and the people thereof have lost a valued citizen, one who in every official position to which he had been called devoted his best efforts and energy to performing the duties incumbent upon him, and whether as judge of the First District Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the City Board of Civil Service Commissioners, or United States Attorney, was always found prompt, attentive and painstaking.

That as a lawyer he was known as the most methodical at the Bar of Louisiana, and was as much at home in the courts of New York or in the Supreme Court of the United States as he was in the courts of Louisiana, where he spent over forty years of his life, and while in the practice of his profession, nothing but praise can be said, yet it is proper to specially mention his uniform kindness and courtesy to the younger members of the Bar.

That to him was due the re-publication, so that same might be accessible to all, of Martin's History of Louisiana, and his "Studies in the Civil Law" ranked him as among the best legal writers of the country. His position at the Bar caused him to be elected President of the American Bar Association, and his last public function was the preparation of a brief tribute to the memory of Mr. Thomas J. Semmes, who had also been President of the American Bar Association, when the Executive Committee of that body met in this city on January 8th, 1909, and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Mr. Semmes. Mr. Howe was a consistent churchman, but of the cheerful and militant type, and while tenacious of his own faith, was tolerant and just in religious matters to those of other creeds.

In conclusion, we quote from a recent publication the following additional tribute to our departed friend:

"In the death of Judge Wm. Wirt Howe New Orleans loses one of its most brilliant lawyers, a man who was accepted throughout the country as an authority on the Civil Code, a scholar whose broad reading enabled him to give philosophic significance to his interpretation, and whose genial nature, quaint humor and kindliness added to what he wrote and said the touch of human sympathy and human interest which transforms technical treatises into literature."

And be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Society; that copies thereof be sent to the family of the deceased, to the American Bar Association, to the Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, and to the press of this city.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Hart, *Chairman.*
Jos. A. Breaux,
Jenny Wilde,
Committee.

A true copy:

Chas. G. Gill,
Recording Secretary.

These resolutions were adopted and the Secretary was directed to spread same on the minutes and send copies as required by the resolutions.

The committee, Messrs. W. O. Hart, T. P. Thompson and Alcée Fortier, appointed to devise means to assist in the publication of the work of the late Prof. J. R. Ficklen on "Reconstruction," reported, advising that the Society contribute the sum of one hundred dollars and be furnished with a certain number of copies in return therefor and under the terms of the report. The report was adopted.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat presented to the Society, in behalf of Mrs. Eulalie Fleuriot, wife of Sidney J. Thibodeaux, an engraving of the Battle of New Orleans, drawn by Henry Laclotte; also a hand-painted fan, which had been given to Mrs. Eulalie Virginie LeSassier, wife of René Arnous, in 1825,

by General Lafayette, during his visit to New Orleans, at one of the balls given in his honor. Mrs. Thibodeaux is the universal legatee of Eulalie Virginie Arnous, a daughter of Mrs. René Arnous.

The Society passed a resolution thanking Mr. Soniat and Mrs. Thibodeaux for the gifts.

Mrs. Henry M. Gill was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, the distinguished historian of Mobile, delivered an interesting address upon Fort Louis de la Louisiane, with the building of which began the history of Louisiana.

The Society tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Hamilton for his address, and through President Fortier expressed the pleasure of the members at his presence, and the desire that he be with them on other occasions.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MAY 26TH, 1909.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, May 26th, 1909, at 8 p. m., in the State Museum, No. 730 Carondelet street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order and Mr. Chas. G. Gill, Recording Secretary, announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

President Fortier read a letter from the Director of the Invalides, Paris, confirming the great value of the Napoleon death mask in the State Museum.

Mr. Wm. O. Hart introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The Louisiana Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at their recent convention in New Orleans, appointed a committee to consider the advisability of securing in the schools of the State the setting apart of a day annually,

to be known as "Louisiana Day," on which there shall be proper exercises commemorative of the history of the State; and

Whereas, This Society endorses in every way the said action and pledges its assistance and support thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to confer with the committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and if agreeable, act in conjunction with said committee in accomplishing the desired end.

Mr. Gill seconded the motion and the resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. W. O. Hart:

Whereas, April 12th, 1910, will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the unveiling in this city of the monument to Henry Clay, and it is proper that the Louisiana Historical Society should take some notice thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to report at the next meeting of the Society whether it is advisable for the Society to prepare or suggest any form of celebration of said anniversary.

Mr. Chas. G. Gill seconded the resolution and it was adopted.

Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Director of the Department of History and Archives, addressed the Society and urged the Society to work for the establishment of such a department in Louisiana.

Dr. Rowland was thanked for his address.

Mr. W. O. Hart called the attention of the Society to the recent "Life of Judah P. Benjamin," written by Prof. Pierce Butler, the Corresponding Secretary.

NOVEMBER 17TH, 1909.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Wednes-

day, November 17th, 1909, at 8 p. m., in the State Museum, 730 Carondelet street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order and Mr. Charles G. Gill, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The Society adopted the resolutions prepared by the committee, composed of Mr. W. O. Hart, Chas. F. Claiborne and Col. James D. Hill, chairman, relative to the memory of the late Thomas McC. Hyman.

The committee, Prof. Pierce Butler, Dr. L. G. Lebeuf and Charles G. Gill, reported the resolutions relative to the death of Prof. J. Hanno Deiler.

The Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolutions to the families of the deceased.

Prof. Fortier reported that the committee recommended that the 30th of April be adopted as Louisiana Day in the public schools.

Prof. Fortier, at the request of Mr. W. O. Hart, announced that the Louisiana Historical Society and the Kentucky Society of Louisiana would join in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the unveiling of the statue of Henry Clay, April 12th, 1910.

Mr. Samuel Blum was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat then read his paper, entitled "History of the Jesuits' Plantation, Formerly Part of the Concession to Bienville and Now Part of the First Municipal District of New Orleans." This was a valuable and interesting paper, and certain facts stated by Mr. Soniat brought forth considerable discussion.

Father Biever, who was the guest of the Society, stated that the Jesuits (the Society of Jesus) had always regarded the seizure and sale of their property as a confiscation, and not justifiable. That the Jesuits had property at Martinique and elsewhere which would amply have satisfied all judgments. He said further that the Society of Jesus was now in a prosperous condition; that they had paid $22,000 for the property

at the corner of Baronne and Common streets, being assisted by the Ursuline Nuns, and the property was now of great value. He further stated that some years ago a lawyer from France had come to New Orleans and offered his services to the Society of Jesus, to bring suit for the recovery of the property alluded to in Mr. Soniat's paper, but that the Jesuits had refused to take part in the matter.

The Society voted resolutions of thanks to Mr. Soniat for his paper.

President Fortier gave the Society an interesting account of the visit of President Taft to certain historic parts of the city.

Mr. Hart announced to the Society that Prof. Fortier's speech to the President was the feature of the occasion, and he made a motion that the programme of the historic ride, the speech of Prof. Fortier and President Taft's reply be made part of the minutes of this meeting and be published.

The resolutions relative to the deceased members, Thomas McC. Hyman and Prof. J. Hanno Deiler read as follows:

Whereas, The recent death of Prof. J. Hanno Deiler has deprived us of a ripe and efficient scholar, of a hearty and whole-souled friend, we, the members of the Louisiana Historical Society, desire to express our sense of the loss sustained by the Society and the community.

Born in Bavaria, in the year 1849, Mr. Deiler was educated in his native land with that thoroughness and that broad culture for which Germany is distinguished. From the time of his graduation at the Royal Normal College of Munich he was actively and efficiently employed in the work of education. Coming to New Orleans in 1872, as principal of a German school, he identified himself at once with the community that was to be his home. In 1879 he was elected Professor of German in the University of Louisiana, and continued in the institution when it became Tulane University. Of his long service in Tulane, covering almost a generation, many of us can speak with personal appreciation, being his old students; and in no memory of him is there mingled anything but kindness;

for Professor Deiler was not only a teacher, he was always the kind and ever courteous friend. But it was not merely in the classroom that he was active. Though ever deeply imbued with the highest patriotic love of the Fatherland, Prof. Deiler was also an active and useful citizen, particularly active in helping German immigrants and inducing German immigration, being President of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, founded largely for that purpose.

Moreover, he began at an early date those careful researches into the history of German settlers in this State that led first to his work upon "Germany's Contribution to the Present Population of New Orleans," upon "The System of Redemption in Louisiana," upon "The History of the German Parishes in Louisiana," and at last to his very important "History of European Immigration to the United States from 1820 to 1896," a work of lasting value to the historian. At the time of his death another work of value was in press, and we have every reason to believe that his undiminished powers would have led to still further productions of a high order. Throughout his active life Prof. Deiler, a trained musician of high talent, had done much for music in this city, and had a reputation of no mean sort in this field throughout the United States and even in his old home, being several times a delegate from this country to great musical festivals in Europe.

Be It Resolved, That the Louisiana Historical Society hereby express to his family their high sense of the fine qualities of Prof. Deiler, and their sympathy in the bereavement that has come to them.

PIERCE BUTLER,
L. G. LEBEUF,
CHARLES G. GILL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Thomas McCabe Hyman, many years the accomplished clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, died June 28, 1909, after an illness of a single day.

Born June 7th, 1848, in Alexandria, La., he came with his

father, the late Chief Justice Hyman, to live in the City of New Orleans in 1862. He began school life in Alexandria, and took it up again in New Orleans, in the College of the Christian Brothers, where he continued and concluded it.

In 1869 he was appointed minute clerk of the Supreme Court, where his unusual aptitude and clerical ability, the identification he secured for himself with the best people, and the discretion and delicacy employed by him in the business of the court, brought him into notice and earned for him uncommon consideration from the Bar throughout the State, and from the public.

In 1875 Mr. Hyman was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, and became a member of the Bar. When in the popular uprising which carried General Francis T. Nicholls into the office of Governor of Louisiana, the Supreme Court of Chief Justice Ludeling yielded office to the Court of Chief Justice Manning, Alfred Roman, the newly chosen clerk, on the petition of the entire Bar of New Orleans, reappointed Mr. Hyman to be minute clerk.

He resigned that place to accept appointment on the legal staff of the City of New Orleans from City Attorney Carleton Hunt, upon the election of the reform administration of former Mayor Joseph A. Shakespeare. Mr. Hyman's professional services as an Assistant City Attorney in the enforcement of police regulations and in governmental prosecution, to which department he had been assigned, were rendered with marked efficiency and carefulness.

In 1891 he left his work in the City Hall, to be made, on the suggestion of Judge Pardee, minute clerk of the District Court of the United States and United States Commissioner, but during the same year withdrew from this appointment to accept the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which was tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Court. He continued in the devoted discharge of the duties of Clerk until the day of his death.

Endowed by nature with the manly beauty and graces apt to distinguish the native of Louisiana, with engaging manner and address, and a disposition that never wearied of obliging others, his attendance upon the Court met with the greatest favor, and entering as it did into the dignity and decorum of its proceedings, appeared to be an appropriate and becoming feature of them.

The purity of character, the capacity, and the diligence in office of Mr. Hyman secured for him position in the community and popularity with the Bar. He reached the honorable post so long held by him simply because he was the best qualified person in Louisiana to be entrusted with the delicate and responsible duties belonging to the office of Clerk of her highest judicial tribunal. He methodized his work and made it run smoothly as well as regularly. He was an example of industry. He saw to it that the rules of the Court were constantly revised and amended, in order to carry them forward towards perfection. His knowledge of them in the course of events became admirable. He devoted no small amount of time to the preparation of the Louisiana Reports. The General Assembly at its last session, in full view of his services, raised his fees of office. No sooner was opposition manifested that it was completely overthrown by the suggestion that, if the opposition did succeed, it must be at the expense of doing Mr. Hyman injustice. He set the example to others of reverence for the administration of justice. He cherished every tradition of his time and station. The historical gallery of portraits in the Supreme Court, which attracts so much attention, was largely his gathering. He carried with him everywhere the memory of the honored magistrates and great lawyers, association with whom had been allowed him. Having always striven to improve, and to perform with utmost fidelity the part in life which fell to his share, he died contented with his lot. He was frequently heard to express gratitude for the friendships he had been able to form.

Well-merited testimony was rendered to him as a man of highest spirit and character by his promotion in recent years

to be commanding officer of the famous Battalion, Washington Artillery.

It was said truly, when he departed this life, that he had no enemies. When suddenly summoned to surrender existence, he was in the enjoyment of spotless reputation, the best treasure mortal times afford. It will always be remembered by those who were present at the memorial exercises held at the opening session of the Supreme Court for the term beginning November 4th, 1909, that it was Justice Nicholls, the first man of his generation in public life in the State of Louisiana, who, from his seat on the bench, not only pronounced his eulogy. but declared, with brimming eyes, and in affecting terms, that he considered the opportunity to speak on this occasion a sacred privilege.

It was appropriately observed, on the part of the members of the Bar, in attendance in large numbers, that praise like that Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Oliver, regarding his brother Orlando, in the beautiful play of "As You Like It," could be appropriately adapted to the case of Mr. Hyman: "He was gentle; if never school'd (in the sense of the technical instruction which belongs to modern education) yet learned; full of noble devices; of all sorts enchantingly beloved."

JAMES D. HILL, *Chairman.*
CHARLES F. CLAIBORNE,
W. O. HART,

DECEMBER 21ST, 1909.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, December 21st, 1909, at 8 p. m., in the State Museum, 730 Carondelet street.

President Fortier called the meeting to order. Mr. Henry M. Gill, acting as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Charles G. Gill, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. Fortier announced that a committee had been appointed several months ago to repair the tomb of Charles Gayarré. This action was taken as a mark of respect to that distinguished scholar and as a recognition of his services as a President

of the Society. Mrs. Gayarré, however, preferred to take charge of the tomb, and the committee was discharged.

Mr. Hart announced that the Henry Clay committees of the Louisiana Historical Society and the Kentucky Society of Louisiana would, on the 12th day of April, at some point near the statue of Clay, conduct exercises in honor of that statesman. He read a letter from Judge W. H. Hunt, whose father was orator at the unveiling of Clay's statue in New Orleans, Judge Hunt hoped to be able to speak at the coming celebration. The Society proposes to correct the date inscribed on the statue.

The committee appointed to co-operate with the Daughters of the Confederacy reported upon their work and called upon the members of the Historical Society to aid in the preparation of a program for the annual celebration of Louisiana Day in the public schools.

The committee reported the program for the year.

Mr. Thompson reported that the Committee of Twenty-five favored an exposition in New Orleans, and that he had urged that the date should be fixed for 1917-1918, and thus celebrate at one time the completion of the Panama Canal and the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Hart, the President was instructed to appoint a committee of five, that should provide the ways and means and present a plan for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Louisiana's admission into the Union.

DECEMBER 20TH, 1909.

Mr. E. A. Parsons was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. J. J. Rochester read the paper of the evening, "Old Time Steamboating on the Mississippi River."

Interesting reminiscences of steamboat travel in the 50s and 60s were given by Generals Levert and Booth, and by Mr. Dubble and Mr. Dymond. Mr. Thompson showed several books relating to steamboats on the Mississippi.

Mr. Hart presented a letter from a gentleman in Oklahoma, offering to send to New Orleans, for a sufficient compensation, a flag that had been carried in the battle of New Orleans, and a medal won for bravery in that engagement by an Indian chief. The letter was referred to Mr. Thompson for investigation.

Mr. Hart presented to the Society a copy of the addresses delivered in Congress in memory of General Adolph Meyer. This copy had been sent to him by Mr. S. L. Gilmore.

The paper for the meeting of January 8th will be read by Mrs. S. B. Elder.

JANUARY 8TH, 1910.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on January 8th, 1910, in the State Museum, New Orleans, La. President Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

Prof. Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary, reported that arrangements would soon be made to publish the valuable historical work of the late Prof. J. R. Ficklen, on "Reconstruction in the South."

Mr. Charles T. Soniat stated to the members that the Society would be able to hold its meetings in the Cabildo next fall.

President Fortier appointed the committee on the Louisiana Centennial: Messrs. H. Garland Dupré, Chairman; W. O. Hart, T. P. Thompson, Chas. T. Soniat, Martin Behrman and Prof. A. T. Prescott and Mr. John Dymond. Sr.

Mr. W. O. Hart announced that Mr. Theo Grunewald had presented to him, for the Society, the box and contents found in the corner stone of the old Mechanics' Institute.

The Daughters of '76 and 1812 (New Orleans Chapter), who had been invited to the meeting, presented the Society with a handsome bouquet of flowers, and the Society voted them thanks for the gift.

Prof. Alcée Fortier read to the Society the paper on "Jackson and the 8th of January," prepared for the meeting by Mrs. S. B. Elder, and stated that Mrs. Elder was unable to be present, due to sickness.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Elder for her interesting paper.

Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., read to the Society an interesting letter from Andrew Jackson to a Dr. Harmon, a physician in the American army.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and the following were elected: Alcée Fortier, President; Charles T. Soniat, First Vice President; Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President; Arthur T. Prescott, Third Vice-President; W. O. Hart, Treasurer, Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY 16TH, 1910.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the State Museum on Wednesday, February 16th, 1910. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Chas. G. Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of January 8th meeting were read and adopted.

President Fortier appointed the following committees for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers.

COMMITTEE ON WORK AND ARCHIVES—Prof. Henry M. Gill, Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., Judge Henry Renshaw, Mr. Chas. T. Soniat, Mr. T. P. Thompson; Alcée Fortier, Chairman.

FINANCE COMMITTEE — Messrs. John T. Couret, Walter Stern, F. E. Bernard.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—H. Garland Dupré, Chairman; Col. J. D. Hill, Mr. J. J. Rochester.

Mr. Bushnell presented the Society with copies of his work on the Choctaw Indians, published by the Smithsonian Institution. The Society passed a vote of thanks for the gift.

Prof. Henry M. Gill reported for the Committee on Louisiana Day that arrangements had been made for the proper celebration in the schools.

Mrs. M. A. Forwood presented a silk handkerchief, a souvenir of the Baltimore Convention, 1840. It had belonged to her uncle, Samuel Wheelwright, of Boston, Mass. The Society thanked Mrs. Forwood for her gift.

Dr. Franklin L. Riley read the paper prepared for the evening on "The Mississippi River as a Political Factor in American History."

Prof. Riley's paper was an exhaustive study of the subject, he having consulted original historical sources.

The Society passed a vote of thanks for the paper.

Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, in accordance with a request made by the Society at a previous meeting, sent a communication showing the origin of the name Saint Tammany.

On motion of Mr. T. P. Thompson. duly carried, the letter from Mr. Morgan was made part of the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Juan Antonio Cavestany, of the Spanish Academy, Madrid, who were guests of the Society. were elected honorary members.

The active members elected were: Hon. John T. Michel, Dr. H. E. Gilchrist, Philip Werlein, Victor Wogan, Robert Glenk, J. J. Prowell, H. L. Gueydan, H. Ruello.

March 16th, 1910.

The meeting was held at the State Museum. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m. Secretary Gill announced a quorum and read the minutes of the previous meeting. These were adopted.

The committee on the Henry Clay celebration reported that all arrangements had been completed for the celebration.

President Fortier read numerous extracts from the transcripts of the unpublished documents of the Society. Of

especial interest was the first census taken in the Colony of Louisiana, showing the number of inhabitants, their residences and occupations.

The meeting was then adjourned.

April 20th, 1910.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, April 20th, 1910, in the State Museum. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. W. O. Hart, on behalf of the committee on the Henry Clay celebration, reported that the celebration had been held in accordance with the program. He further stated that a recent history of Kentucky had been presented by the joint committee to the battleship Kentucky, and that the flag used at the celebration had been given to the Kentucky Historical Society.

Mr. Marks, through Mr. Hart, donated to the Society the badge that he had worn at the unveiling of the Clay monument. The Society thanked Mr. Hart and the committee for their services in enabling the Society to make the celebration a success, and thanked Mr. Marks for the gift.

Mr. Paul E. Mortimer, clerk of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, through Mr. Hart, presented to the Society a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, relative to the death of Henry Clay. The Society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Mortimer for the copy of the resolutions.

They follow:

Saturday, July 3d, 1852.

The Court met.

Present their Honors, George Eustis, Chief Justice; P. A. Rost and Isaac T. Preston, Associate Justices.

His Honor Judge Thomas Slidell is absent.

On motion of Jno. R. Grymes, Esq., on behalf of Isaac Johnson, Attorney General of this State:

It is ordered that the following proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Bar, held yesterday, on the occasion of the decease of Henry Clay, be spread upon the minutes of the Court, viz:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, held in the Supreme Court room on Thursday, July 1st, to render homage to the memory of Henry Clay, on motion of M. M. Cohen, Esq., the Honorable George Eustis, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, was called to the chair, and A. K. Josephs, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by an address from the President, on motion of R. N. Ogden, Esq., seconded by the Hon. I. E. Morse, and after appropriate and eloquent remarks from both gentlemen, it was resolved that a committee of eight be appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion. to be, when adopted, offered to the Supreme Court, with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court. In accordance therewith Messrs. R. N. Ogden, M. M. Cohen, Charles Maurian, I. E. Morse, E. A. Bradford, Edward Rawle, J. R. Price and Henry St. Paul were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, July 2d, to receive the report of said committee, when, having met pursuant to adjournment, the Honorable R. N. Ogden, chairman of the same, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of the lives of men to call Henry Clay to rest from his great labors. His fame as a statesman belongs to the whole people of this great Union. The members of this Bar take a peculiar pride in his high standing as one of the profession and as their immediate associate. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence and submission to this afflicting dispensation of an all wise Providence, which has

given fullness to the fame and perfection of the character of our illustrious brother.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of Henry Clay with sacred regard, as one who in his learning, his eloquence, his integrity and his noble bearing, has raised the profession which he adorned up to the high standard of his world wide fame.

Resolved, That the name and deeds of Henry Clay have been transferred by death into the sacred keeping of history, and will ever stand

"Great in the mouths of the wisest censure,"

as a noble exemplification of all that elevated the American character, in his unyielding integrity, his holy patriotism, his deep wisdom, his matchless eloquence, his sublime and unselfish devotion to the glory of his own land, and his ardent encouragement of the hopes of liberty throughout the world. In his life, without fear and without reproach, he kept the brightness of his fame, which, as he went down to the shades of death,

"Like the sun, seemed largest at its setting."

Resolved, That we condole with the immediate family of the illustrious dead, and with the whole American people in this great national bereavement.

On motion of Alfred Hennen, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased. Messrs. Alfred Hennen, Garnette Duncan and H. H. Straubridge were appointed on said committee, and on motion of Mr. H. H. Straubridge, the Honorable Chief Justice Eustis was added.

On motion of H. H. Straubridge, Esq., it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions of the Bar of New Orleans, just adopted, be presented by the Attorney General to the Supreme Court, with the request of the Bar that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

On motion of Honorable Ed. Rawle, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) GEORGE EUSTIS, *Chairman.*
(Signed) A. K. JOSEPH, *Secretary.*

CLERK'S OFFICE, New Orleans, April 4th, 1910.

A true copy:

[SEAL] PAUL E. MORTIMER,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Henry M. Gill reported that all arrangements had been completed to celebrate Louisiana Day in the schools.

Mr. W. O. Hart, on behalf of Hon. H. Garland Dupré, reported that Mr. Dupré would introduce the bill at the session of 1910 of the Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the Louisiana Historical Society to celebrate with proper ceremonies the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Louisiana into the Union as a State, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Mr. H. H. Ahrens was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. W. O. Hart, seconded by Mr. T. P. Thompson, made a motion that the Society appropriate twenty-five dollars for the monument to be erected in memory of the Acadians, near Lafayette, La.

Mr. T. P. Thompson moved that the Louisiana Historical Society, which had been the first society to approve of an exposition on the completion of the Panama Canal, should reindorse the exposition. Mr. W. O. Hart seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. T. P. Thompson read his paper on "Early Louisiana Writers and Imprints," and exhibited to the Society some rare books.

Mr. Edgar B. Stern read a paper on "Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase."

Both papers were extremely interesting, and on motion made by Mr. Chas. G. Gill and seconded by Judge Henry

Renshaw, the Society thanked Messrs. Thompson and Stern for their papers.

Mr. W. O. Hart stated to the Society that the Henry Clay celebration originated from a suggestion made by Mrs. Susan B. Elder, a former member of the Society.

Mr. W. O. Hart read a list of the contents of the box taken from the corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute, which formerly occupied the site where the Grunewald Hotel Annex is now located.

The box was presented to the Society by Mr. Theodore Grunewald. On motion of Mr. C. G. Gill, seconded by Mr. T. P. Thompson, the Society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Grunewald for the valuable gift, and to Mr. Hart for the interesting description of the articles.

The Society selected Mr. W. O. Hart as its representative at the next meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society.

It was decided that the Society issue another number of Publications during the fall.

The meeting was then adjourned.

NOVEMBER 16TH, 1910.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Historical Room of the State Museum, on Wednesday, November 16th, 1910. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting. These were adopted.

The Society elected as members Mr. A. J. Peters and Mr. J. G. Campbell.

Mrs. J. R. Ficklen wrote the Society, thanking the members for assisting in the publication of the work of the late Prof. J. R. Ficklen on "Reconstruction in Louisiana." Prof. Butler reported that he had adopted a plan for the distribution of the copies purchased by the Society, and copies of the book would be sold to members of the Society at fifty cents a copy.

Mr. Hart, seconded by Mr. Soniat, moved that copies of the book be sent to all the city libraries. This was carried.

Prof. Butler announced that he would, at the December meeting of the Society, read extracts from the book of Prof. Ficklen.

Mr. J. J. Rochester then read the following letter to the Society:

"As secretary of the Henry Clay Anniversary Committee, and of the Kentucky Society of Louisiana, it becomes my pleasing duty to present this book, which contains a full account of the laying of the corner stone and the unveiling of the Henry Clay monument in this city. I beg to hand it to you, Mr. Chairman, to whom the celebration was such a success, to be tendered to the Louisiana Historical Society and be placed with other mementoes in the State Museum."

The Society thanked Mr. Rochester for the book.

Mr. Rochester made the following motion: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President to formulate some plan to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first steamboat, the New Orleans, at this port. Said celebration to take place January 10th, 1912. I would likewise request that the said committee ask the Mayor and Council of this city to change the name of St. Thomas street back to Fulton, its original name, as a great many people still call it Fulton street, and it is an honor to Robert Fulton.

This motion was carried.

Mr. Hart called attention to a statement in the Item relative to the same event.

Mr. Rochester was appointed chairman of the committee to be afterward named in reference to the celebration.

Rev. Mr. Gordon Bakewell read the paper of the evening on Audubon, giving many reminiscences of the great naturalist.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bakewell and obtained his consent to publish the paper.

Mr. Hart invited the members of the Society to the unveiling of the Audubon monument on November 26th, 1910.

Mr. Hart called the attention of the Society to a recent article in the New Orleans Picayune on Dr. Bakewell, by Miss Hutson, and he presented to the Society a scrap book containing the article and illustrations.

Mr. Rixford Lincoln, at the request of Mr. Hart, read to the Society a poem by him on Congo Square.

Pres. Fortier stated to the Society that the idea of an exposition in New Orleans had originated with the Society, and he called on Mr. E. A. Parsons, who had lately returned from Europe, to tell the Society what he had heard in regard to the exposition.

Mr. Parsons gave an interesting account of some of the places he had recently visited, and said that he heard good reports and wishes for the success of New Orleans.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DECEMBER 28TH, 1910.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Public Library building, on St. Charles avenue. President Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Fortier informed the Society that the State Museum was being removed to the Cabildo, and appointed the following members as a committee to have the property of the Society removed to the building. and to have the Sala Capitular fitted up for the meetings of the Society: Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., Chairman; Mr. Robert Glenk, Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, Prof. Pierce Butler, Mr. W. O. Hart and Judge Henry Renshaw, the President being *ex officio* a member.

President Fortier appointed the following committee to

provide for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first steamboat at New Orleans: Mr. J. J. Rochester, chairman; Mr. John Dymond, Sr., Mr. W. O. Hart, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Prof. H. M. Gill, the President being *ex officio* a member.

Prof. Pierce Butler announced that the publications of the Society would soon be ready.

The Society elected as members Miss Sarah B. Towles and Mrs. James L. Bradford.

Mr. Hart stated that Mrs. Bradford, as president of the Audubon Monument Association, had worked long and faithfully towards the erection of the monument, and that the Society welcomed her as a member.

Mr. E. E. Moise wrote the Society that he had completed the list of names from the tombstones in the St. Louis Cemeteries, and would send the list to the Society as soon as he had properly arranged it.

Mr. Hart informed the Society that because of numerous inquiries made, he had ascertained why the Audubon Monument had been located so far from St. Charles avenue, and had been told that the present location for the monument had been selected by a professor of Newcomb College, that the monument might be near a fine, large tree in the park.

President Fortier called the attention of the Society to the ordinance of the City Council, proposing to change the names of many streets in the city. He deplored the change and suggested that the Society take some action in the matter.

Mr. W. O. Hart read the message of the Mayor to the Council, in which the Mayor suggested that the committee of the Council confer with the Historical Society. The message reads as follows:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,

CITY HALL, December 27th, 1910.

To the Council:

In the matter of the ordinance proposing a change in the names of certain streets in the City of New Orleans, now

before the proper committee of your Honorable Body, I would recommend that due time be taken for a full consideration of this measure. Many of the present names of streets in the city are historic, and a change of them should be made only for good and sufficient reasons. To that end, I would recommend further that your committee, in considering this measure, confer with the Louisiana Historical Society, from which much information and valuable assistance can be secured.

Respectfully,

MARTIN BEHRMAN, *Mayor.*

Received, recommendation adopted and special message referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. W. O. Hart then introduced the following resolution, which was duly seconded and carried:

Whereas, The Louisiana Historical Society has heard with interest and appreciation the message of the Mayor of New Orleans to the City Council, recommending that in the pending ordinance regarding the changes of the names of certain streets, the committee having it is charge should consult with this Society, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President, of which he shall be the chairman, to confer with the proper committee of the City of New Orleans, and that a copy of this resolution, together with the names of the members of the committee, be sent to the Mayor, and that the thanks of the Society be, and they are hereby, extended to the Mayor for considering the Society in connection with this important matter.

President Fortier appointed the following committee to act in the matter: Mr. W. O. Hart, Mr. Charles T. Soniat, Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Charles G. Gill, Prof. Pierce Butler and Judge Henry Renshaw.

Prof. Pierce Butler read extracts from the work of the late Prof. John R. Ficklen on "Reconstruction in Louisiana," and made comments in explanation of the text. The Society thanked Mr. Butler.

On motion of Mr. Hart, Prof. Walter L. Fleming's review of Mr. Ficklen's history was made part of the minutes. The review appeared in the New Orleans Picayune on October 2d, 1910, and is as follows:

History of Reconstruction in Louisiana (Through 1868).

By John Rose Ficklen.

The reconstruction of Louisiana was, as compared with the reconstruction of other Southern States, peculiar in several respects. During three years of war Louisiana had two governments—the Confederate, with headquarters at Shreveport, and the "Union" government, which embraced New Orleans and the near-by parishes. Besides this, the white population was composed of two fairly distinct nationalities, not yet welded into homogeneity—there was in the State a single large city, control of which gave strength to the reconstructionists; and the negro element of the population was more important in Louisiana than in any other Southern State except South Carolina. For fifteen years Louisiana was undergoing the so-called reconstruction, and at the end of this period the State was in, perhaps, the worst condition socially, economically and politically, in which an American community ever found itself.

To search the records, sifting the true from the false, and to write of this time requires more than the usual man's equipment of fairness, moderation and charity. That this volume is so free from errors of fact and opinion is proof that its author possessed the best qualities of the genuine historian. For ten years Prof. Ficklen gathered material from all the available sources and compared conflicting accounts, and before his untimely death he had written the first draft of the work through the year 1868. To Prof. Pierce Butler of Newcomb College was intrusted the work of revision and preparation for the press. He has performed his task properly by making only the necessary slight changes and corrections. Prof. Ficklen, it is understood, contemplated the final completion of the work through 1876. "It is a matter of deep re-

gret," the editor says, "that a student so well informed, so calm and judicious, as Prof. Ficklen, did not live to complete in detail the account of the remarkable revolution whose beginning he has presented with so much calmness."

The book opens with a chapter devoted to ante bellum politics, the secession and the beginning of the civil war; then, in greater detail, follow accounts of the military and political régime in New Orleans under Butler and Banks, after which are described the convention of 1864 and the State government established by it. The remainder of the book is devoted to the working out in Louisiana of President Johnson's policy and the beginning of Congressional reconstruction. The volume ends with the opening of Warmoth's administration. Throughout the story the author traces the development of political parties and factions, estimates the influence of strong personalities, and pays proper attention to the play of social and economic forces. Very helpful to the general reader is the frequent reference to Washington politics, for never before nor since has Louisiana been so much affected by Washington policies.

Some of the main facts and conclusions may be noted. It is clear, from this account, that ante bellum institutions greatly influenced the course of reconstruction. The actual beginning of reconstruction is traced to the enforced taking of the ironclad oath in 1862 by 61,382 persons in New Orleans, thus forming the basis of a "Union" party which, during the year 1863, split into three divisions—the Free State Party, or extreme radicals, led by B. F. Flanders; the Banks party, less radical, which followed the lead of General Banks; and the Conservative Party, of planters and substantial merchants, who occupied somewhat the position of the former Whigs. The Banks Party was numerically the strongest, and by it that part of the State within the Federal lines was reorganized in 1863-1864 as the "Union" State of Louisiana. In 1865 this government was extended over the entire State, and by the fall elections of that year, with the exception of the Governorship, it came under the control of the ex-Confederates who now sup-

ported the President's policy. Thereupon many of the "Unionists" who had brought about the reorganization of Louisiana in 1864 joined the extreme radicals, who demanded negro suffrage and Confederate disfranchisement. By the reconstruction acts of 1867 Congress granted their demands, and the military reconstruction of 1867-1868 effectively put out of politics for several years the former ruling class.

Some of the most valuable chapters are those relating to the convention of 1864 and its work, to the civil government during the war, especially the extraordinary system of courts, to the riot of 1866, and to the convention of 1868. That the extravagance of reconstruction was not confined to the carpetbaggers is shown by various items of the expense account of the convention of 1864, such as $9,421.55, or $120 a day, for liquors and cigars; $791.60 for wine glasses, and $8,111.55 for stationery, and this from a body which declared that the taxpayers were groaning under their burden.

The negro, whether active or passive, was, as Prof. Ficklen shows, the central figure of reconstruction in Louisiana. Slaves to 1862, a third of them became practically free under Butler and Banks, and by 1865 many were ready to enter politics. While Banks was working out interesting free labor experiments with the mass of South Louisiana, the race leaders of mixed blood were already framing schemes for mixed schools, churches, hotels, etc., and demanding full political rights. It should be remembered to the credit of the blacks that the mass of them, and many of their leaders, did not desire the theoretical social equality which was thrust upon them by the Constitution of 1868. Of the Freedmen's Bureau, unequaled as a political machine, Prof. Ficklen says: "Aided by missionary and religious societies of the North, it doubtless helped the negro in making provision for himself in his new state of freedom, but its officers were mostly indiscreet army officers—often bent on making their own fortunes—who managed the work of the bureau in such an inefficient manner that the planters, especially those coming home from the war, found the bureau an intolerable nuisance, and longed to be

rid of it. The planters complained of the bureau; the bureau complained of the planters, and the freedmen complained of both. It was confusion worse confounded."

The Democratic leaders made several earnest attempts to "accept the situation," and endeavored to win the support of the negroes. But they were unsuccessful, largely because the white rank and file repudiated the whole theory upon which the reconstruction was based. Prof. Ficklen thus explains the general opposition of the whites to the reconstruction measures: "Full social rights and privileges may exist for a time without political rights, as in the cases of women, but full political rights will almost certainly be followed by social rights. It is inevitable where the class raised to political equality is in the majority that the legislative power will enable such a class to dictate the terms of social equality. It was this instinctive knowledge which made the whites determine to overthrow negro domination."

One who desires to understand Louisiana history must read this account of the revolutionary period from 1861 to 1868. No other single period is so important in the history of the State. It is to be hoped that the editor, Prof. Butler, will continue the work so well begun by Prof. Ficklen.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

Louisiana State University.

Mr. W. O. Hart stated that the State Museum contained a copy of the Confederate Seal, being one of a few made by Mr. Tyler, who was for many years a jeweler in this city.

President Fortier, in the absence of Mr. J. W. Cruzat, read the paper of Mr. Cruzat, entitled "Biographical and Genealogical Notes concerning the Family of Philippe de Mandeville, Ecuyer, Sieur de Marigny." This is a valuable contribution to our local history and will be published in the next publication of the Society. The Society thanked Mr. Cruzat for the paper.

Mr. W. O. Hart called the attention of the Society to the coming celebration at Put-in-Bay of the one hundredth anni-

versary of the victory of Perry on Lake Erie, and suggested that a committee be appointed from the Society to co-operate in making the celebration.

Mr. Hart stated the Cumberland Telephone Company would soon put in operation a new station, to be known as "Galvez," and moved that the Society make an appropriation not to exceed ten dollars to purchase a picture of Galvez, to be presented to the company, to be placed in the new exchange.

Mr. Rixford Lincoln, a member of the Society, by request read two poems recently composed by him, entitled "Lines on the Unveiling of Audubon Monument," and "The Old Absinthe House."

The Society passed a vote of thanks to the Board of the Public Library for the use of the room for the meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned.